

# THE TIMES WINNING MOVES

**EVERYMAN CHESS**

RAYMOND KEENE & BYRON JACOBS

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# Introduction

The daily puzzle in *The Times* chess column has proved to be the most popular component of the regular chess coverage, attracting thousands of letters over the years. Indeed it has been instrumental in catapulting the chess reporting in *The Times* to be by far the most widely read of any chess column in the UK.

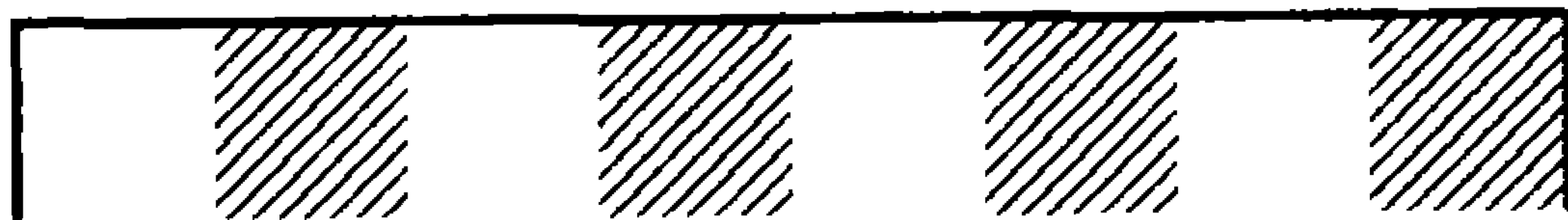
Every day for the past decade and a half, a winning move puzzle has appeared in *The Times*. These are, by and large, not the obscure type of problem which appeal solely to chess aficionados but clear positions in which one side has outplayed the other both strategically and tactically and can now deliver a spectacular death blow encapsulated in one crushing move.

All the greats of chess have appeared at one time or another in these puzzles, including the most devastating of the world champions renowned for their tactical acuity – players such as Alexander Alekhine, Mikhail Tal and, of course, Garry Kasparov. Reading and solving *The Times* puzzles can be a chess education in itself – both sharpening one's eye for tactics and learning more about the killer techniques of the titans of the game.

Celebrities who have recently announced that they enjoy and regularly play chess include Arnold Schwarzenegger, Madonna, Sting, Steve Davis, Boris Becker and Lennox Lewis. New medical research has also indicated that the two sovereign remedies against the onset of Alzheimer's disease are chess and dancing!

Now with *The Times* collection of Winning Moves readers have the chance to improve their mental fitness while gaining hours of enjoyment from the challenge of solving the positions.

Raymond Keene and Byron Jacobs,  
September 2003



# The Puzzles



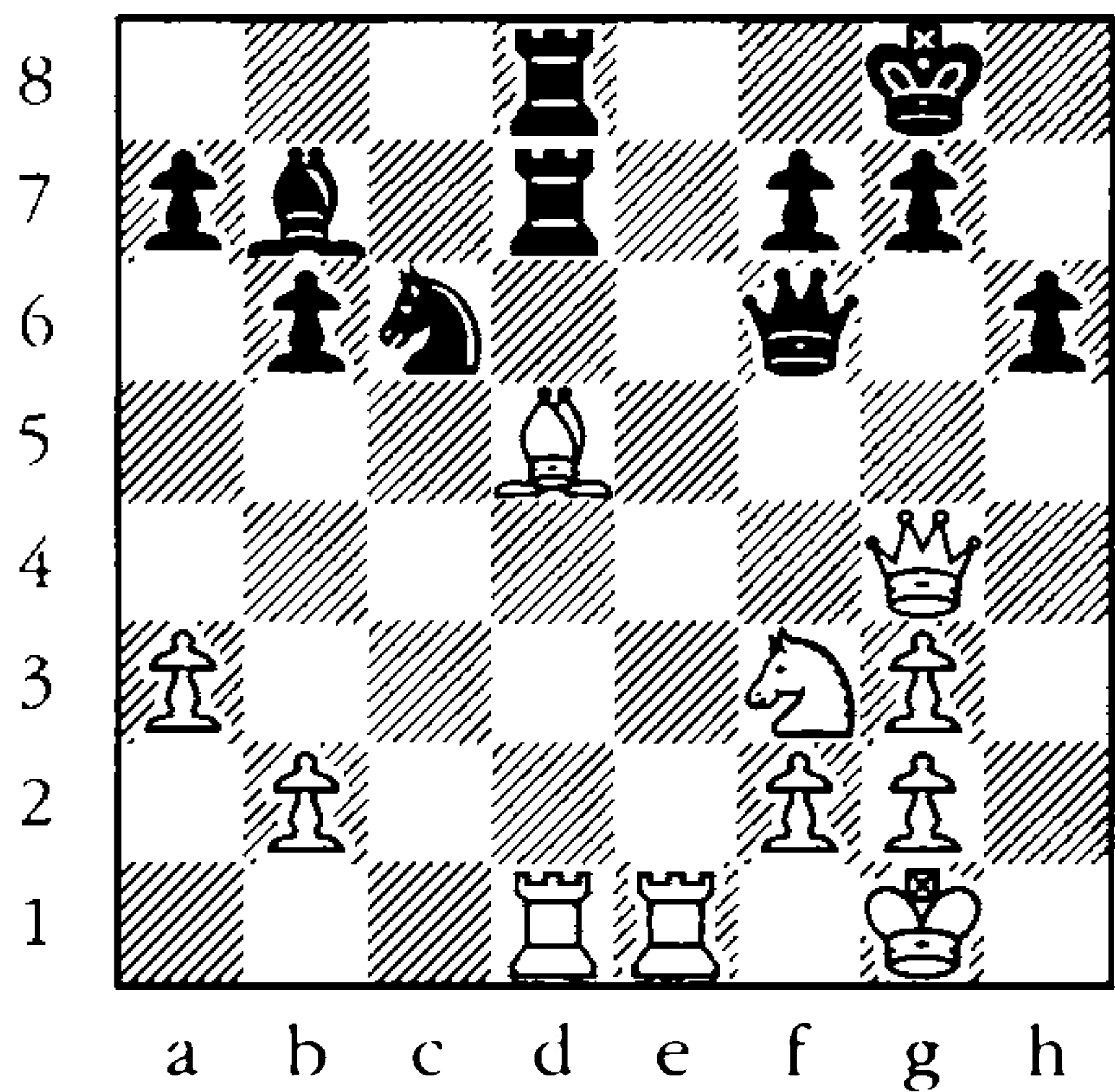
**Position number 1**

*White to play*

□ Kasparov ■ Karpov

Moscow 1985

If Black dreamt he had equalised the position thanks to his pressure on the d-file, he was in for a rude awakening. What did White play?



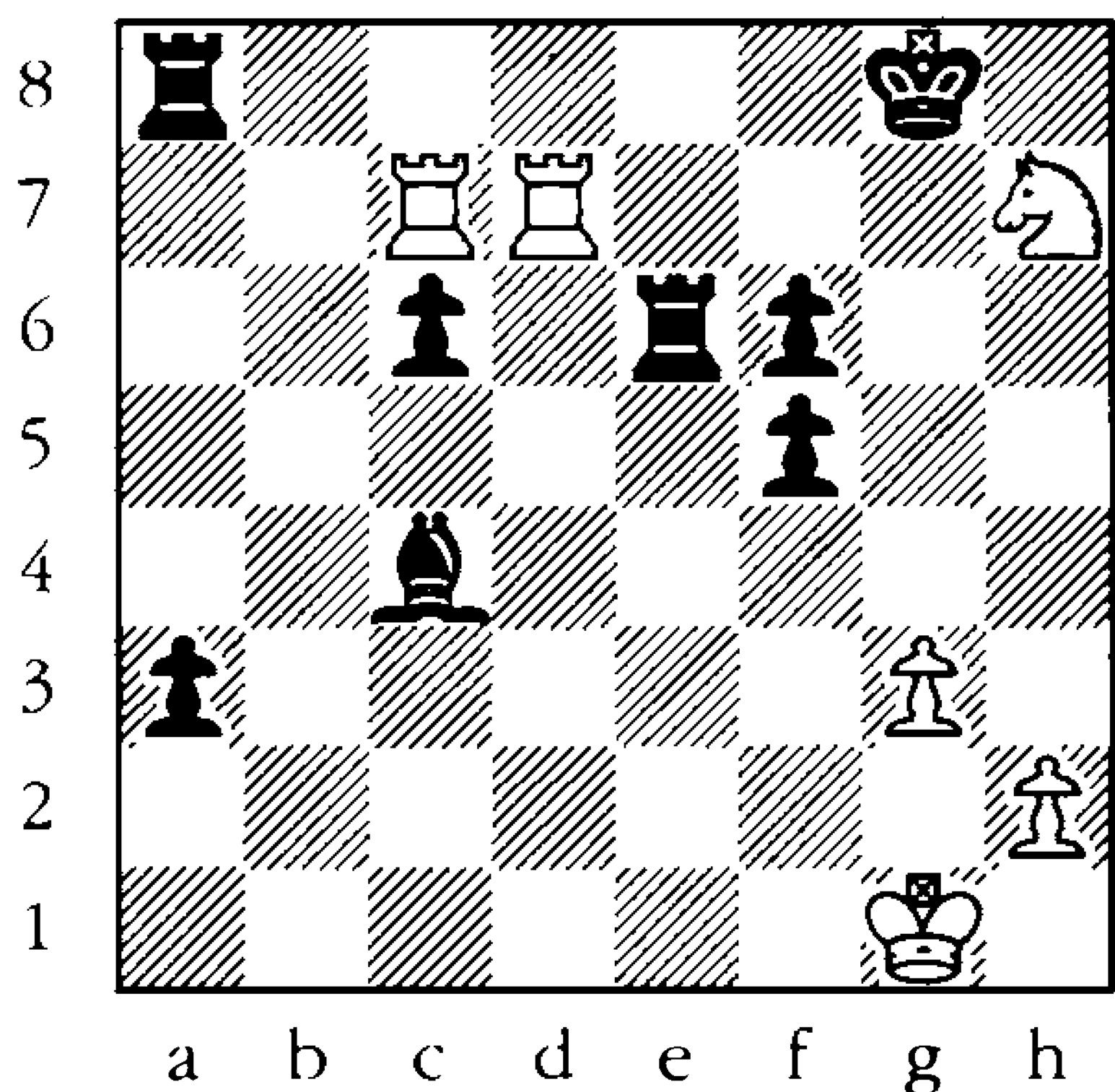
**Position number 2**

*White to play*

□ Morphy ■ Maurian

New Orleans 1866

Doubled rooks on the seventh rank are an immensely powerful force. How does White effectively demonstrate this here?



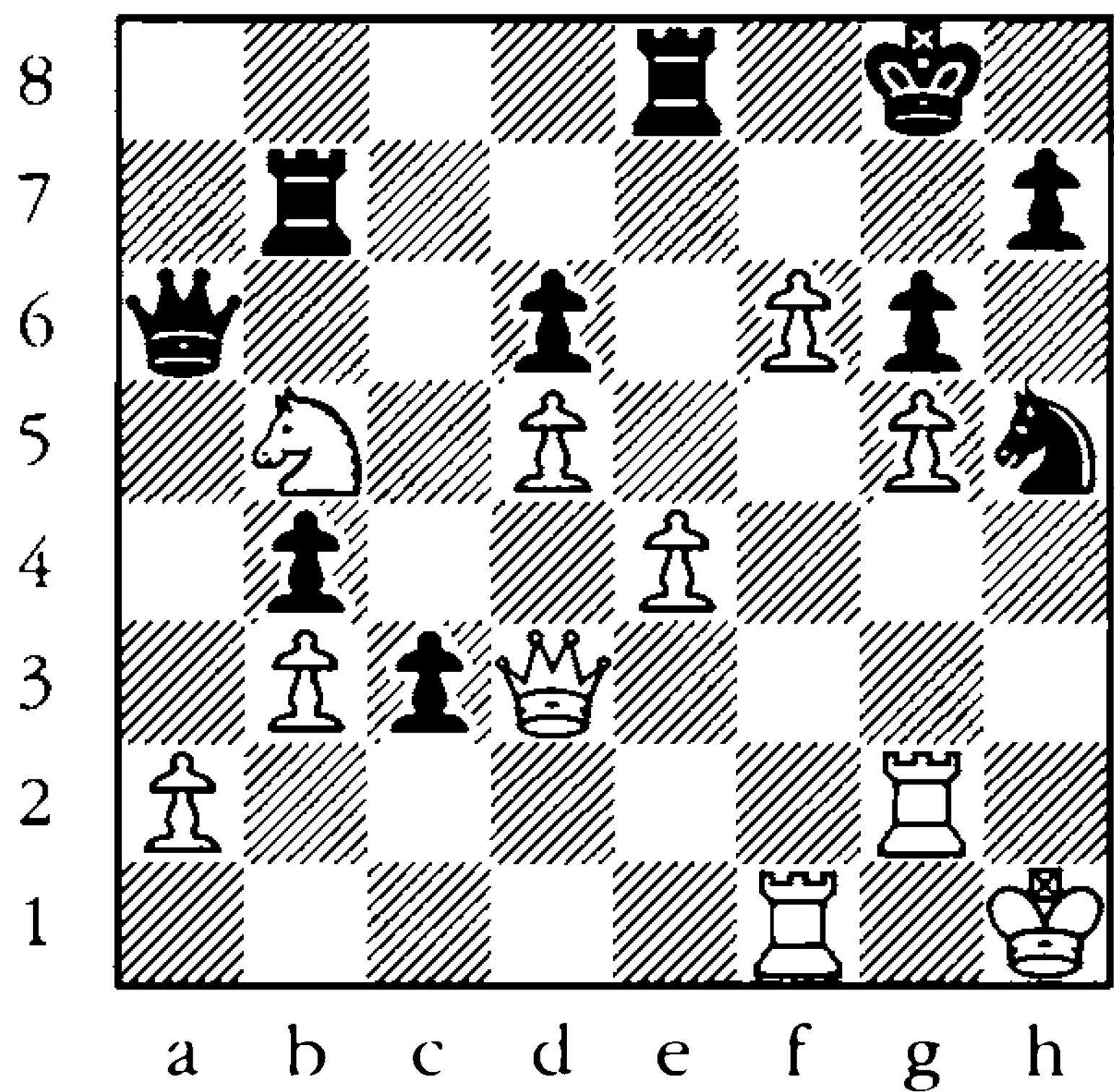
**Position number 3**

*White to play*

□ Leonhardt ■ Schories

Bad Pyrmont 1933

Can you see how White broke the awkward pin on his knight in dramatic fashion?



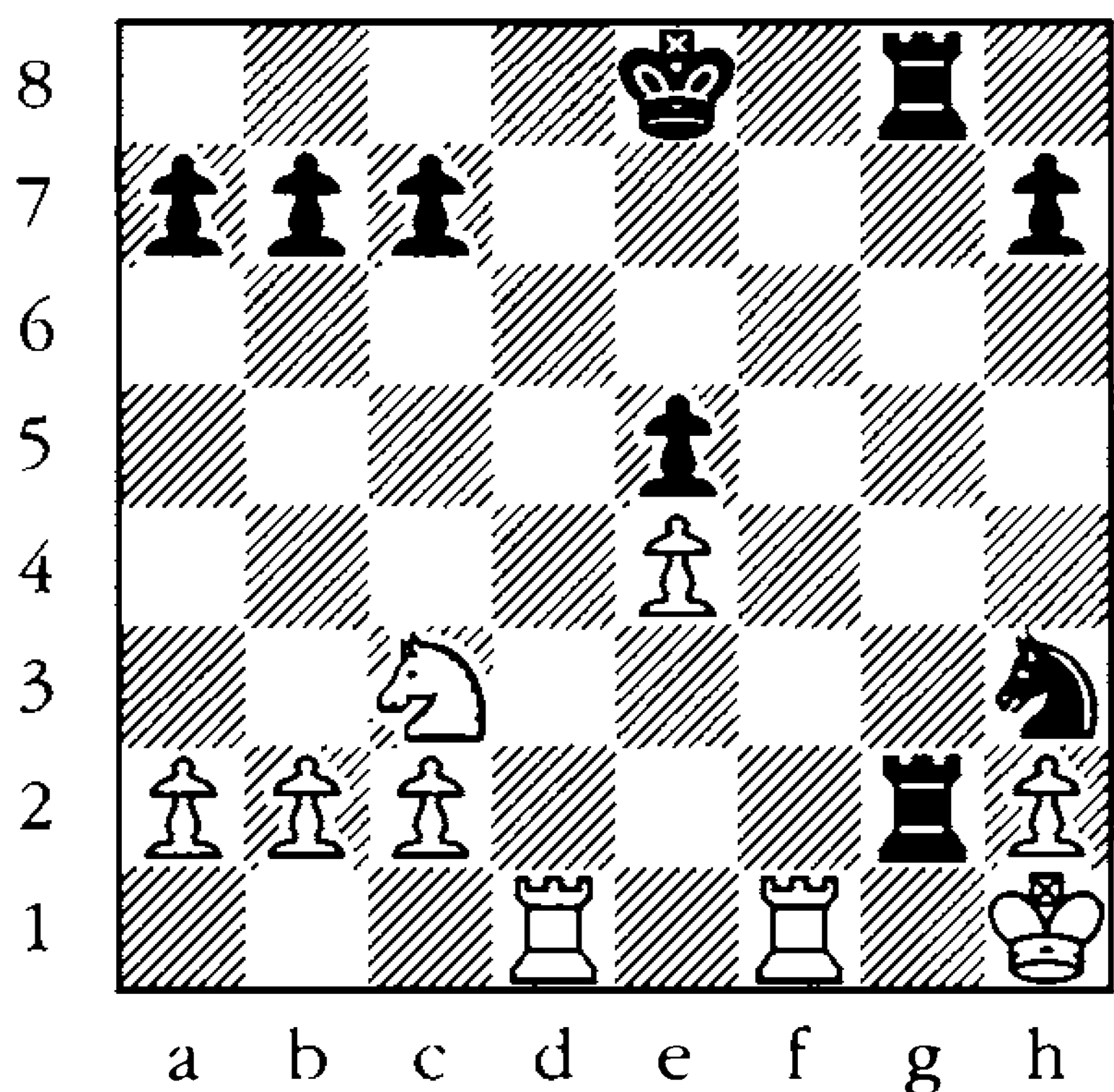
**Position number 4**

*Black to play*

□ Cochrane ■ Staunton

London 1842

The black rooks on the g-file act as a flamethrower, isolating the white king from the rest of his army. How did Black cash in?





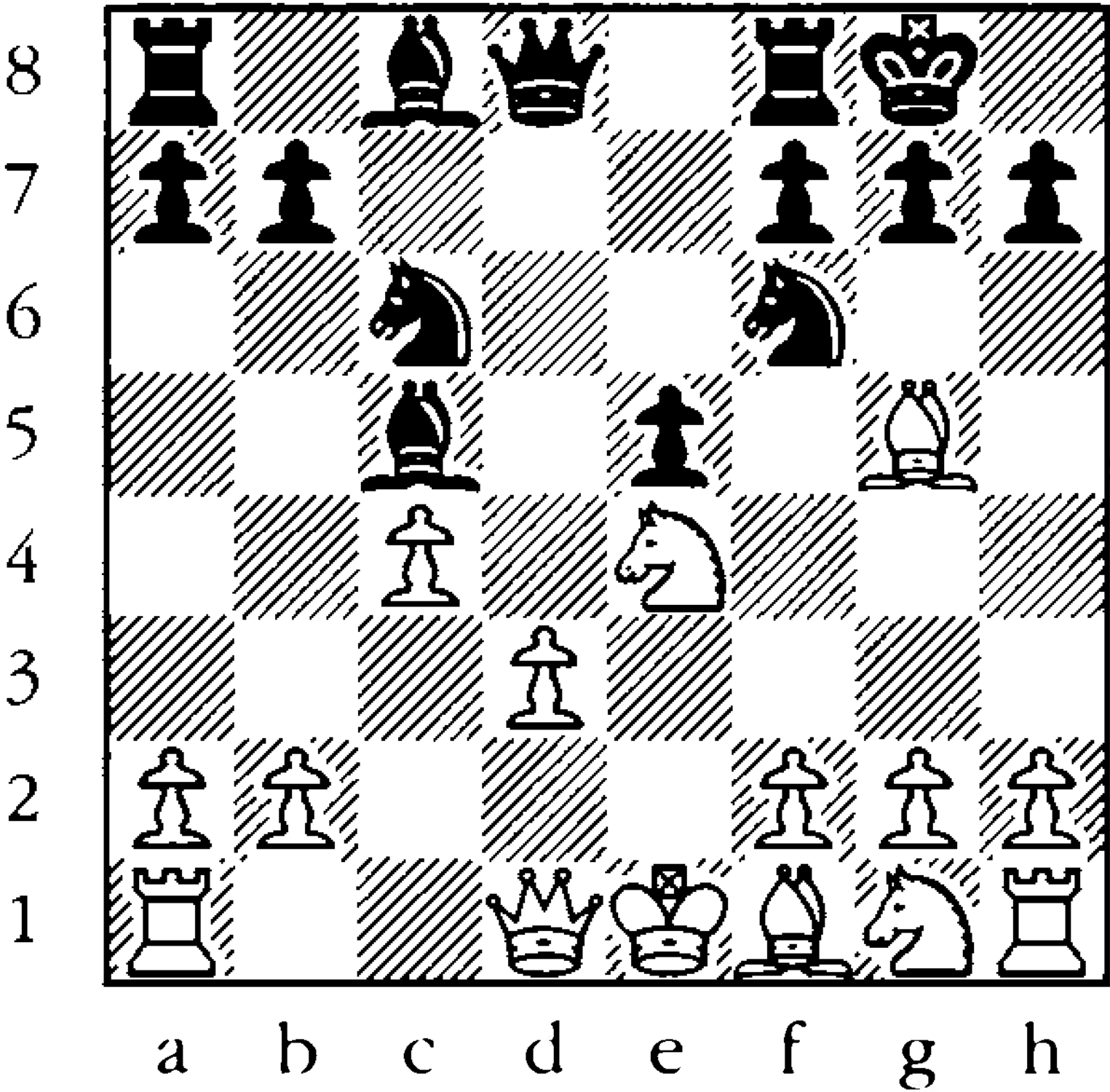
**Position number 5**

*Black to play*

□ Keller ■ De Moura

Dresden 1954

White has attacked the black bishop on c5 and also threatens to wreck Black's kingside by capturing on f6. How did Black respond?



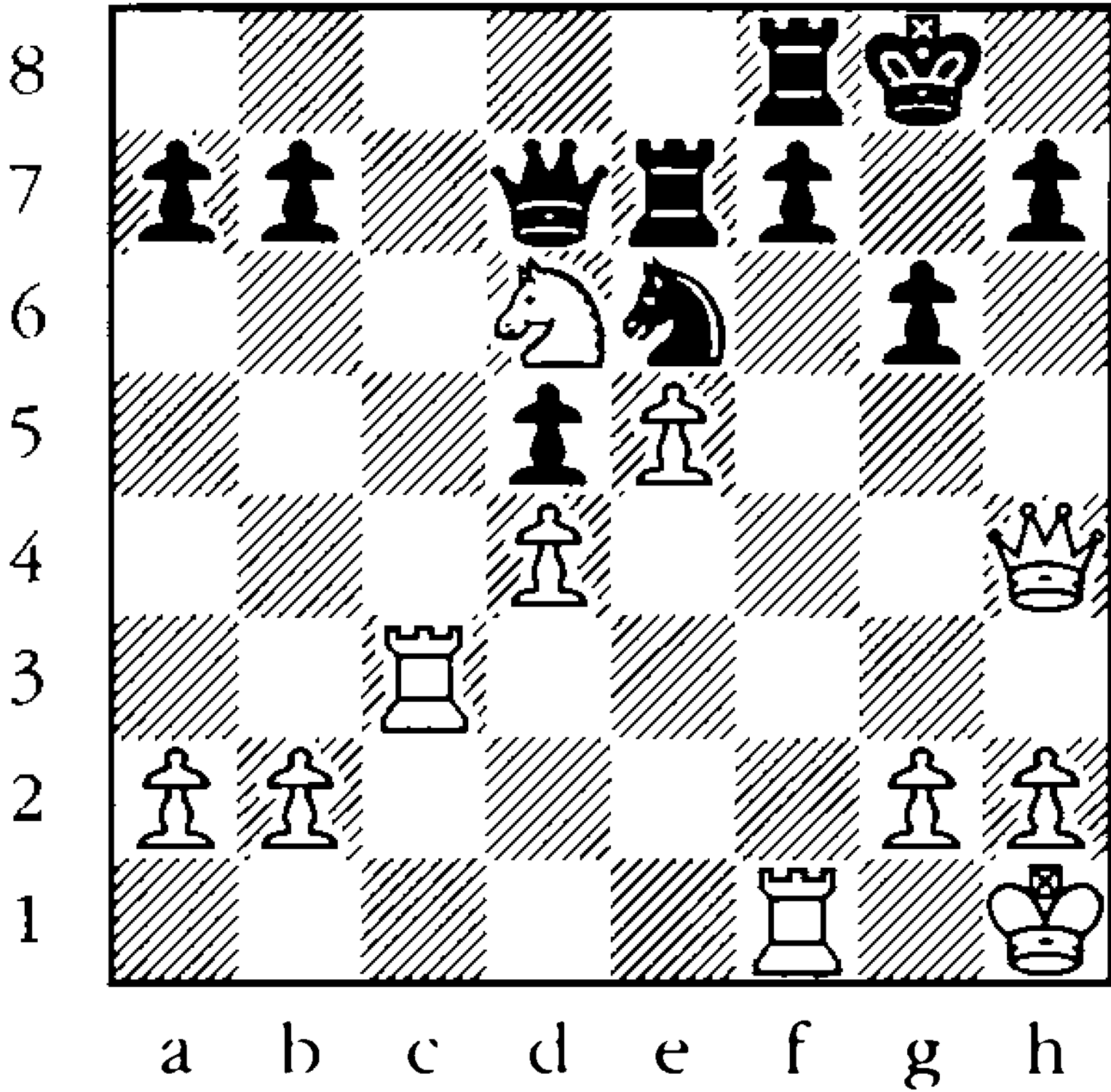
**Position number 7**

*White to play*

□ Botvinnik ■ Keres

Moscow 1952

White's central pawn wedge guarantees him good attacking prospects on the kingside. How did he now make the most of these?



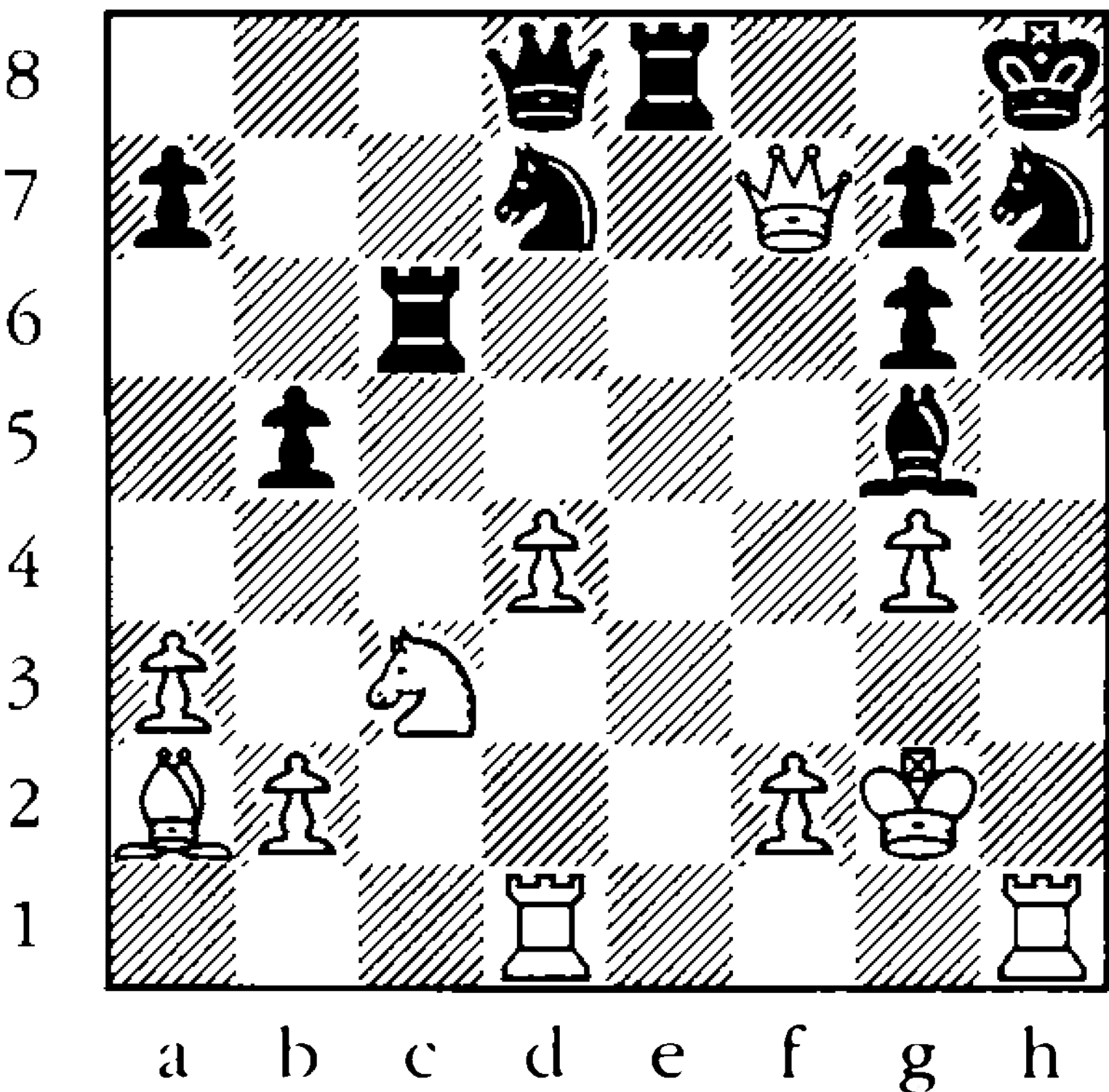
**Position number 6**

*White to play*

□ Lochner ■ Karner

Leningrad 1940

How did White bulldoze his way through on the h-file in spectacular fashion?



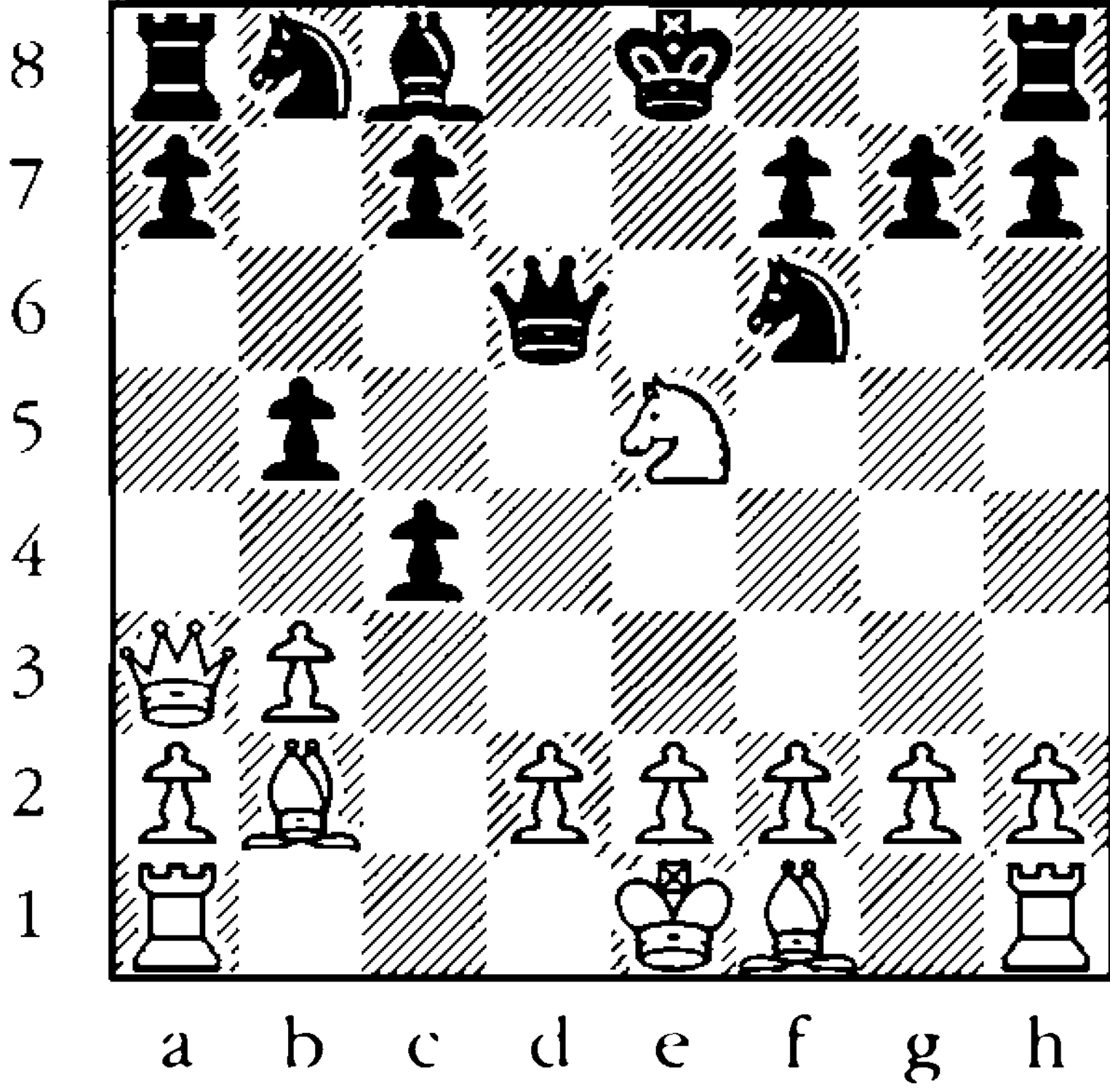
**Position number 8**

*Black to play*

□ Torre ■ Ed. Lasker

Chicago 1926

The unusual juxtaposition of the queens gives Black the opportunity for a powerful tactic. Can you see it?



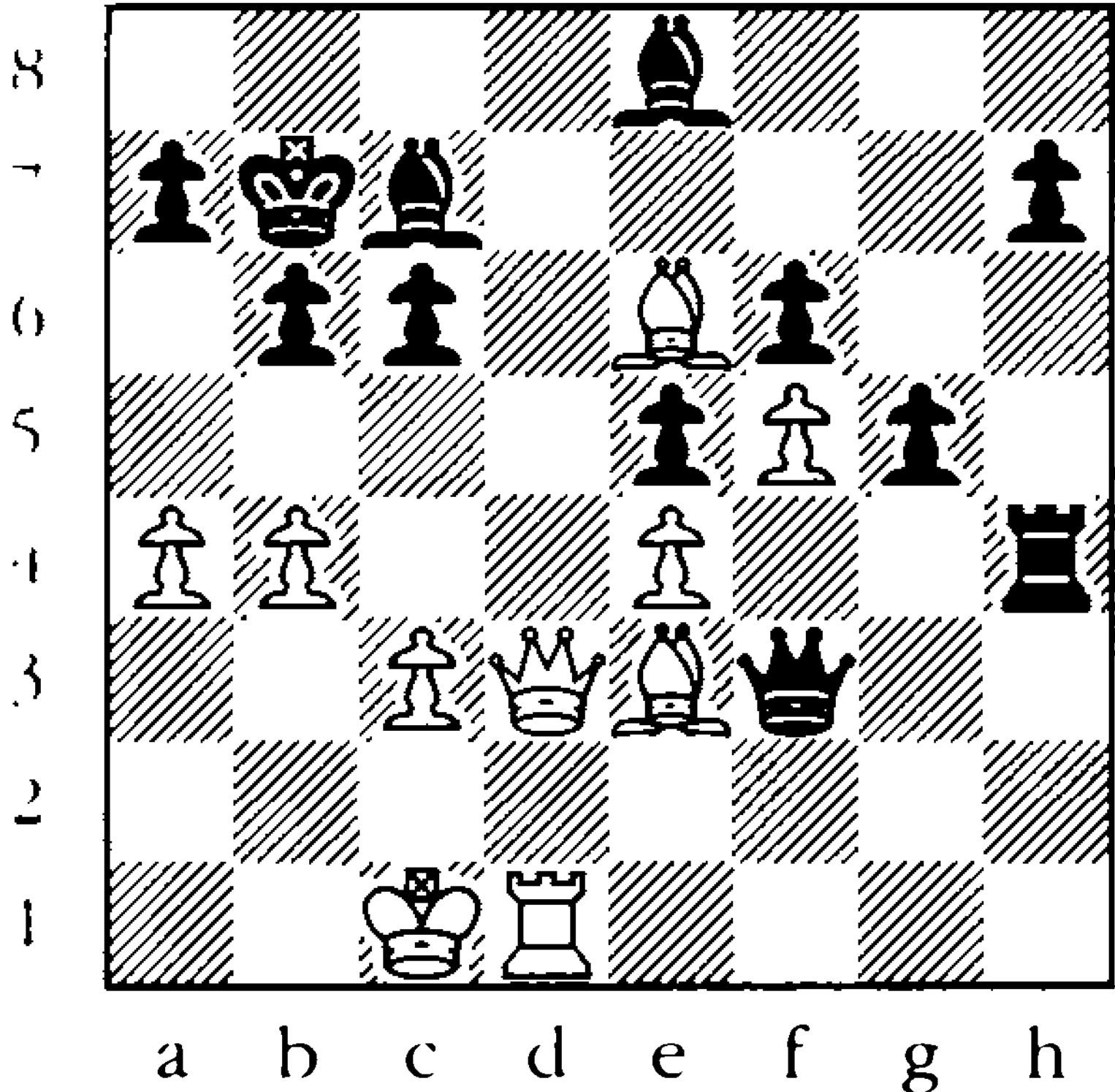
**Position number 9**

*White to play*

□ Jakobsen ■ Von Hennig

Gothenborg 1920

The offside position of Black's queen and rook give White the chance for a tactical finish. How did he continue?



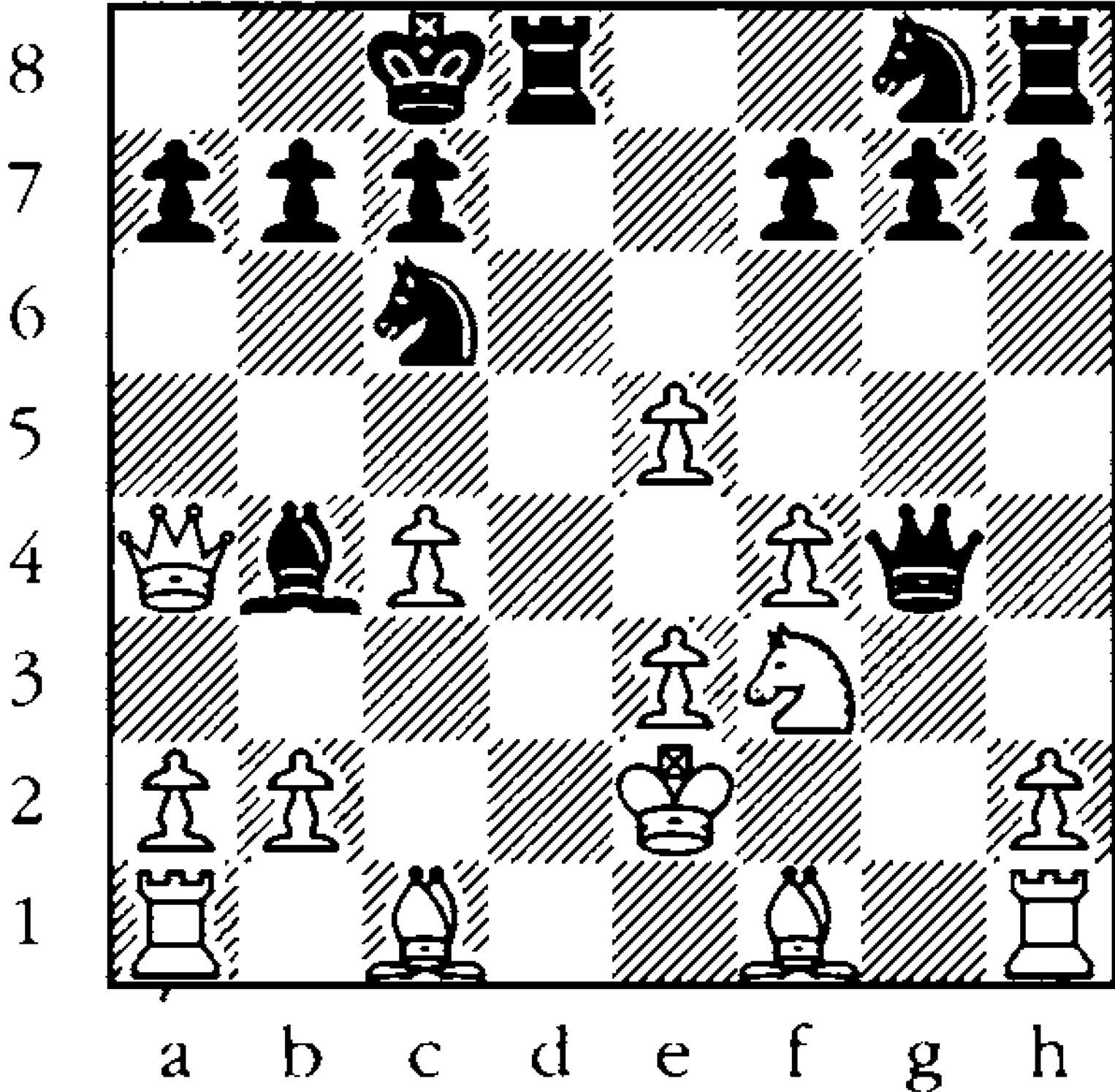
**Position number 11**

*Black to play*

□ Blajez ■ Mikulka

Correspondence game 1930

Black has sacrificed a pawn to disturb the white king and now powered through with a fine finish. Can you see how he continued?



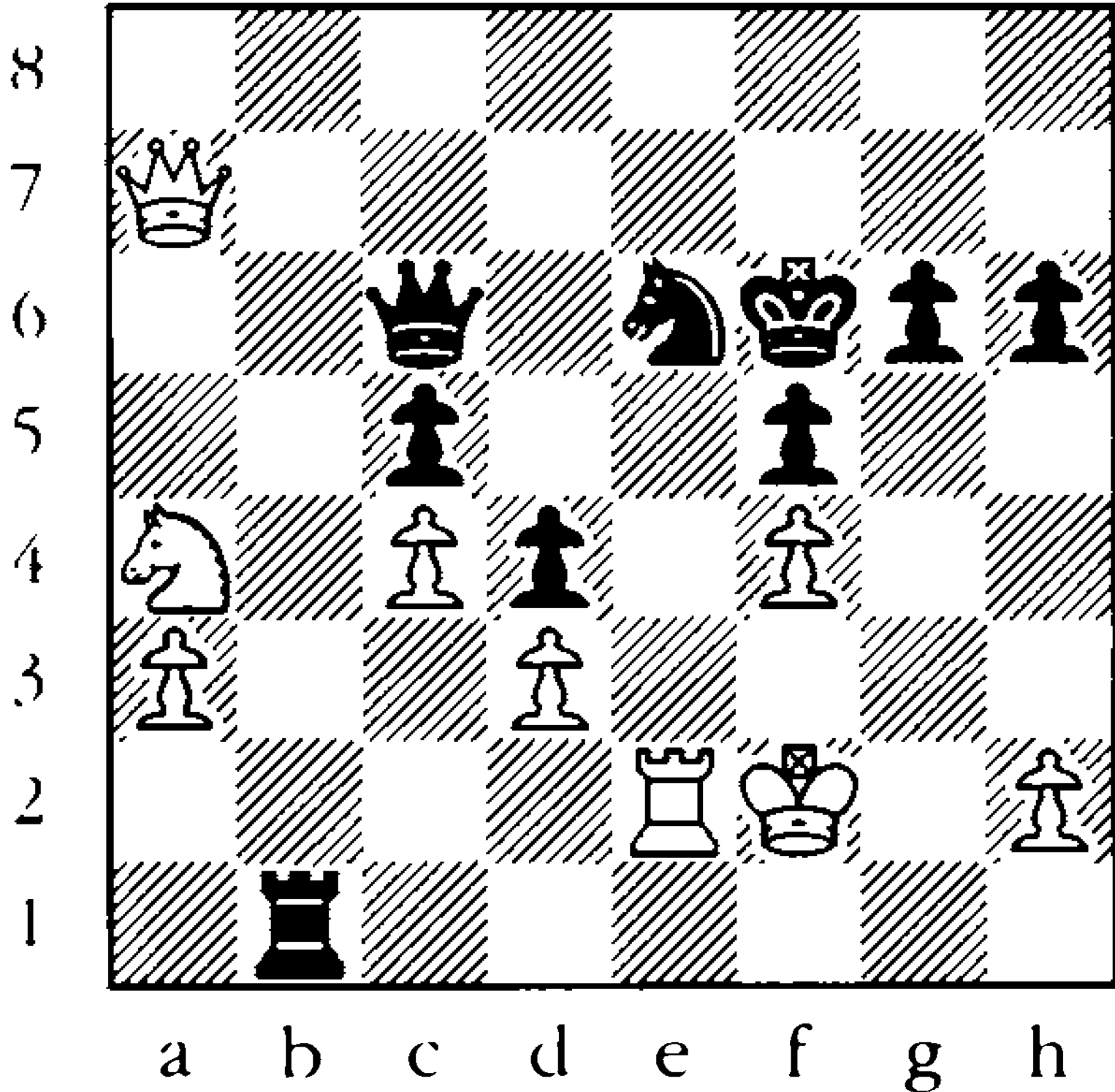
**Position number 10**

*White to play*

□ Bologan ■ Hübner

German League 1997

Top class chess is often about taking your chances. Here White continued 1 Qh7 and eventually lost. What had he missed?



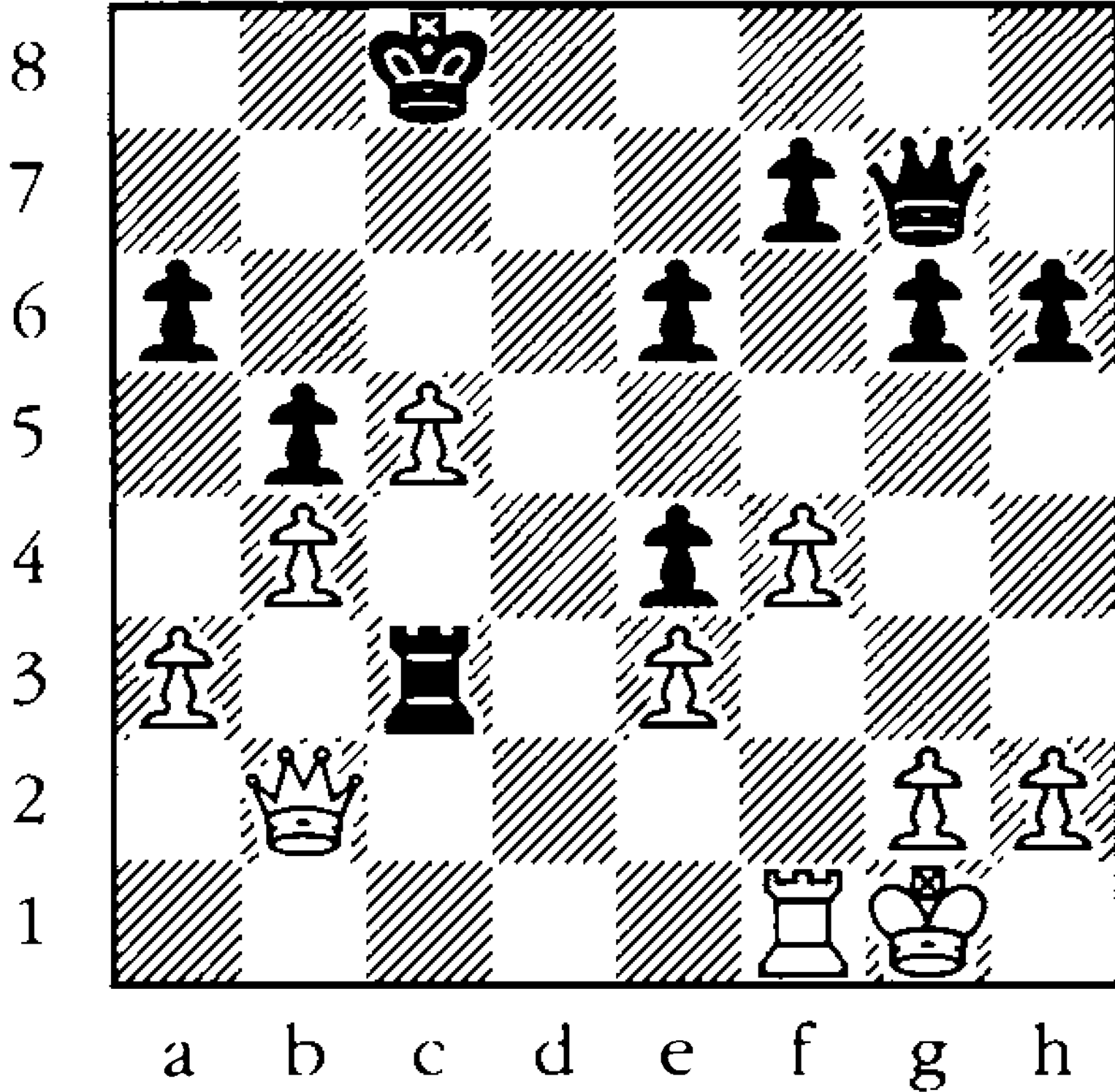
**Position number 12**

*White to play*

□ Alekhine ■ Capablanca

World Championship 1927

White has caught the black rook in a nasty pin. What is the most efficient way to exploit this?





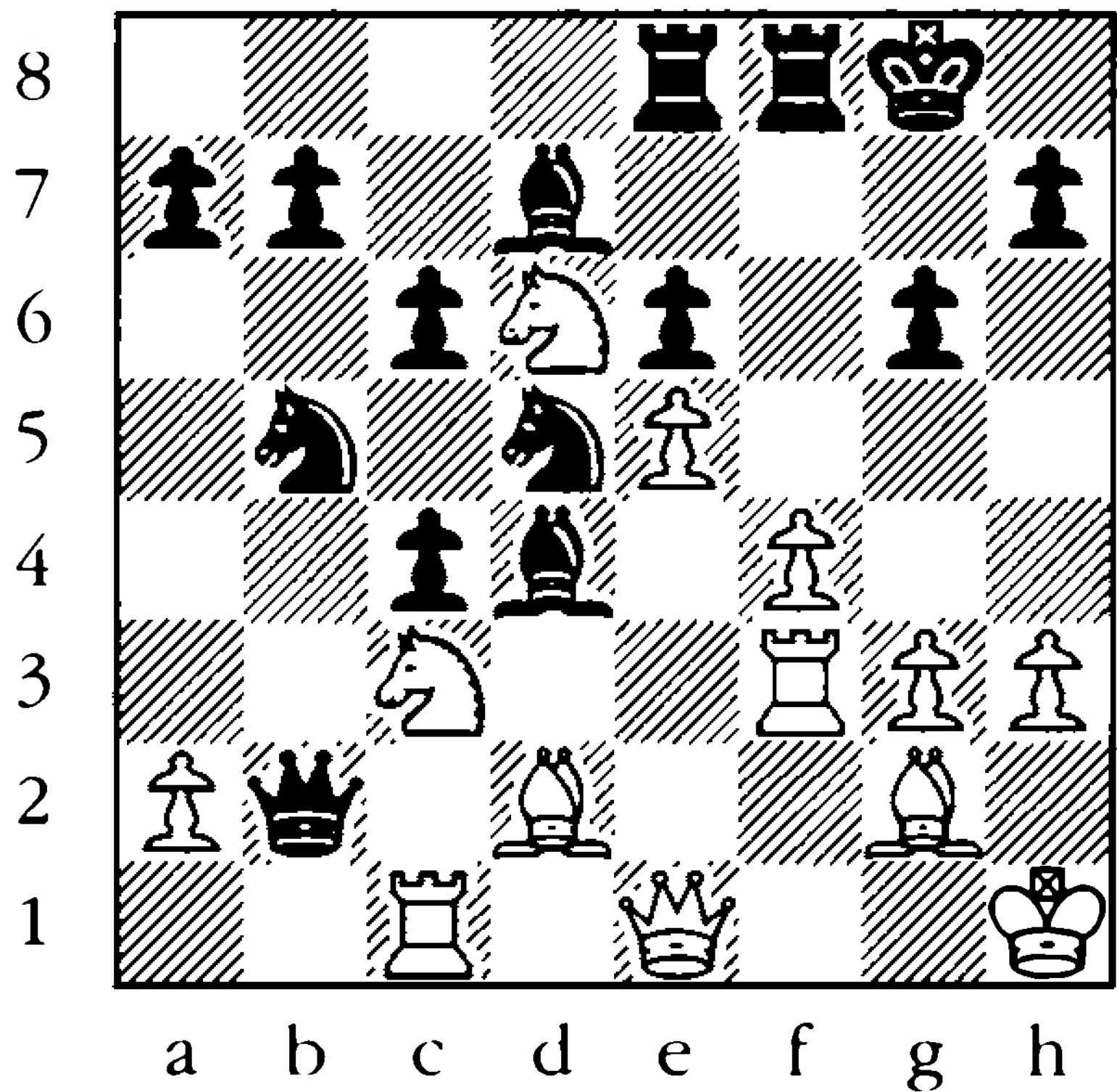
**Position number 13**

*White to play*

□ Karpov ■ Nunn

Monaco 1995

White could capture the black rook on e8, but he found something much better. What did he play?



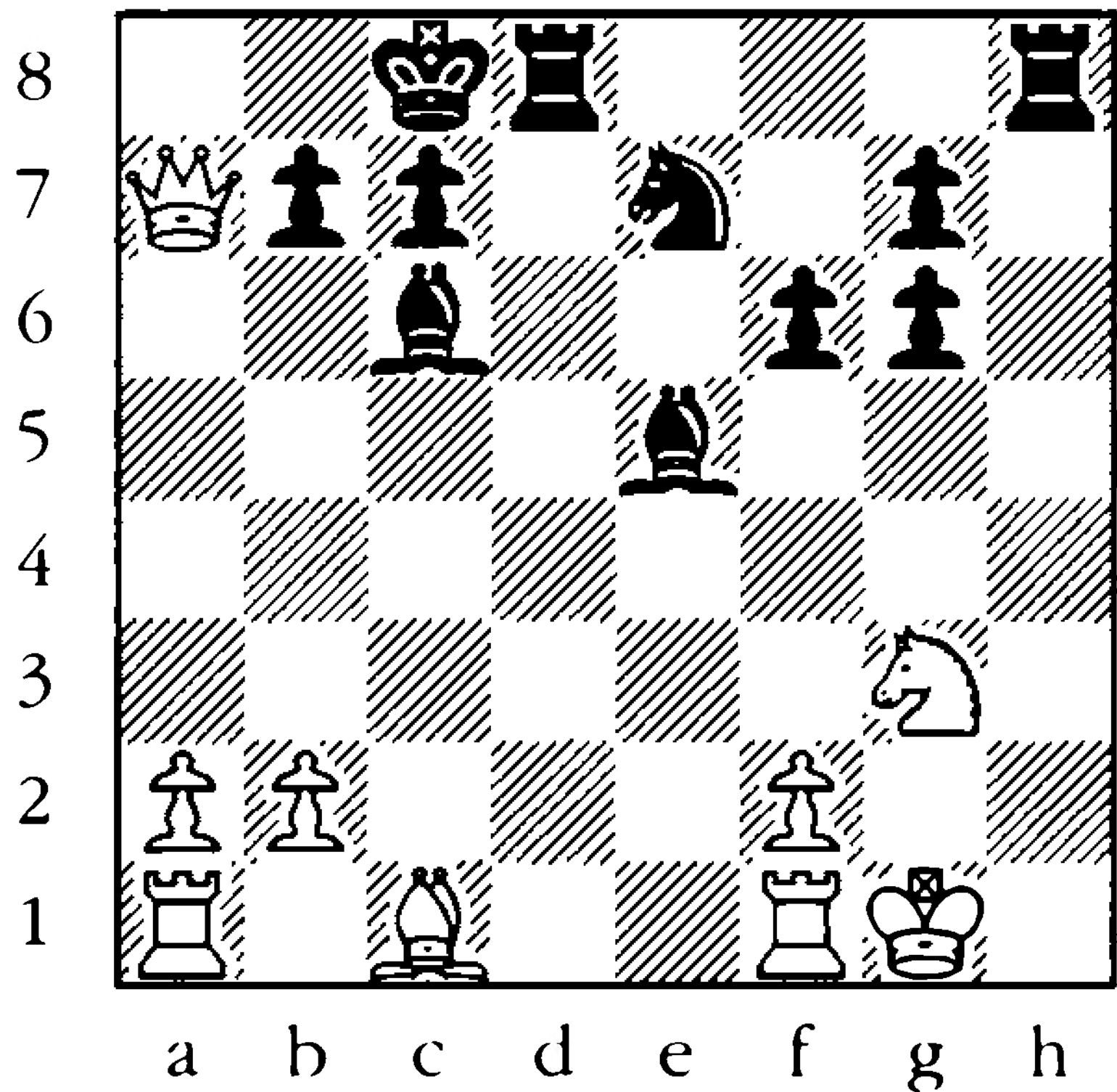
**Position number 15**

*Black to play*

□ Schiffers ■ Chigorin

St. Petersburg 1897

Black now continued with the prosaic 1 ... b6, overlooking the chance for a brilliant finish. What did he miss?



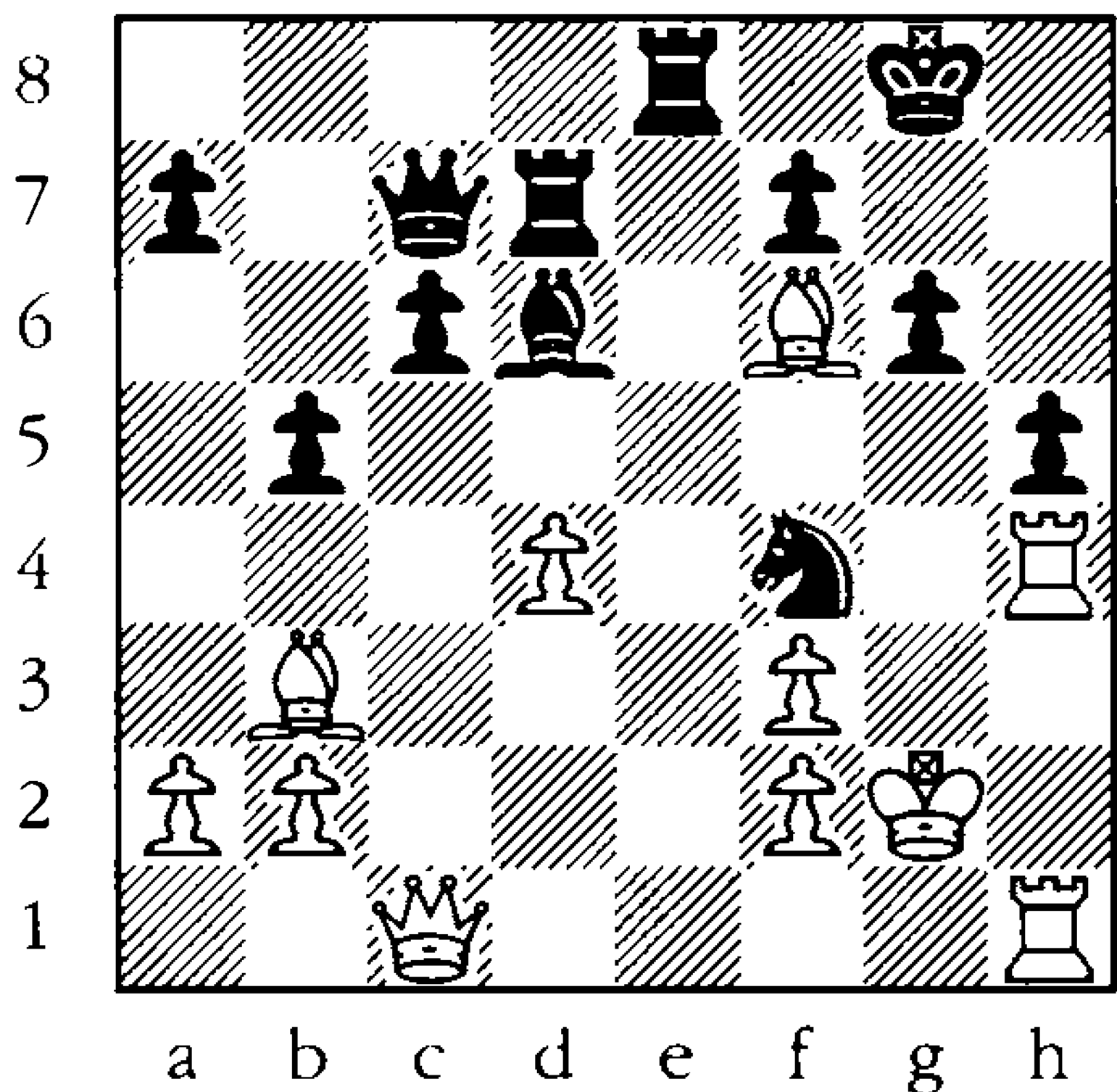
**Position number 14**

*White to play*

□ Blackburne ■ Schwarz

Berlin 1881

Before continuing his attack, White's first priority is to deal with the check from the knight. What is the best way to do this?



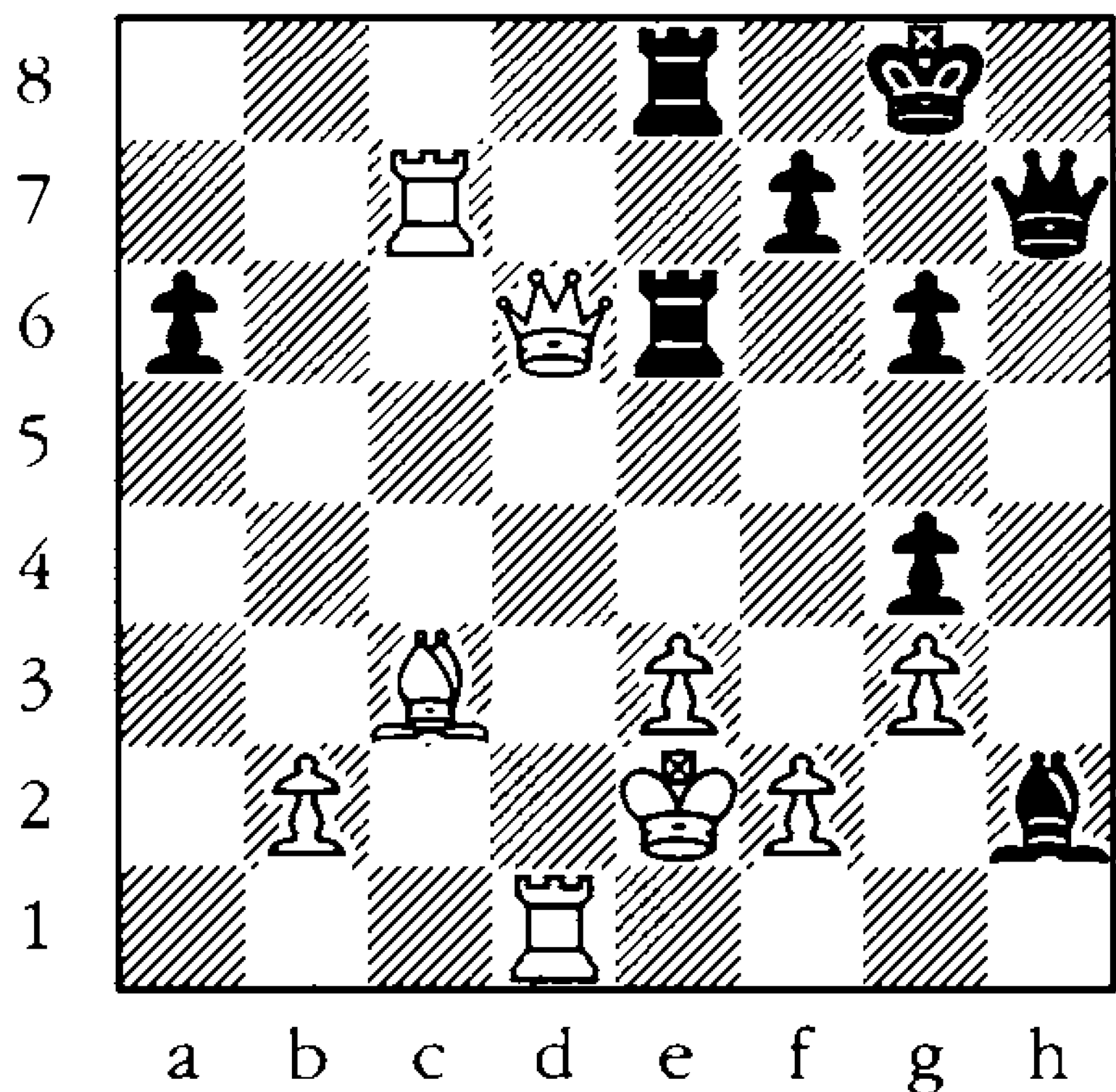
**Position number 16**

*White to play*

□ Anand ■ Kramnik

Monaco 1997

The key feature is the far-flung black bishop on h2. Can you see how White simplified the position and exploited this factor.





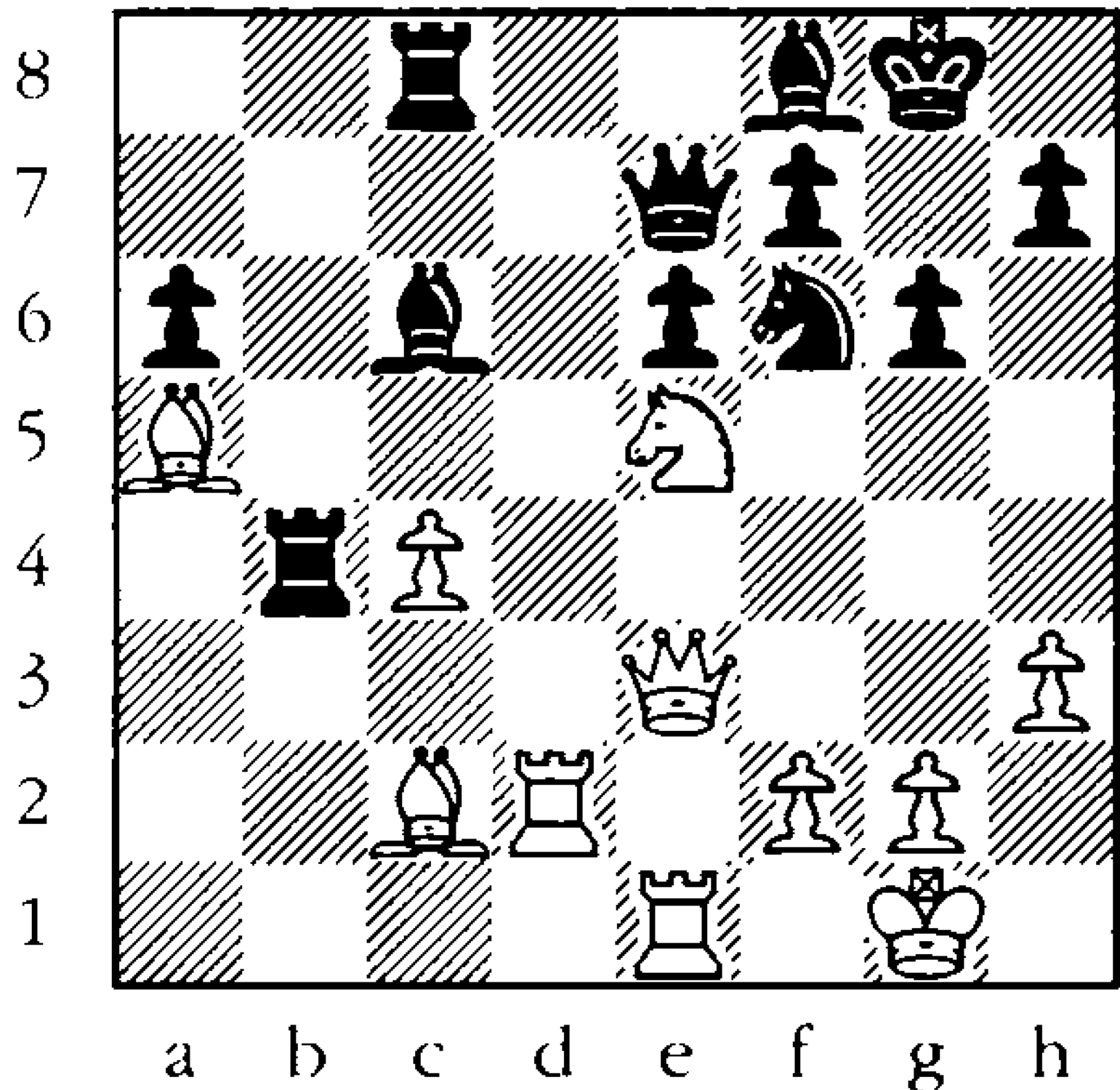
**Position number 17**

*White to play*

□ Karpov ■ Andersson

Monaco 1997

Black has just captured a pawn on b4, expecting 1 Bxb4 Qxb4 when he would have good play for the exchange. What had he missed?



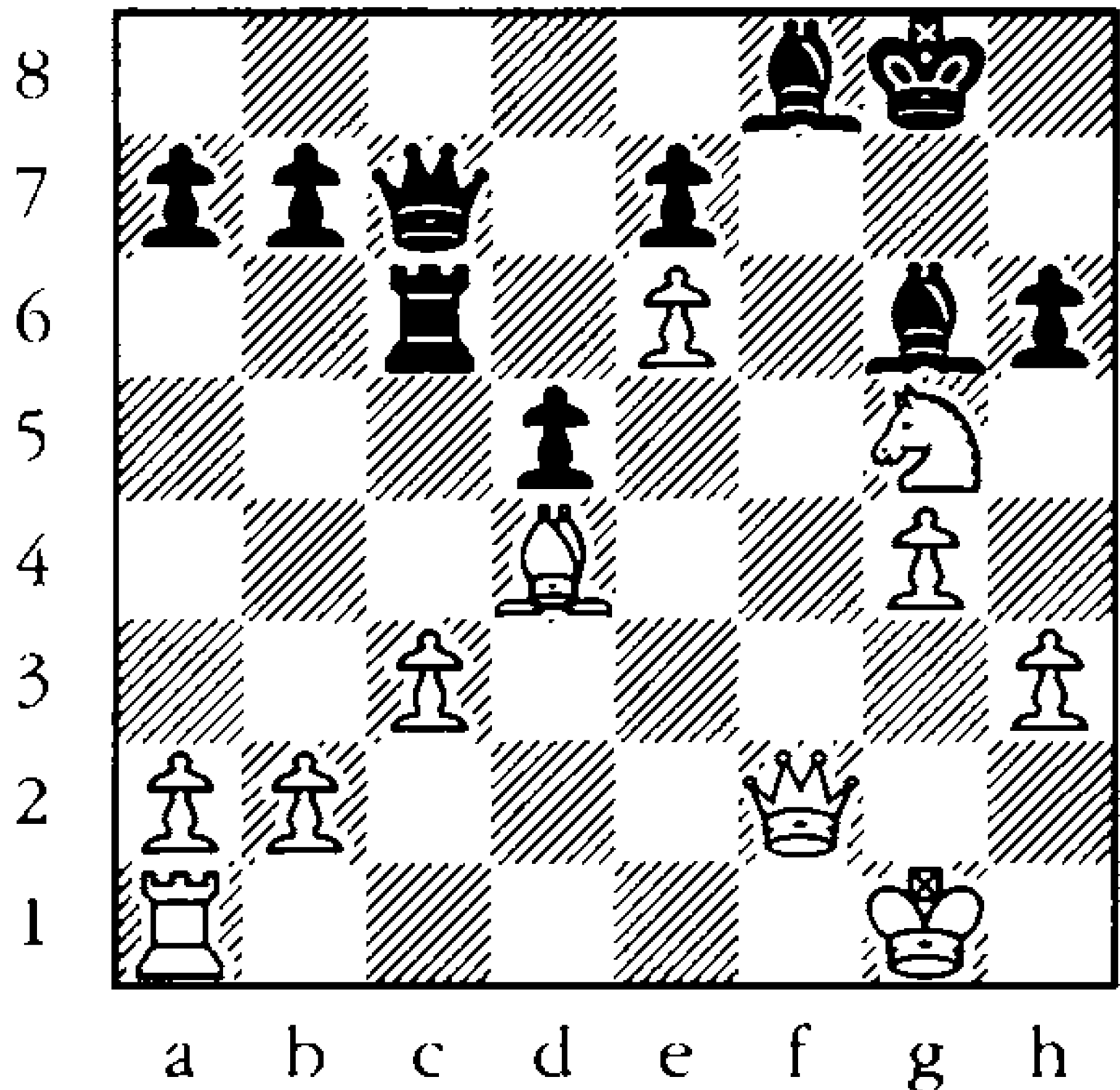
**Position number 19**

*White to play*

□ Starck ■ Bertholdt

Gera 1962

The white pawn on e6 controls key squares and cuts communications between the black forces. How did White make the most of this?



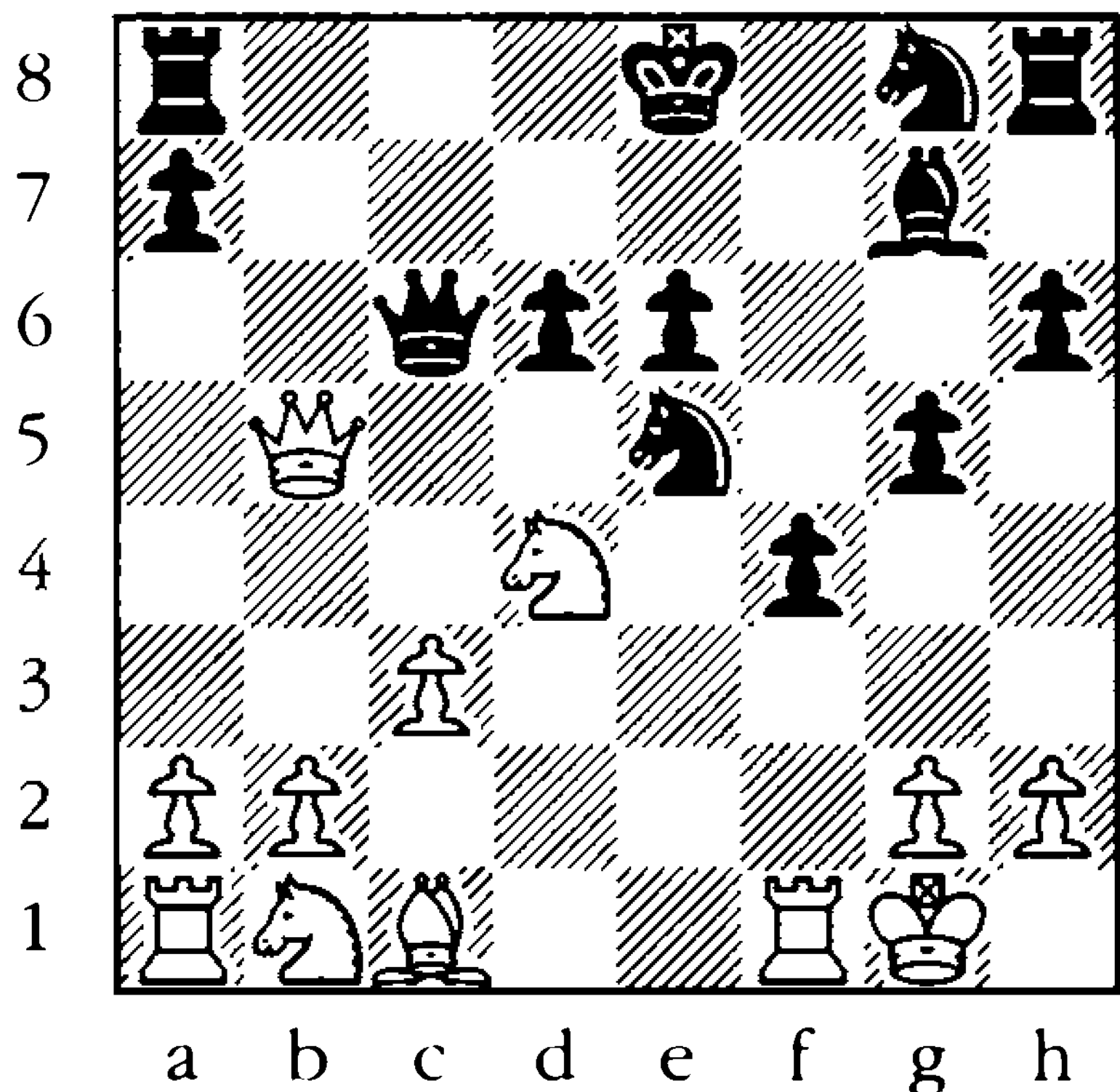
**Position number 18**

*Black to play*

□ Thomas ■ Horne

Hastings 1948

It seems Black must exchange queens, as his own queen is pinned and attacked by the white knight. However, he had other plans...



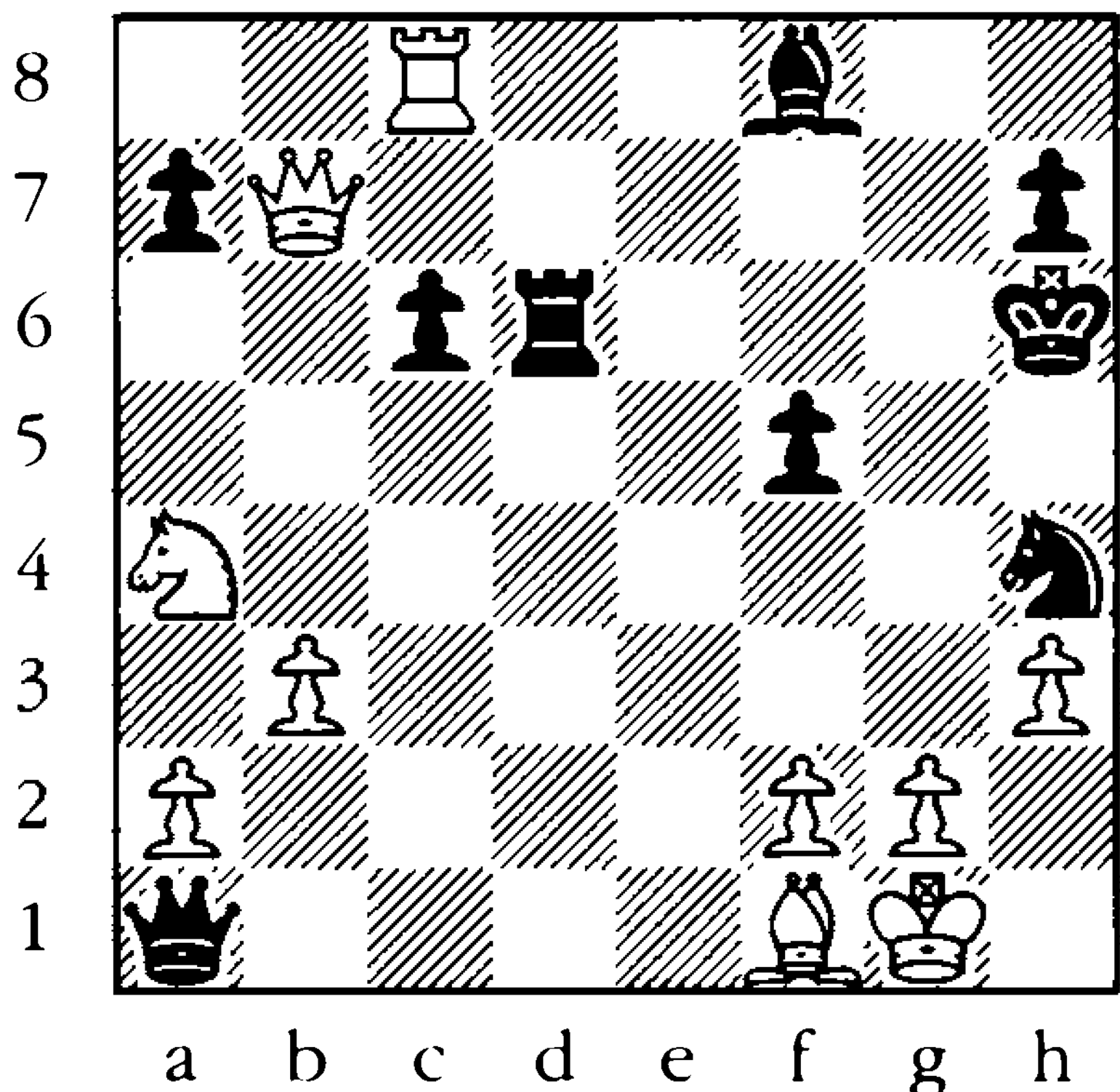
**Position number 20**

*Black to play*

□ Van der Sterren ■ Kamsky

Wijk aan Zee Candidates 1994

The black king appears horribly exposed, but in fact it is the white king which now gets mated. What is Black's key first move?



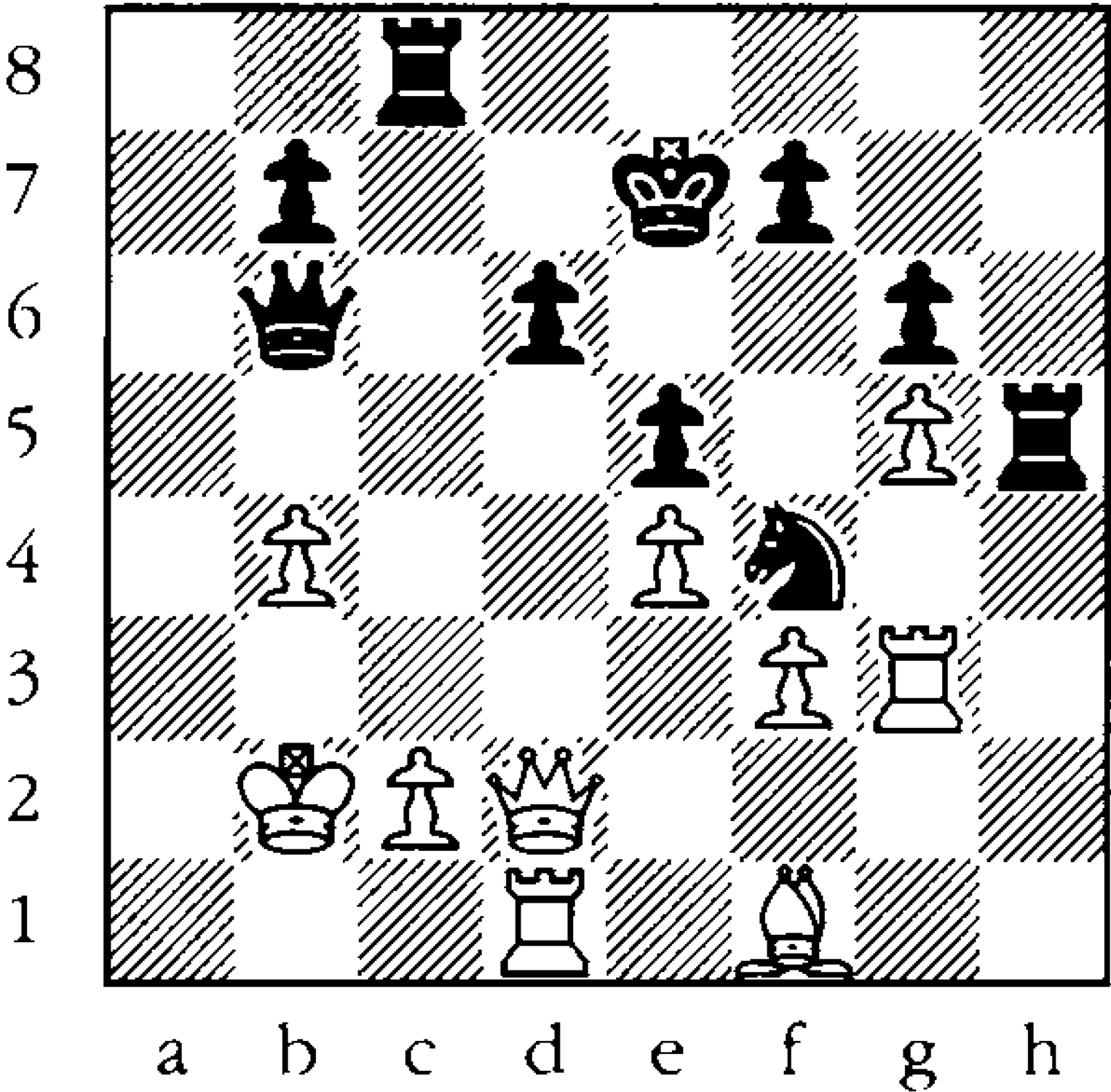
**Position number 21**

*Black to play*

□ Yilmaz ■ Kozul

Pula 1997

White's king cover has been seriously compromised by the advance of his b-pawn. How did Black make the most of this?



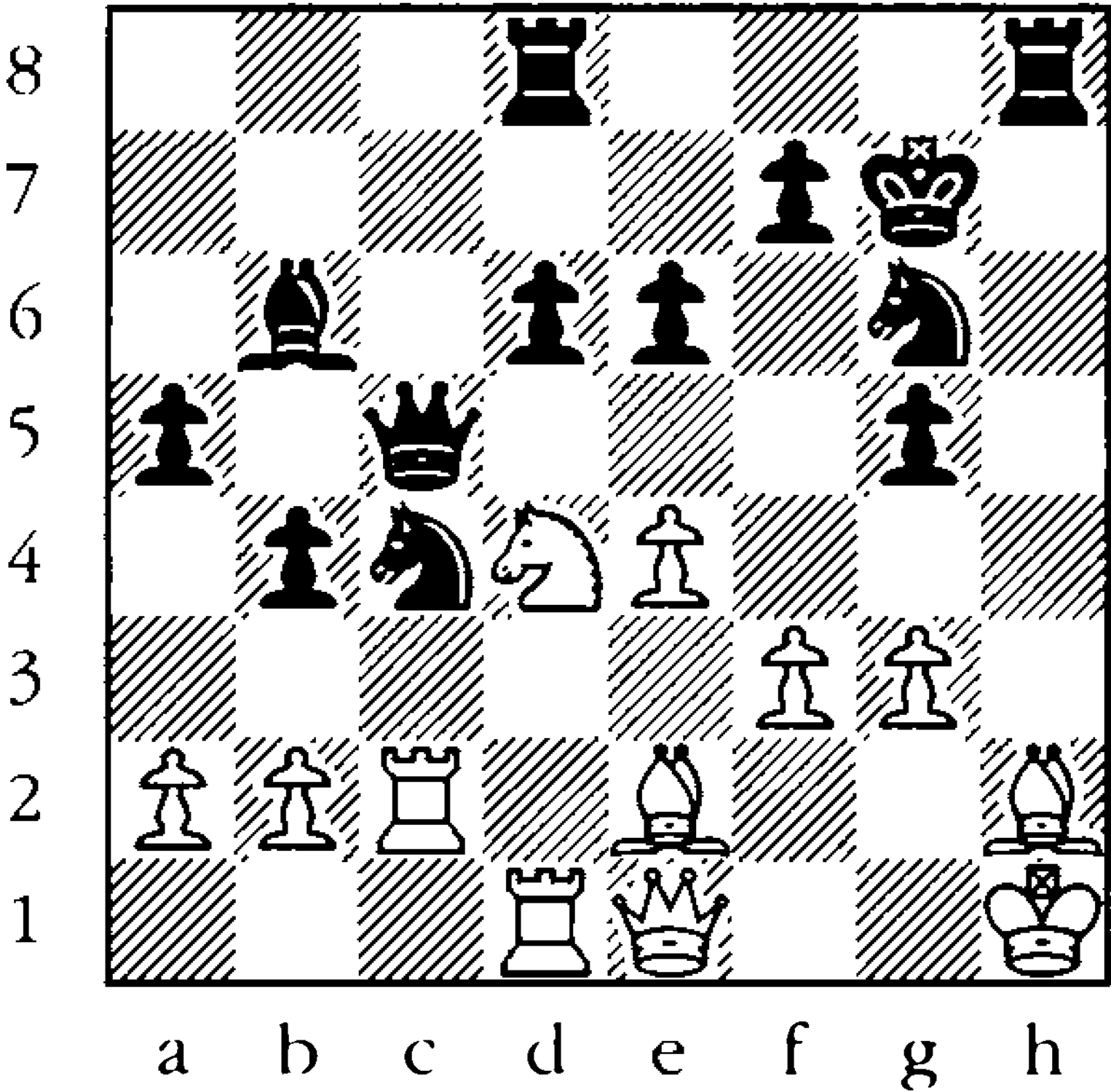
**Position number 23**

*Black to play*

□ Arnold ■ Enders

German League 1997

Here, Black combined play on the h-file and g1-a7 diagonal, to force a powerful breakthrough. Can you see how?



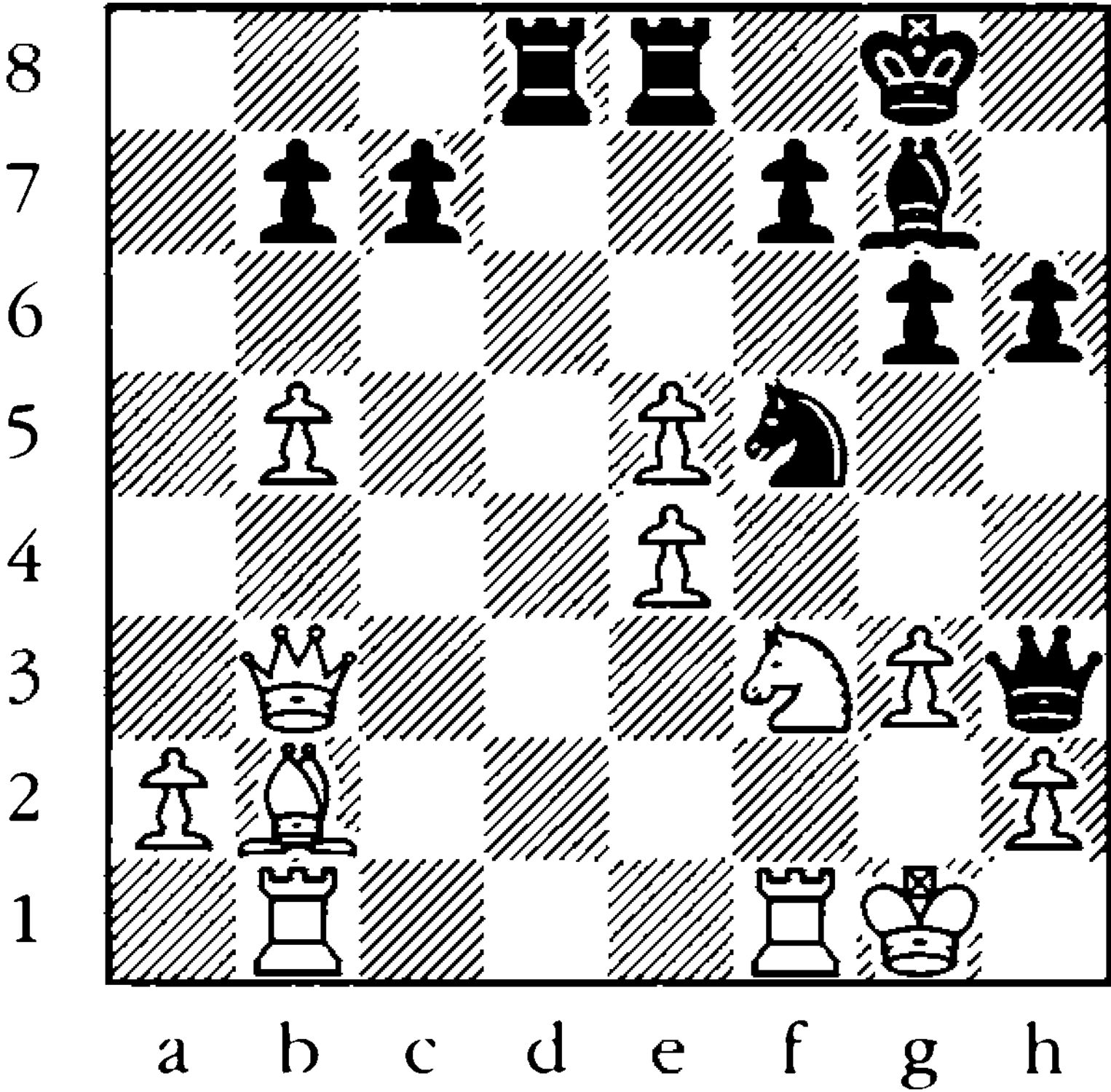
**Position number 22**

*Black to play*

□ Vaganian ■ Gallagher

Pula 1997

After 1 ... Ne7 2 Qxf7+! Kxf7 3 Ng5+ White would have a winning position. But Black did not retreat the knight. What did he play?



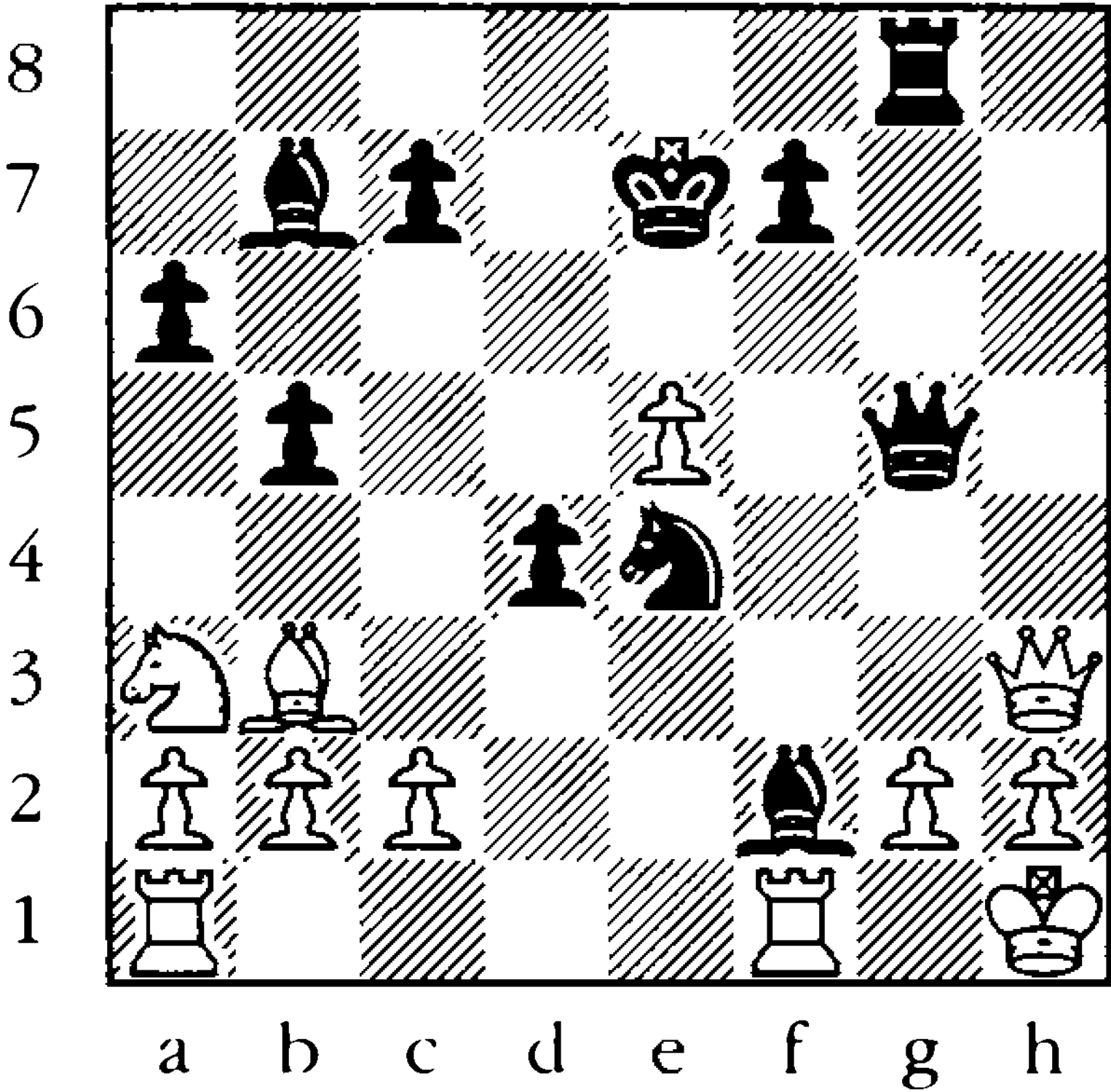
**Position number 24**

*Black to play*

□ Ward ■ Turover

USA 1951

The white king is badly boxed in. How did Black capitalise?





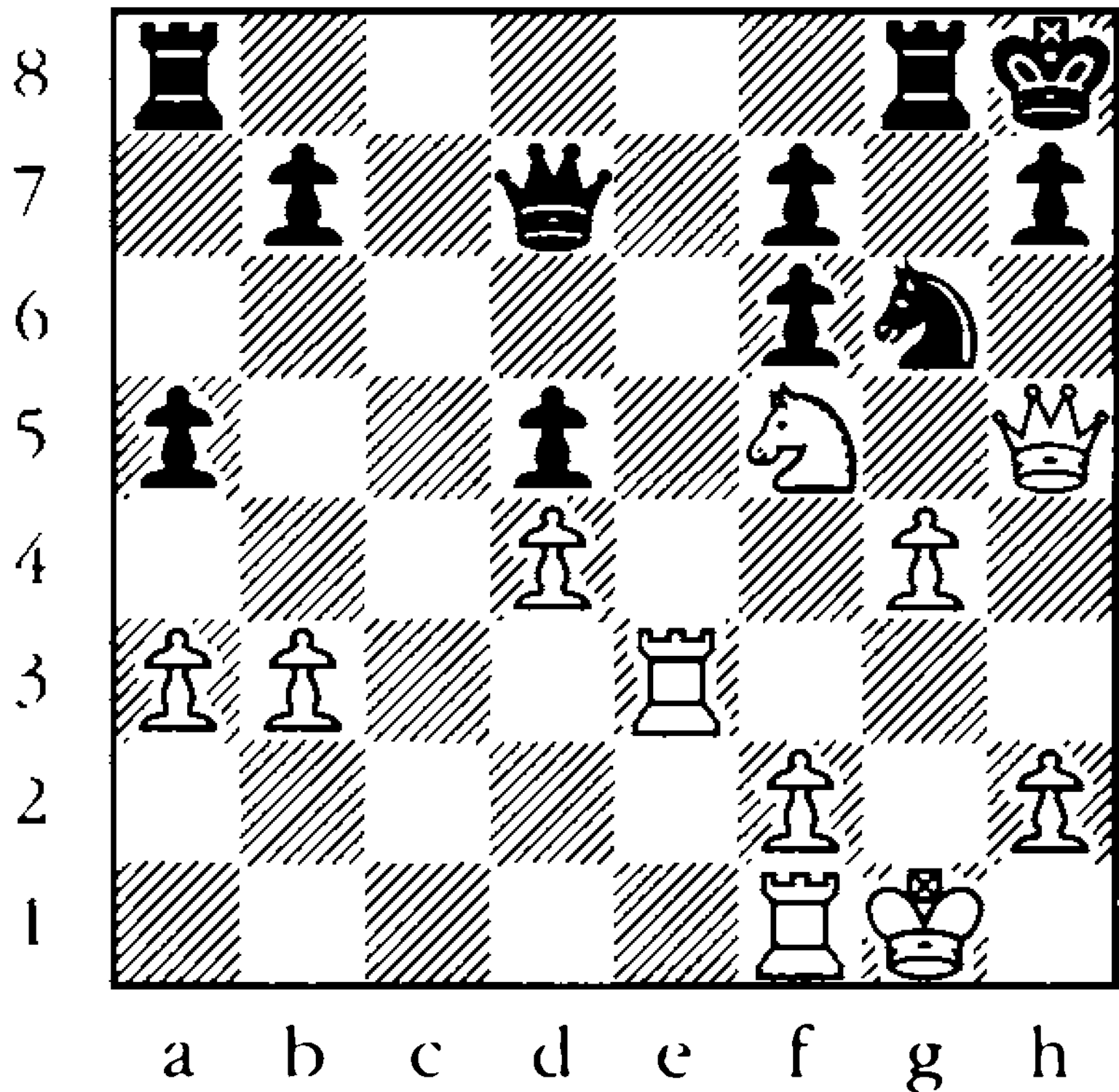
**Position number 25**

*White to play*

□ Toran ■ O'Kelly

Palma 1967

White has a classic sacrifice leading to a forced mate. The idea is clear enough, but can you work out the exact mating sequence?



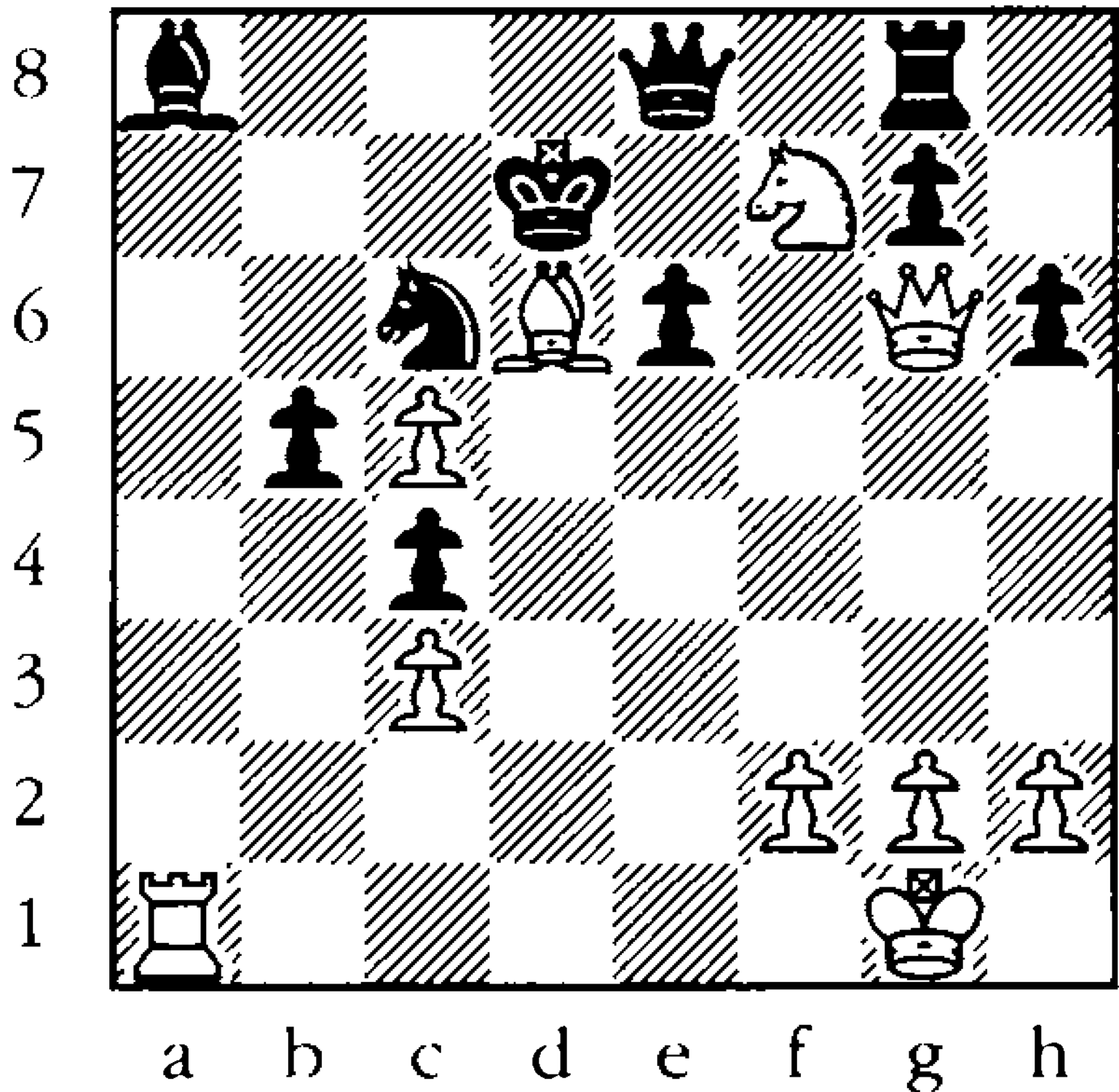
**Position number 27**

*White to play*

□ Alekhine ■ Bogoljubow

World Championship 1929

White's pieces are converging on the black king. How did he land the killer blow?



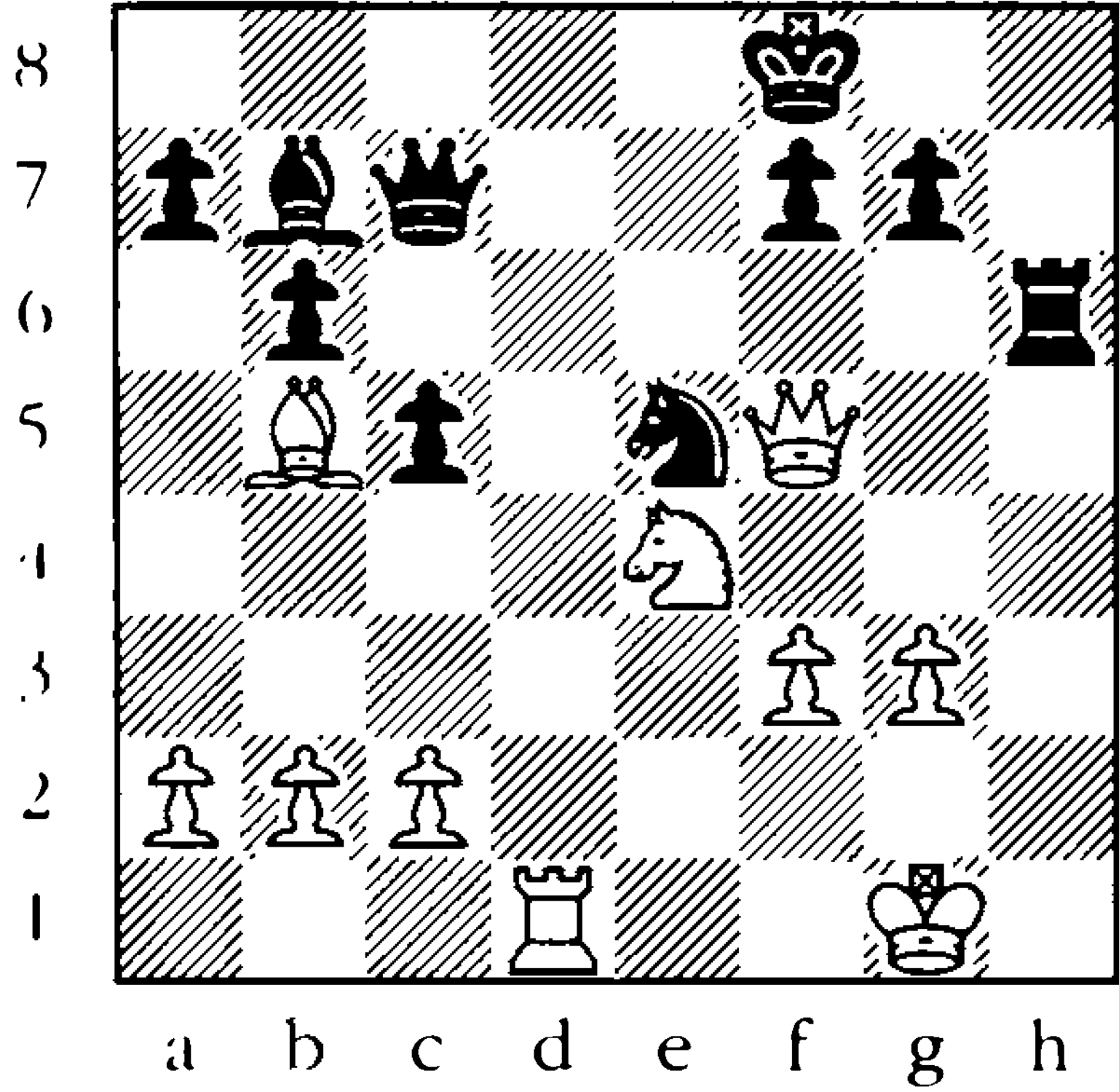
**Position number 26**

*White to play*

□ King ■ Bedjanin

USA 1962

Both sides have a slightly shaky king position but it is White's move and he promptly exploited Black's insecurity. Can you see how?



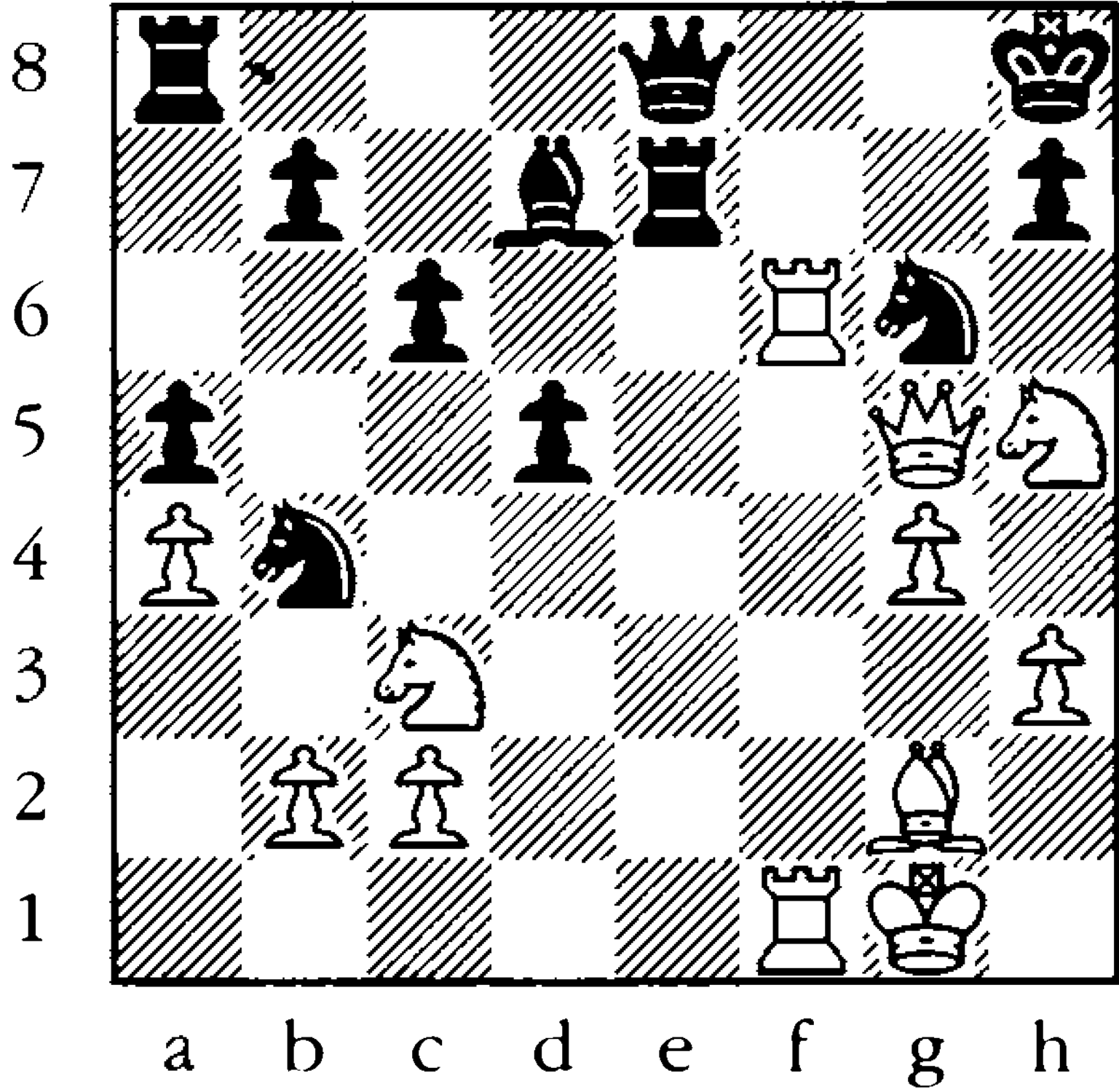
**Position number 28**

*White to play*

□ Palkovi ■ Boros

Hungary 1997

White's powerful concentration of force on the kingside gives him the opportunity for a quick kill. Can you see how?





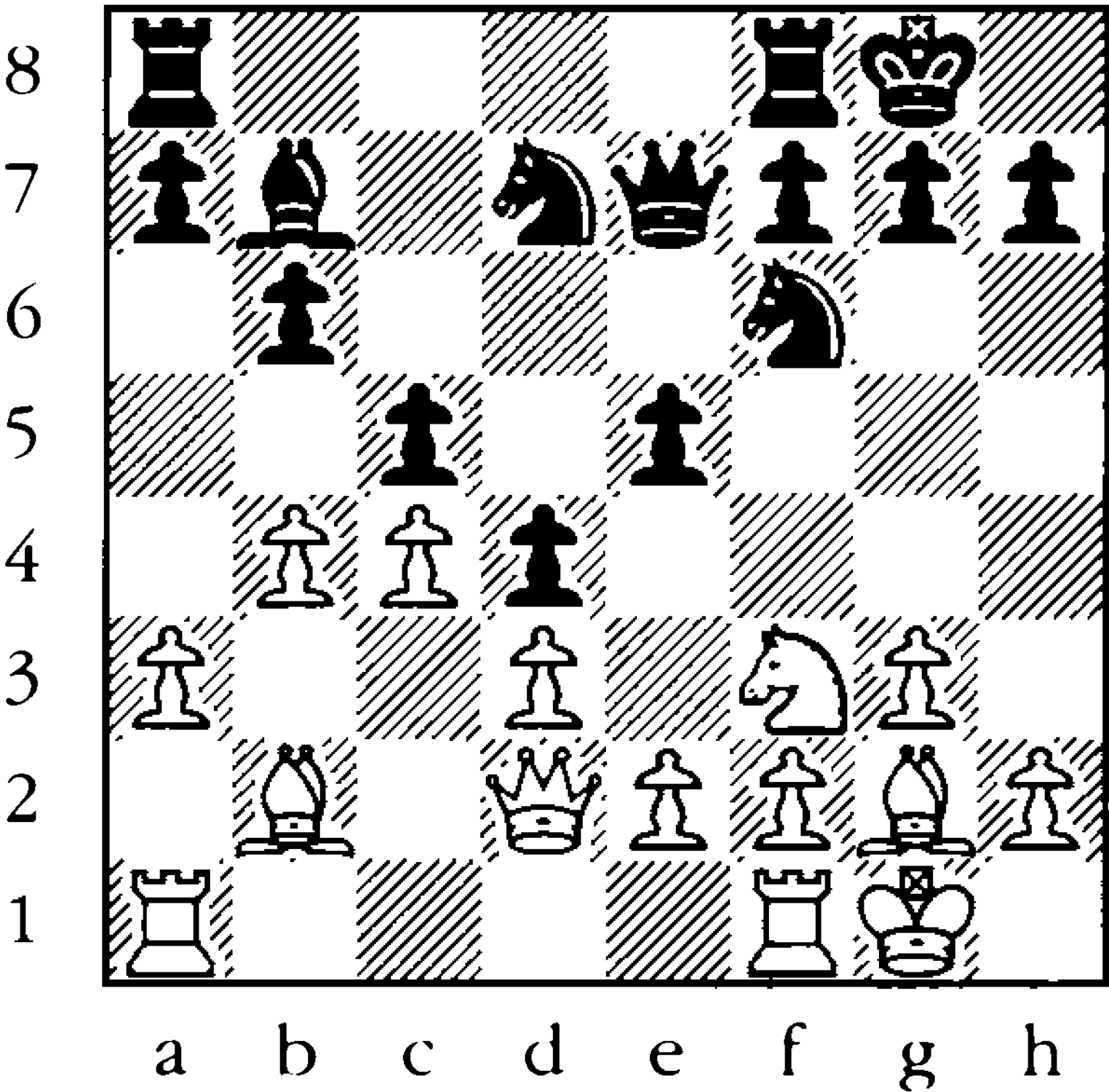
**Position number 29**

*White to play*

□ Anand ■ Andersson

Monaco 1997

Here Anand spotted a combination to net a pawn and went on to win easily. What did he play?



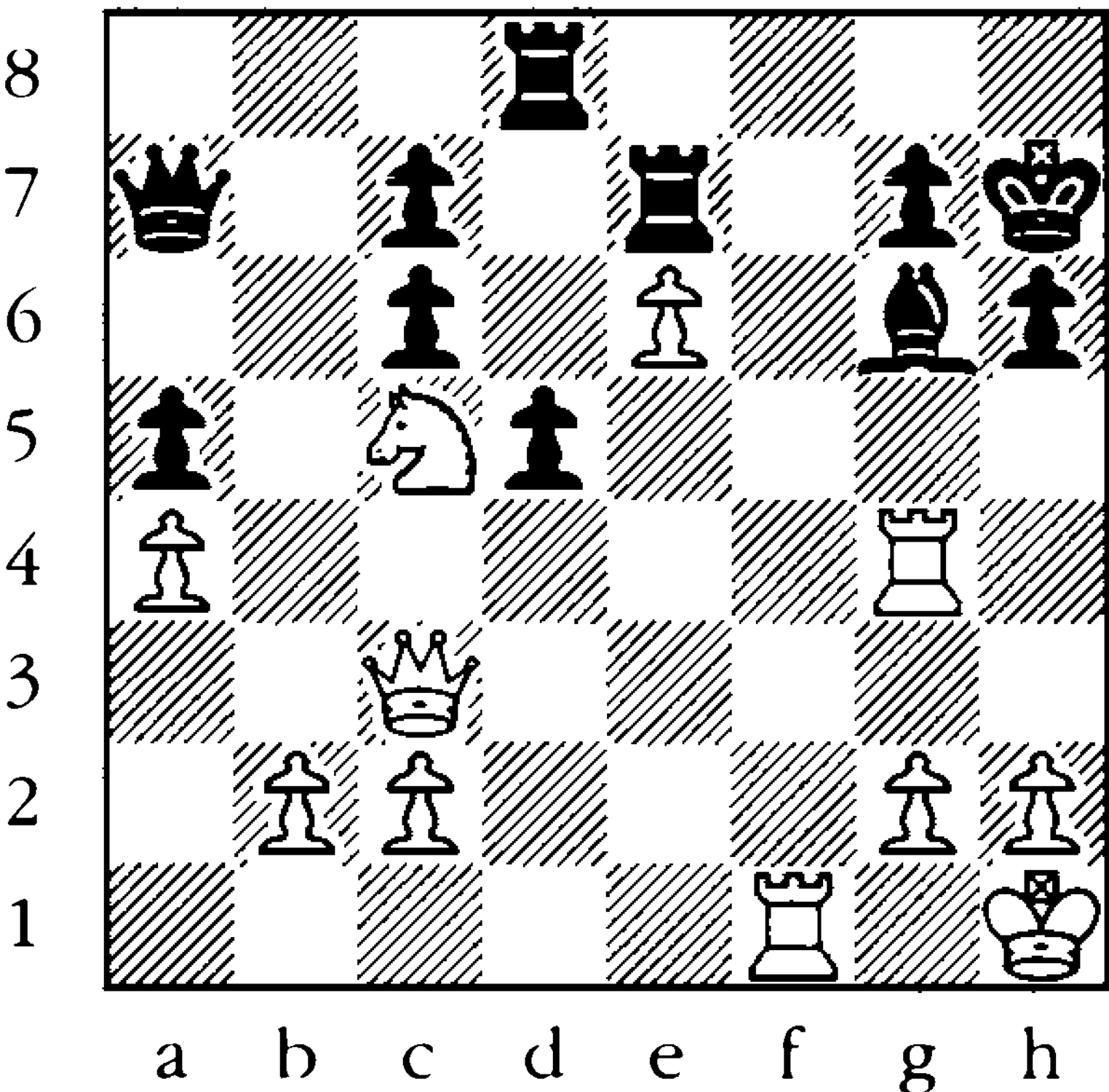
**Position number 30**

*White to play*

□ Weeramantry ■ Trabert

Hawaii 1997

The white knight and e-pawn tie up the black forces. So it is not surprising that White wins on the kingside. Can you see how?



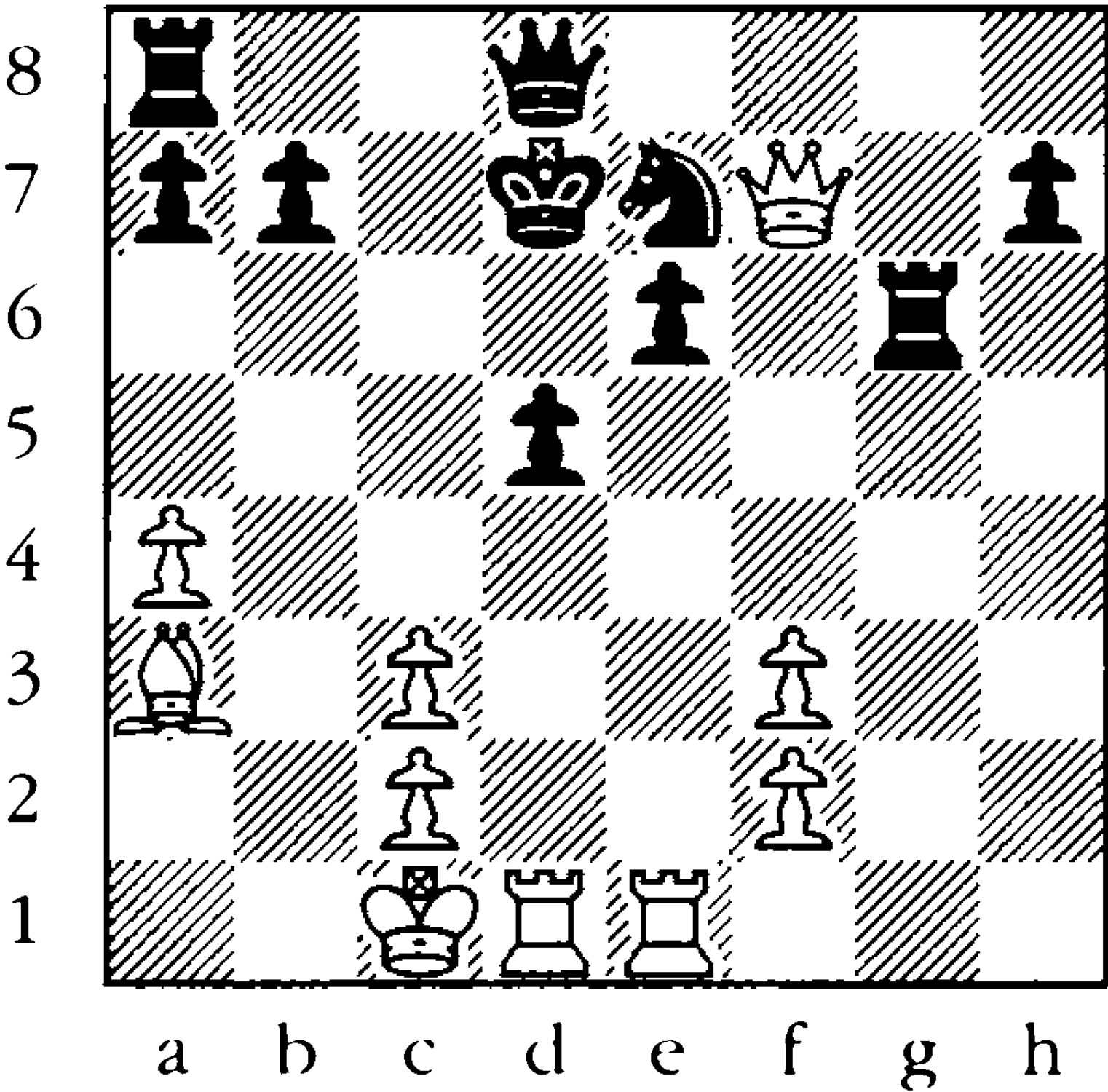
**Position number 31**

*White to play*

□ Oll ■ Eingorn

Debrecen 1989

White's doubled c- and f-pawns are weak but allow his rooks to create pressure down the d- and e-files. How did he make the most of this?



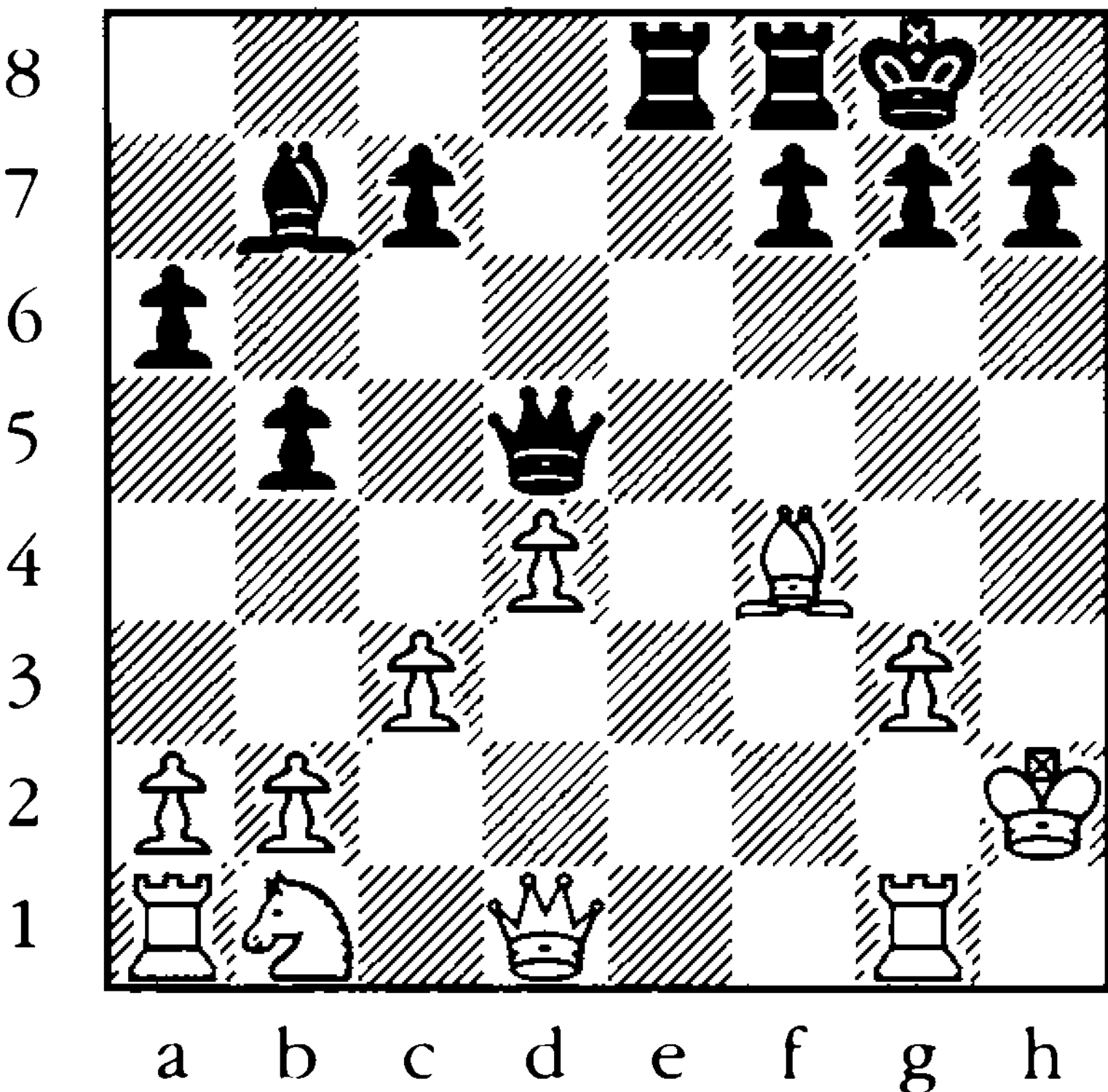
**Position number 32**

*Black to play*

□ Belenki ■ Pirorov

Moscow 1958

Black has tremendous pressure along the e-file and long diagonal. How did he now combine operations to score a quick win?



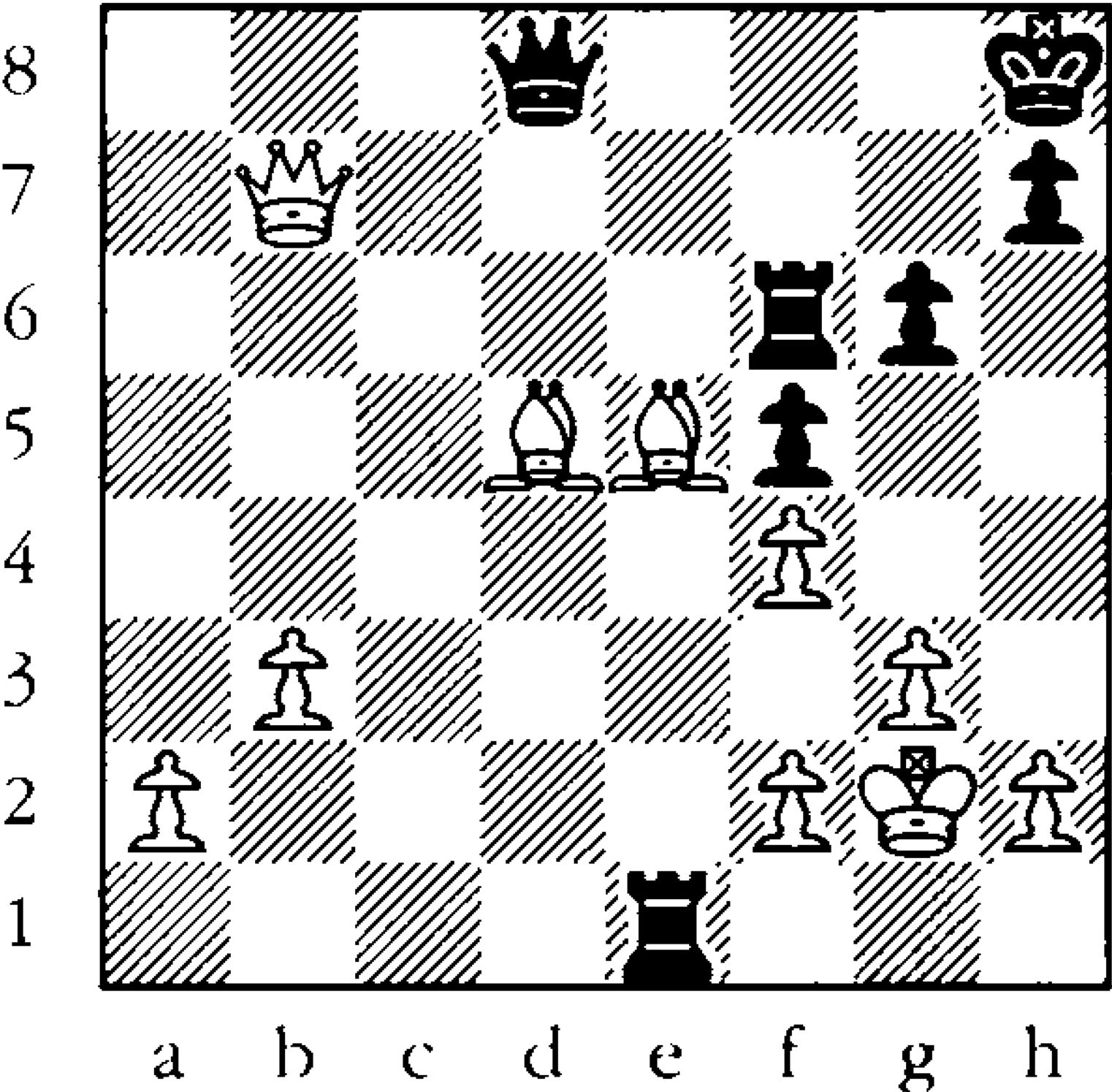
**Position number 33**

*White to play*

□ Anic ■ Santo Roman

Montpellier 1991

White's superb bishops dominate the board and are more than a match for the black rooks. Can you spot White's swift conclusion?



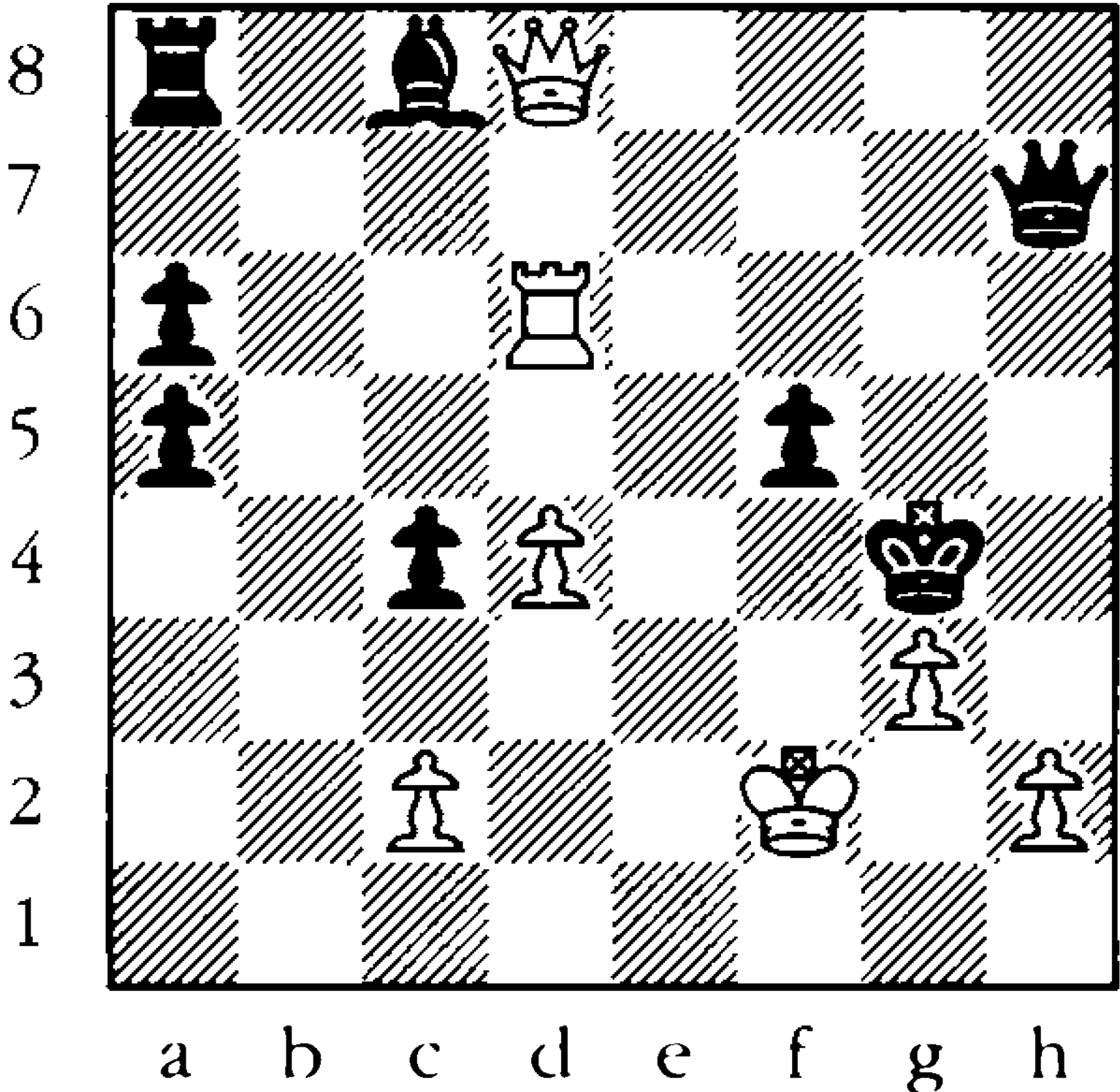
**Position number 35**

*White to play*

□ Lalic ■ Kengis

Pula 1997

White has driven the black king more than halfway up the board. How did he now deliver a quick checkmate?



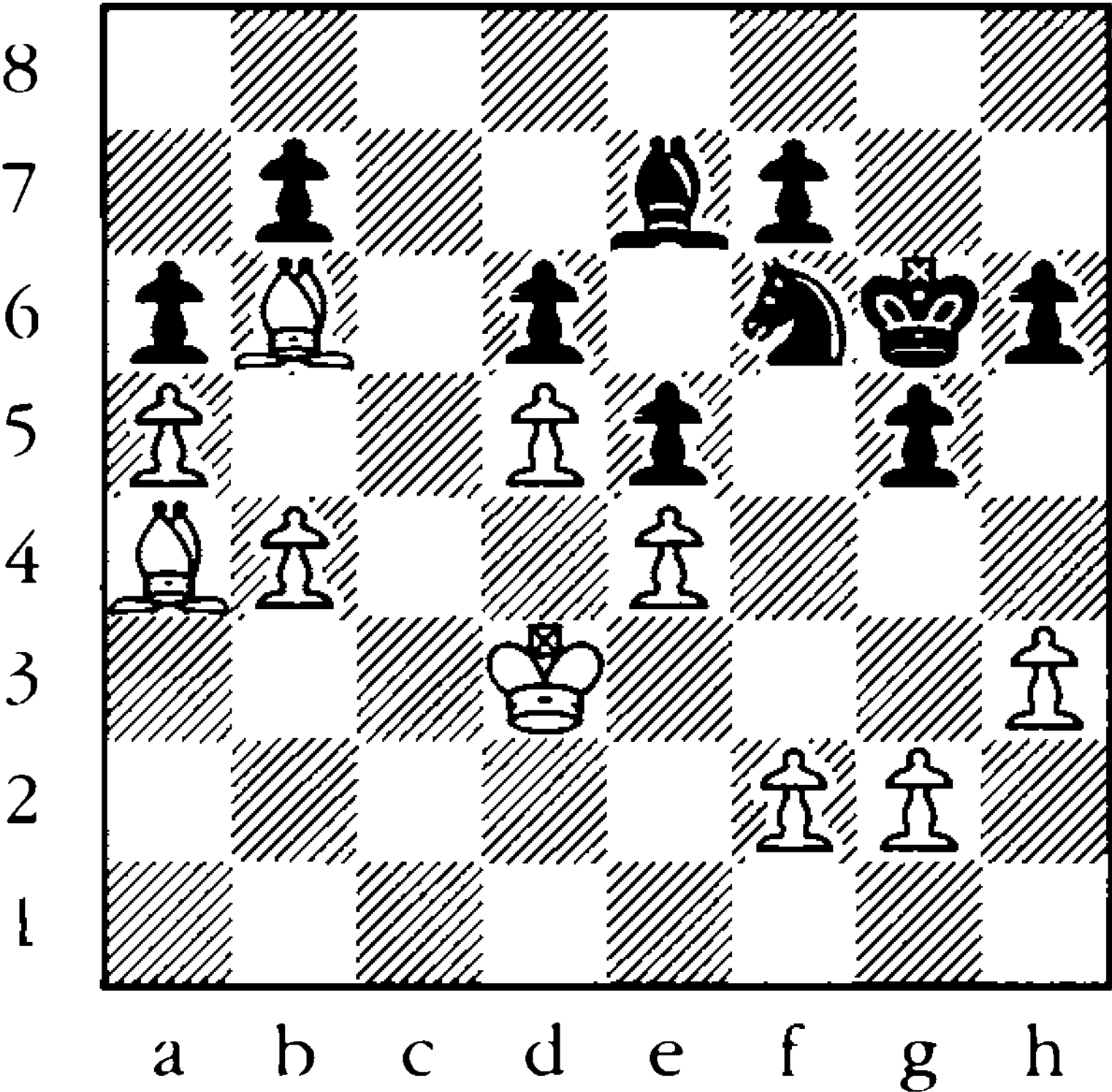
**Position number 34**

*White to play*

□ Kasparov ■ Lefstein

Baltimore 1997

Here we see Kasparov in action in a simultaneous display. How did he force the key breakthrough on the queenside?



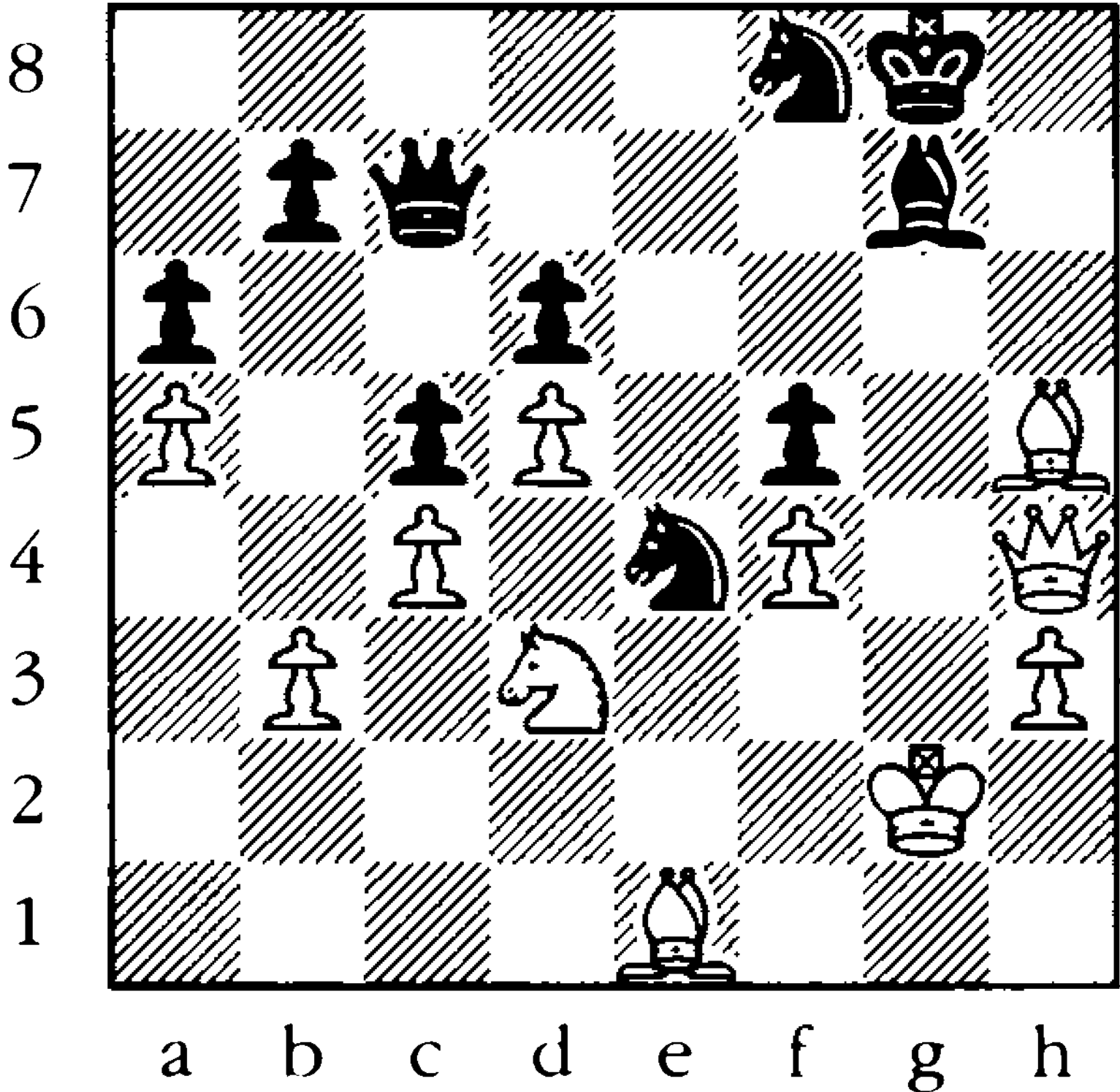
**Position number 36**

*Black to play*

□ Damljanovic ■ Popovic

Yugoslavia 1997

White has just retreated his bishop to e1. This was very careless. Can you see why?





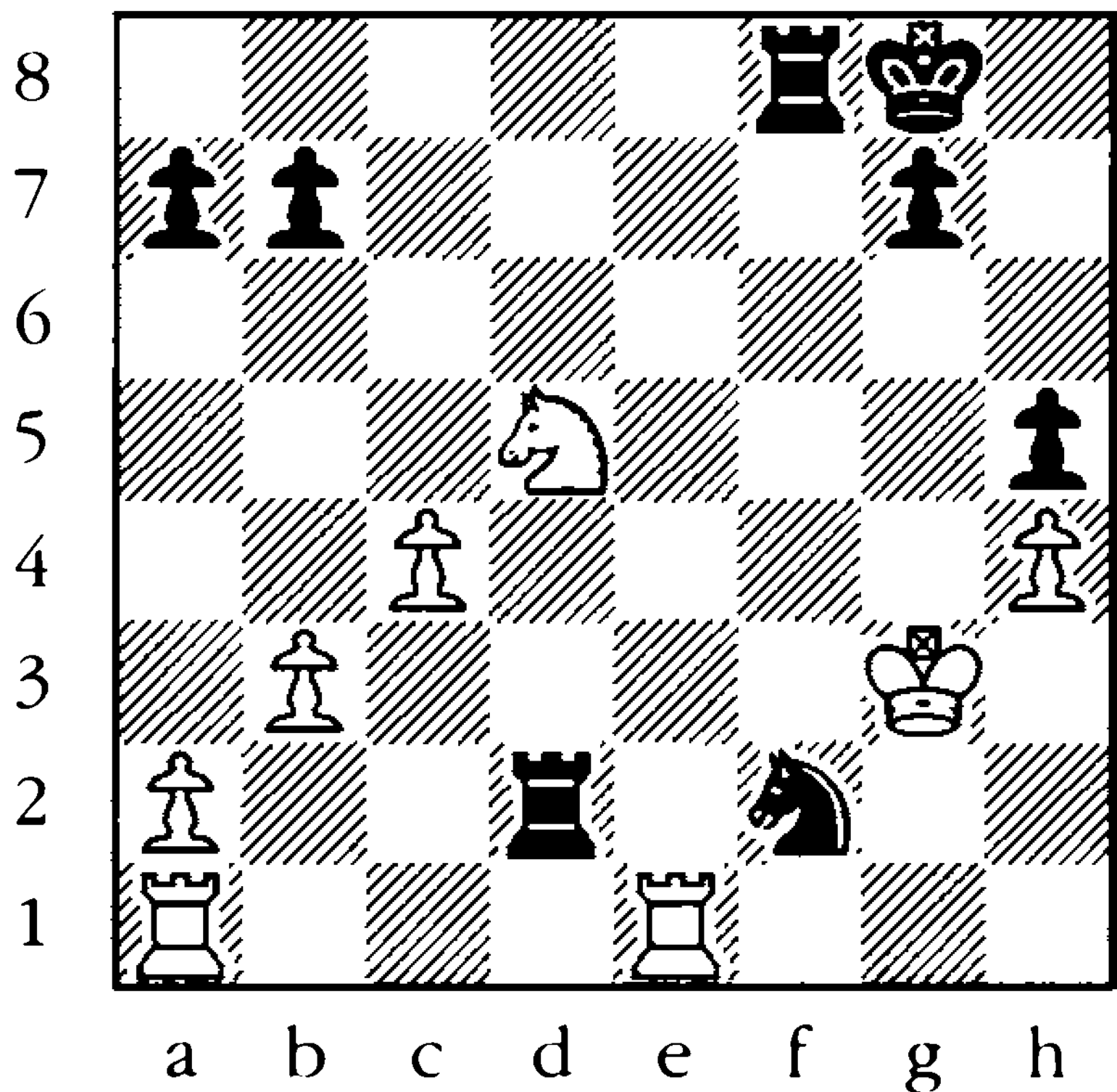
**Position number 37**

*Black to play*

□ Dietrich ■ Bayer

Austria 1967

How did Black close the net around White's king in this endgame?



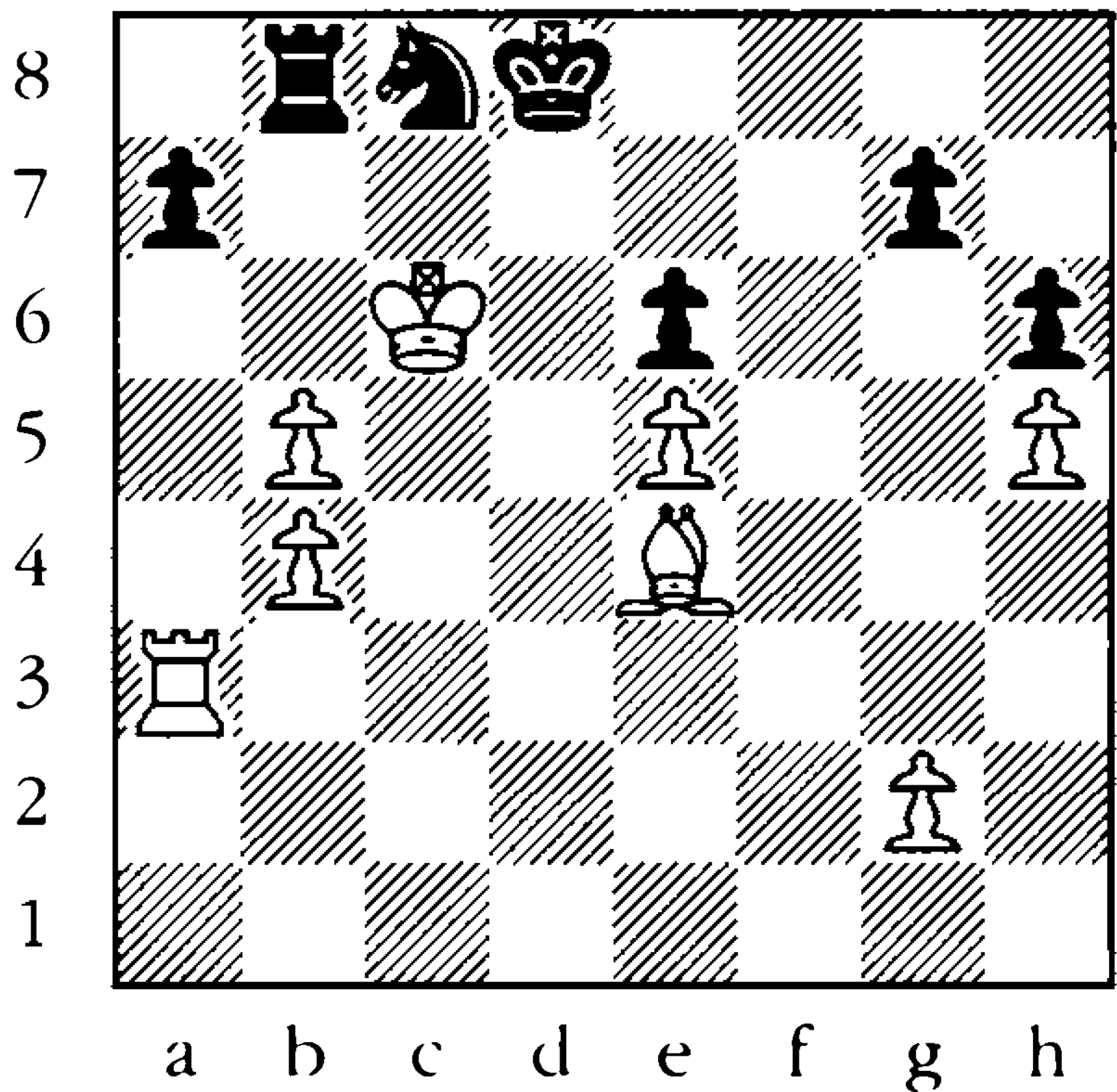
**Position number 39**

*White to play*

□ Alekhine ■ Bogoljubow

World Championship 1929

The king is a strong piece in the endgame. How did White capitalise on the active position of his king here?



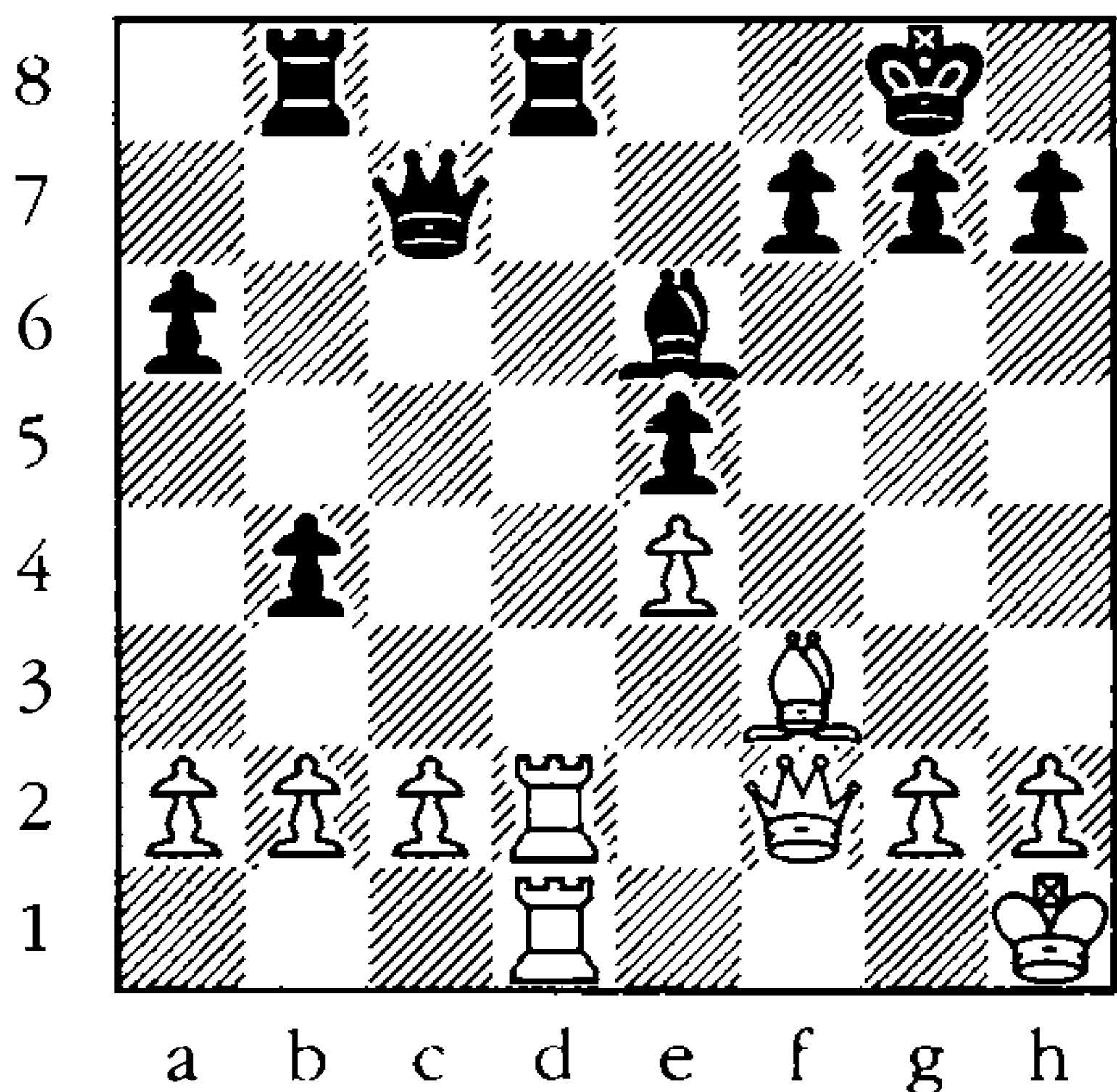
**Position number 38**

*White to play*

□ Rovner ■ Kamischov

Moscow 1947

Here White found a brilliant combination to exploit the vulnerability of Black's back rank. Can you do as well?



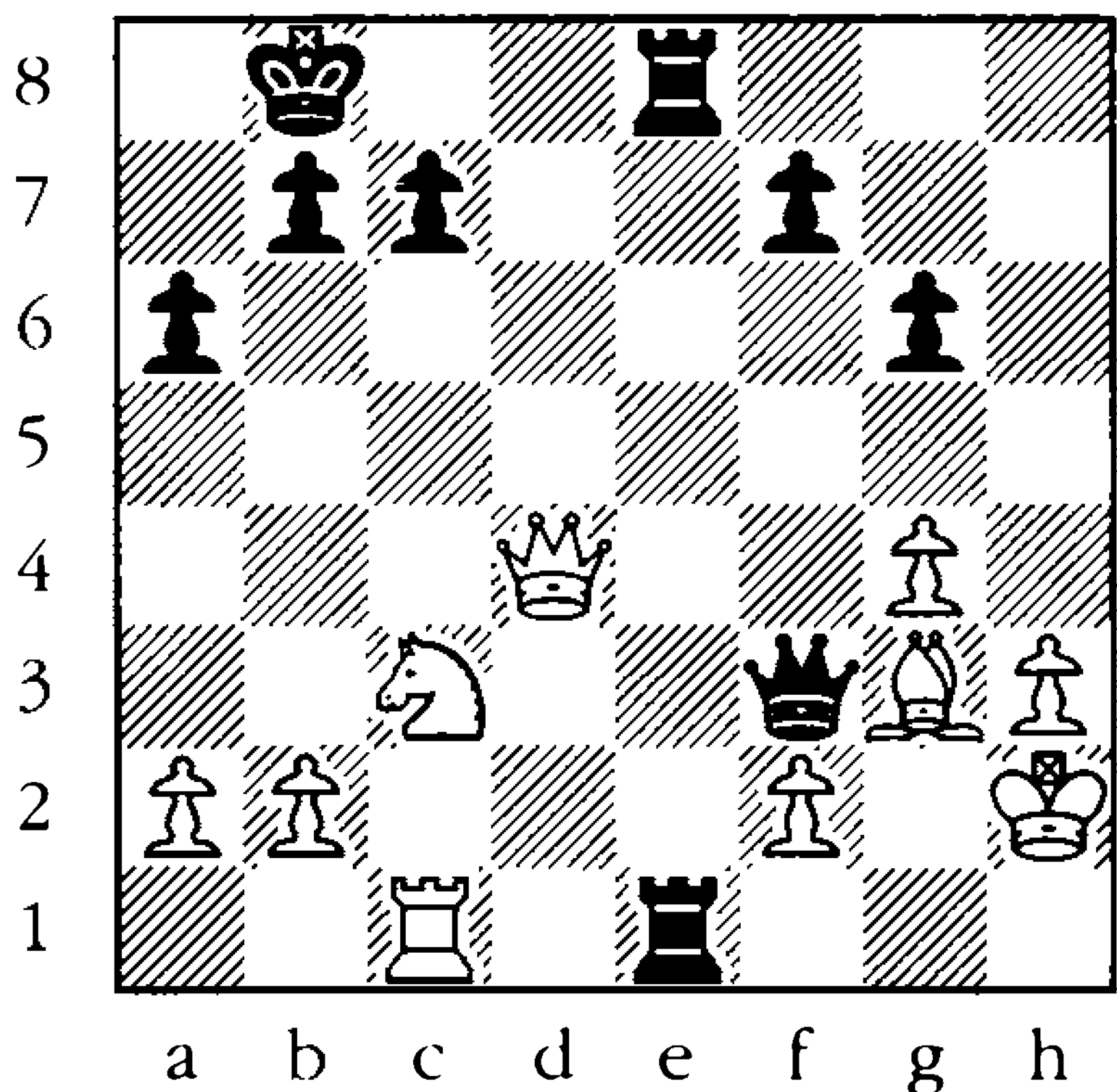
**Position number 40**

*White to play*

□ Zajontz ■ Gartner

Lauffen 1994

Black has broken through and it seems that his threats will be decisive. How did White turn the tables with a clever combination?





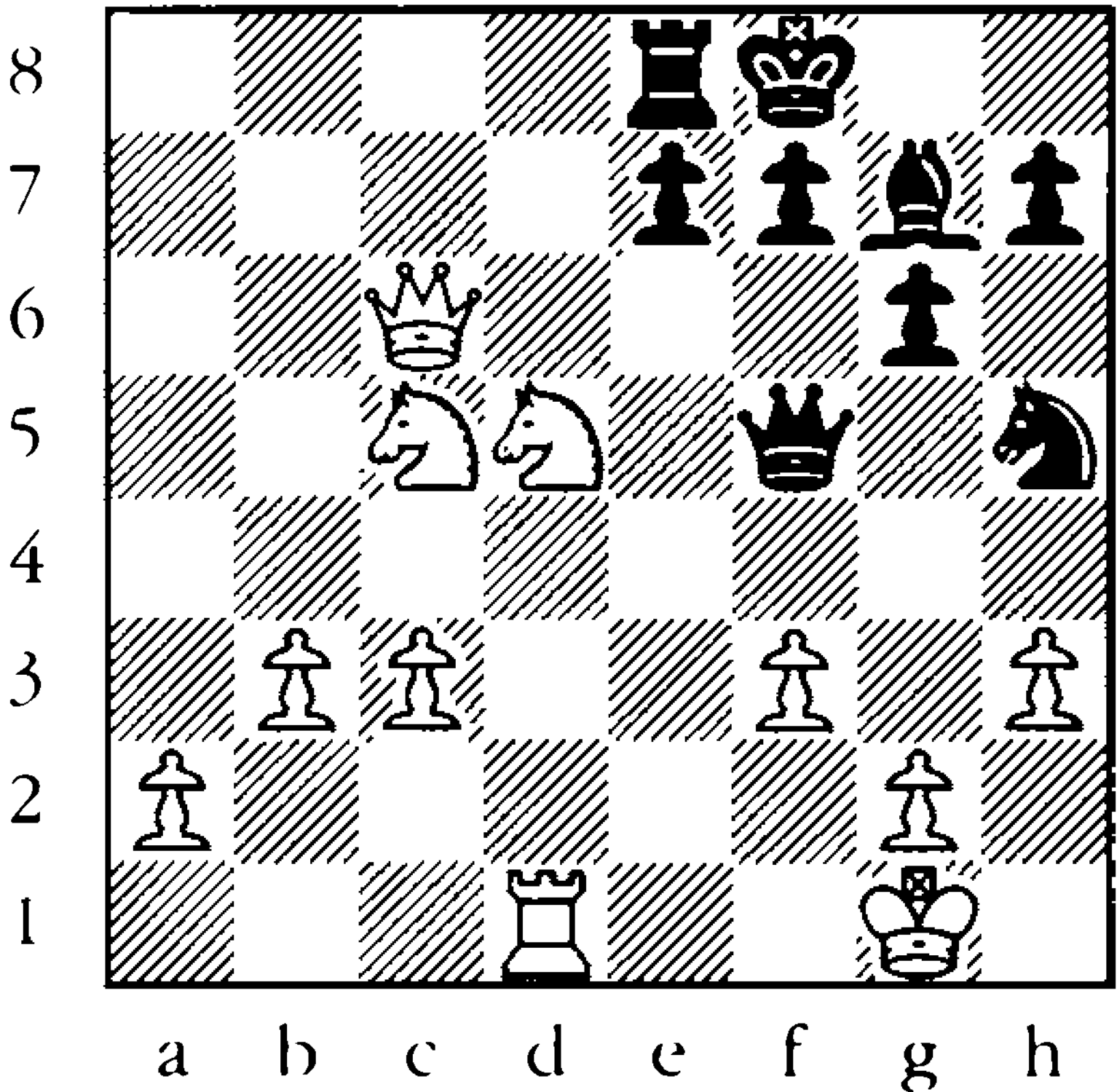
**Position number 41**

*White to play*

□ Palac ■ Minasian

Pula 1997

How did White exploit the constricted position of the black king?



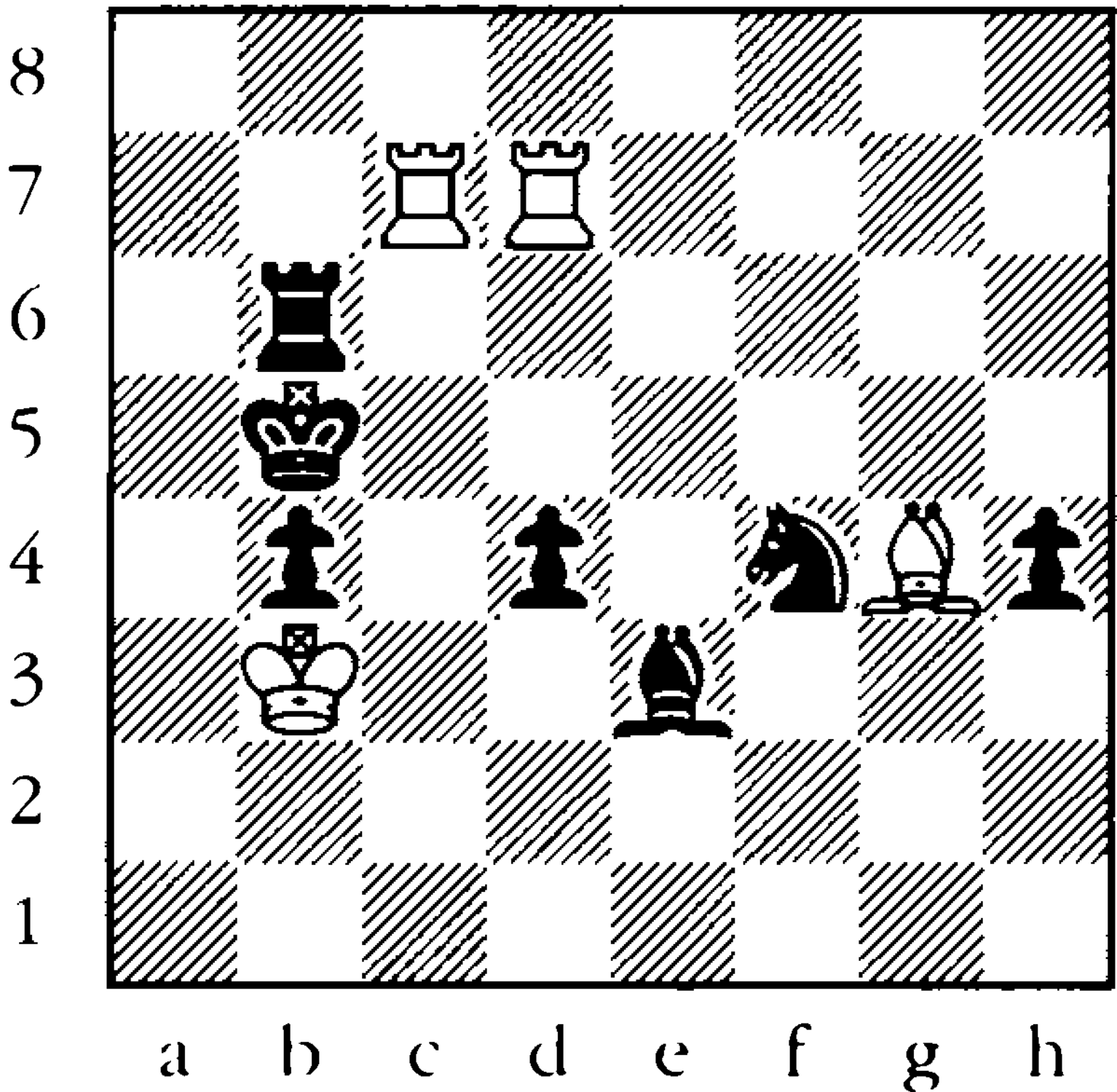
**Position number 43**

*White to play*

□ Bogoljubow ■ Sultan Khan

Prague 1931

In this tricky endgame White found a problem-like solution to finish the game. What was his key first move?



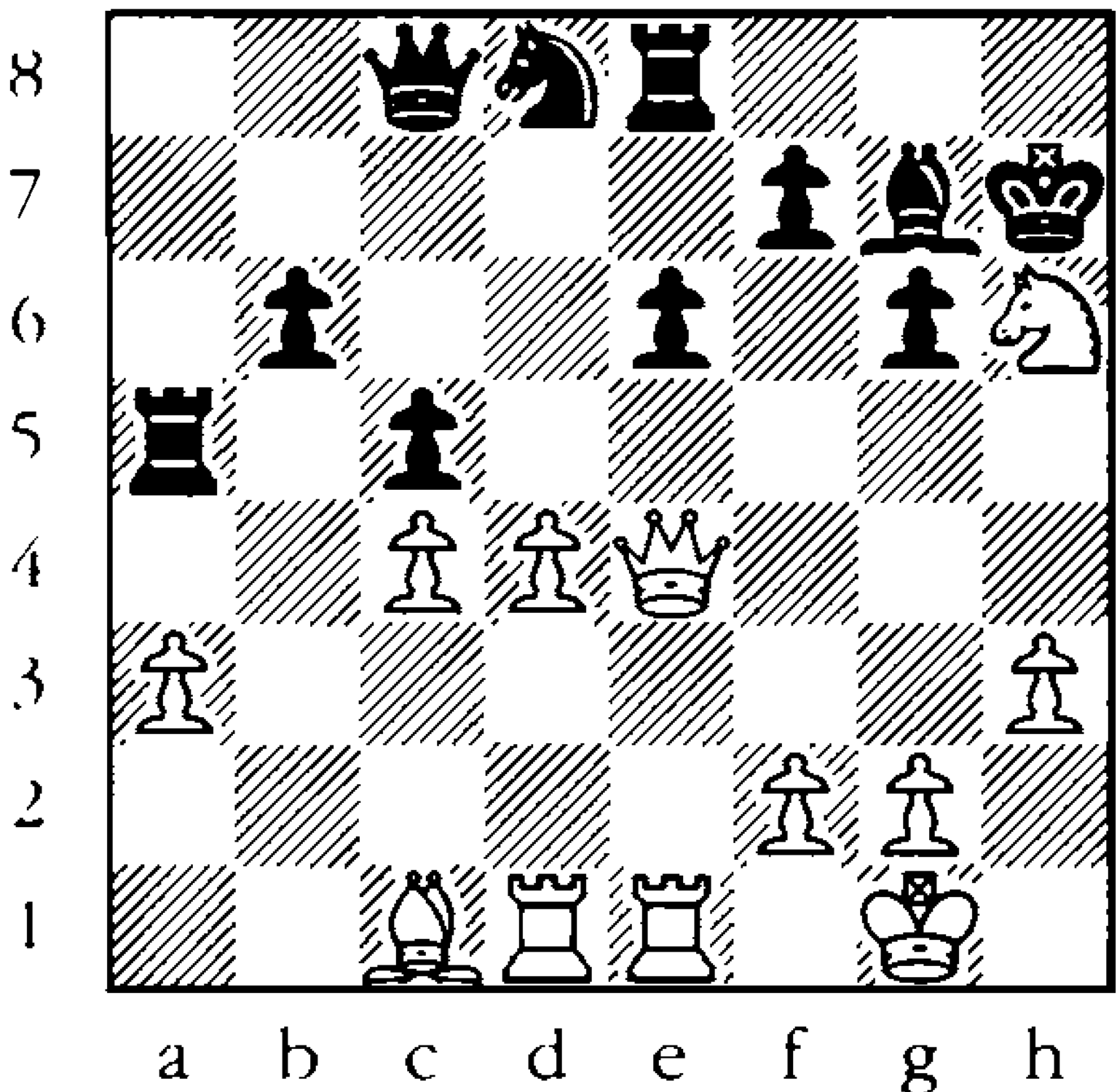
**Position number 42**

*Black to play*

□ Nunn ■ Kamsky

Monaco 1995

If Black plays 1 ... Bxh6 White regains the piece after 2 Qh4. Kamsky found something much stronger. Can you see what?



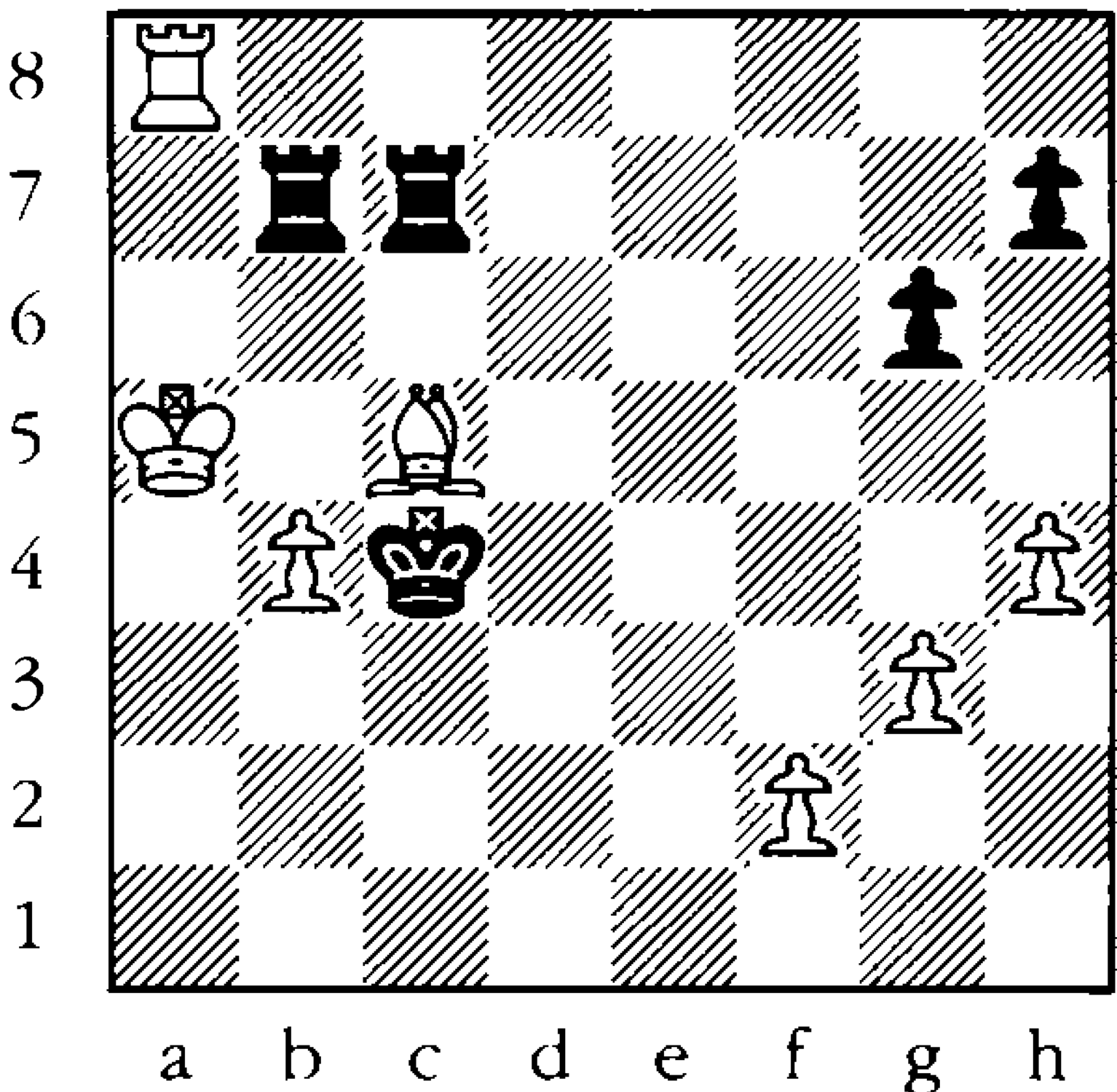
**Position number 44**

*Black to play*

□ Salov ■ Polgar

Madrid 1997

Judith Polgar has a fine tactical eye. Can you spot the subtle move by which she exploited the hamstrung position of the white king?



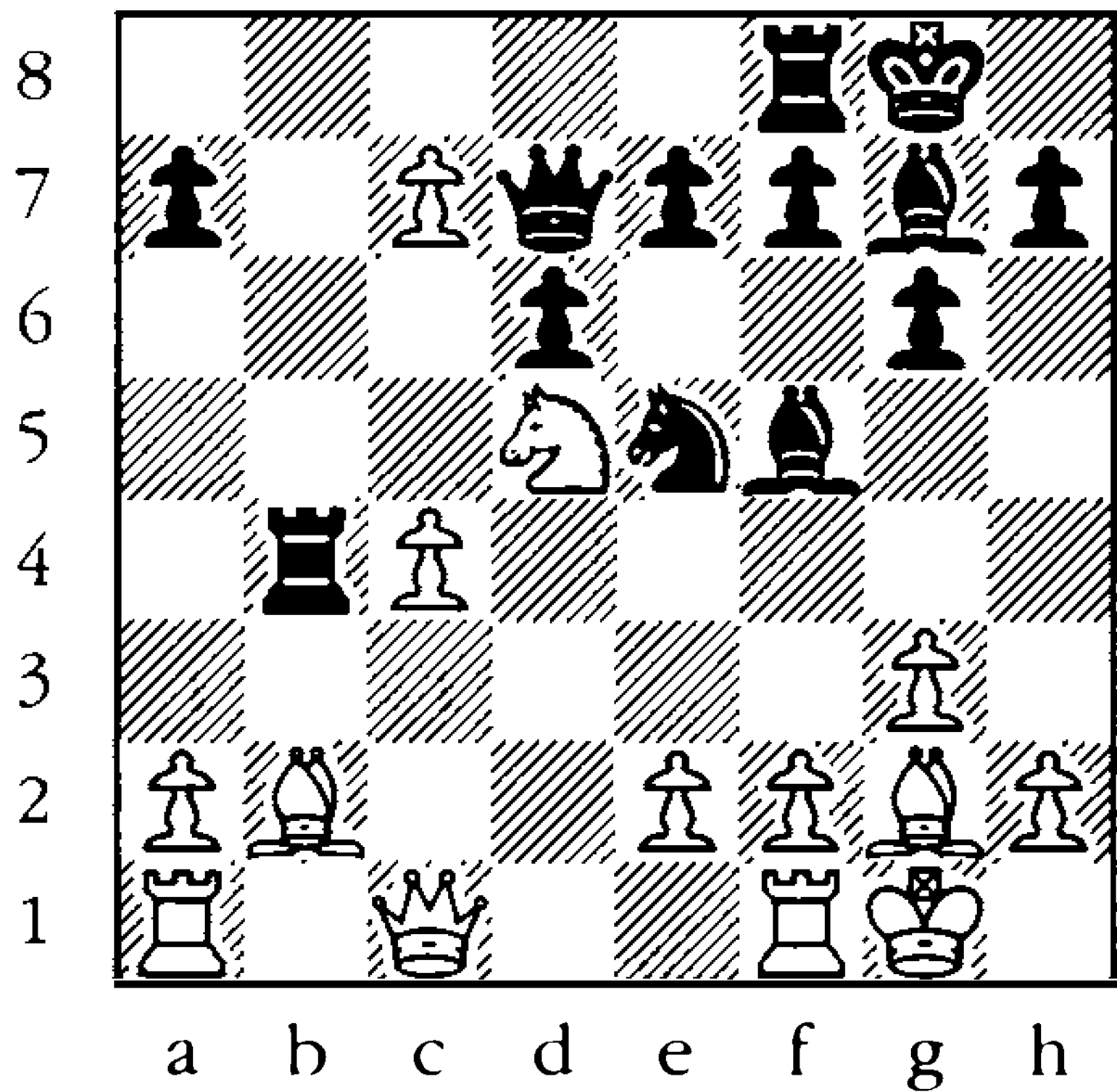
**Position number 45**

*Black to play*

□ Timman ■ Nijboer

Holland 1997

Timman has just advanced his knight to d5 to support the c7-pawn, but this was a terrible blunder. What had he overlooked?



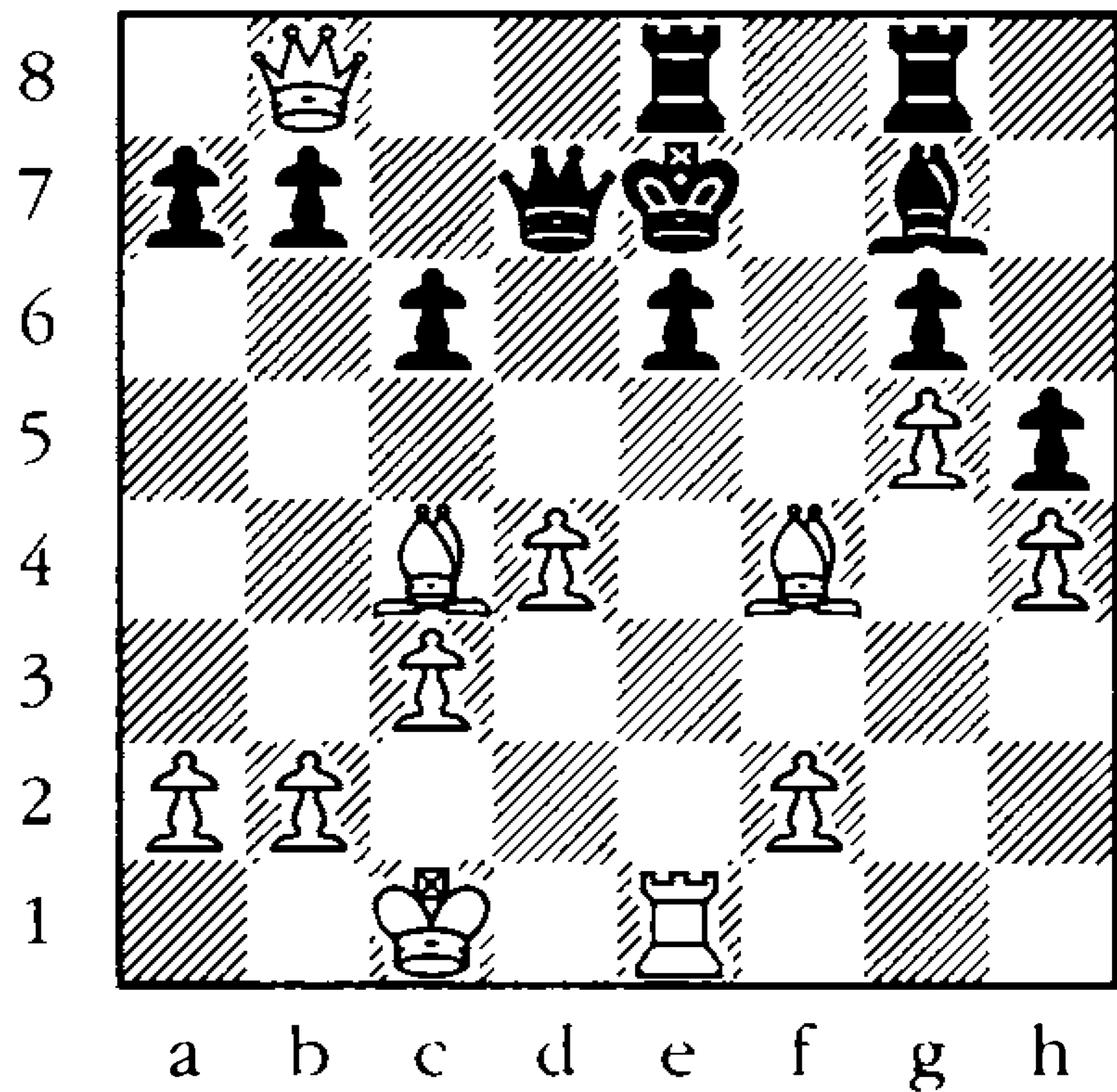
**Position number 47**

*White to play*

□ Karpov ■ Hort

Bugojno 1978

White has a very strong attack, but his queen is attacked. Does he have to retreat, or does he have a more incisive continuation?



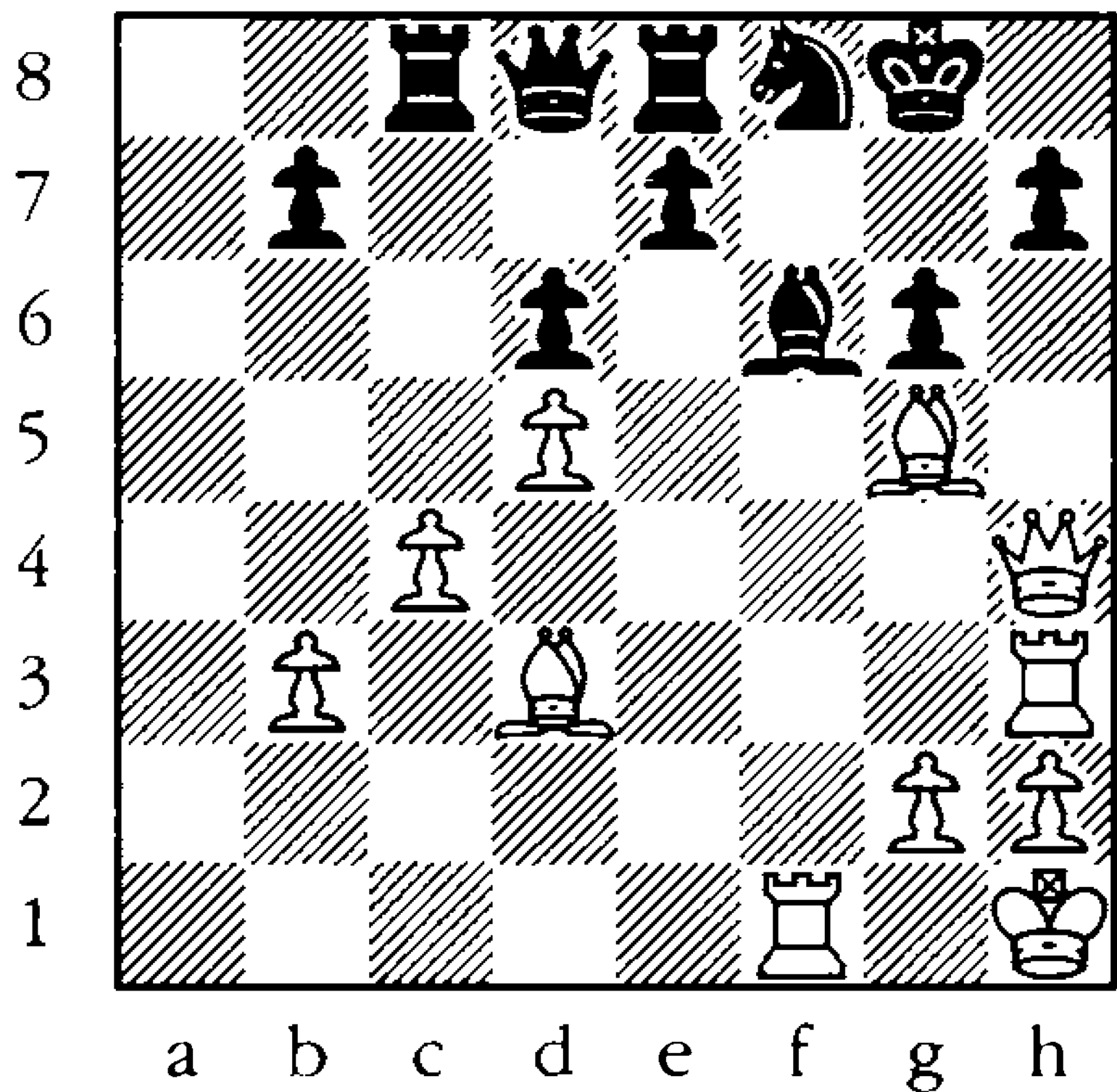
**Position number 46**

*White to play*

□ Portisch ■ Reshevsky

Petropolis 1973

White has a powerful build-up on the kingside and Black has no counterplay whatsoever. How did White blast his way through?



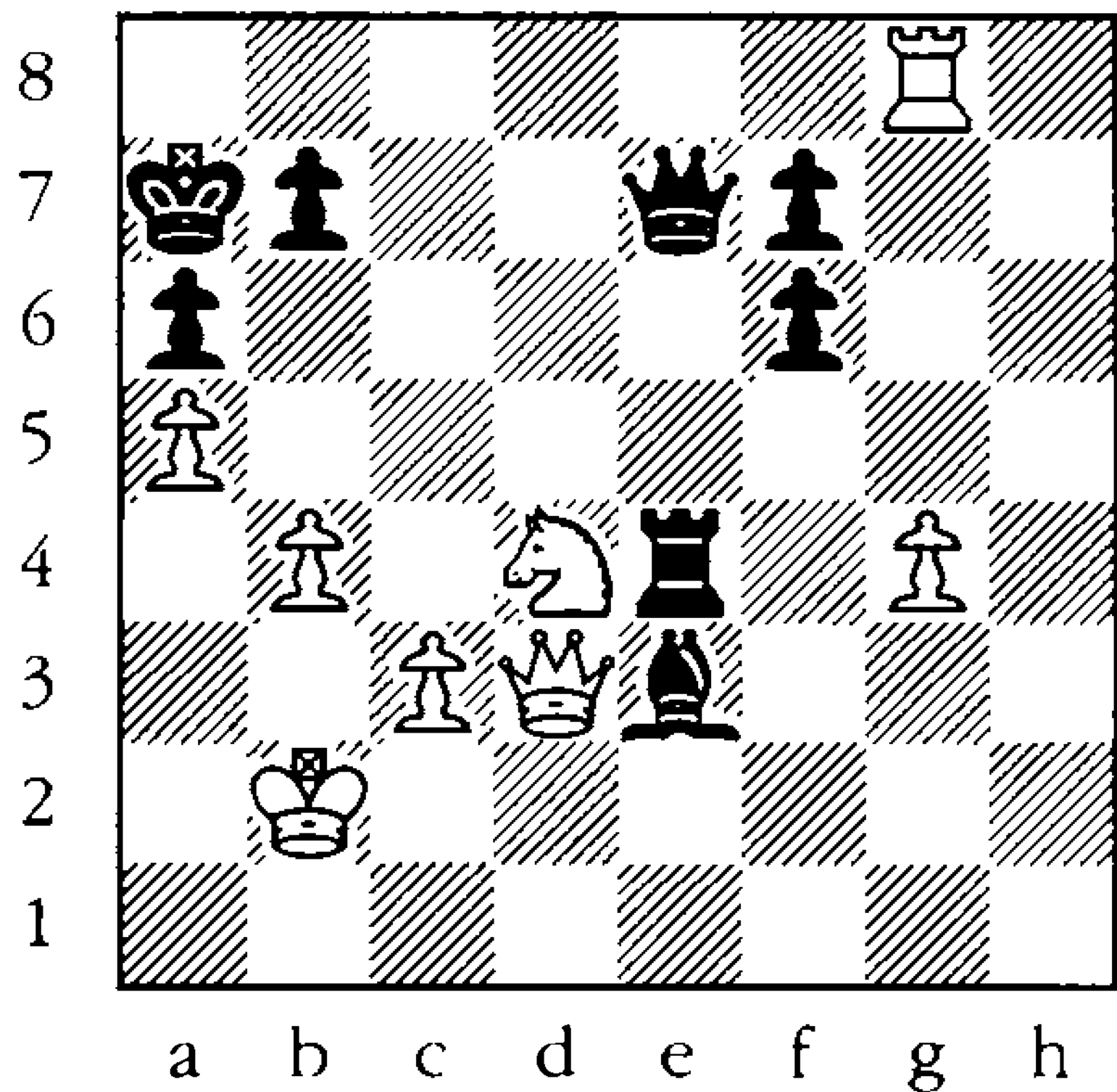
**Position number 48**

*White to play*

□ Spassky ■ Petrosian

USSR 1967

The white king seems more exposed but, conversely, the black king is more constricted. How did White swiftly capitalise?





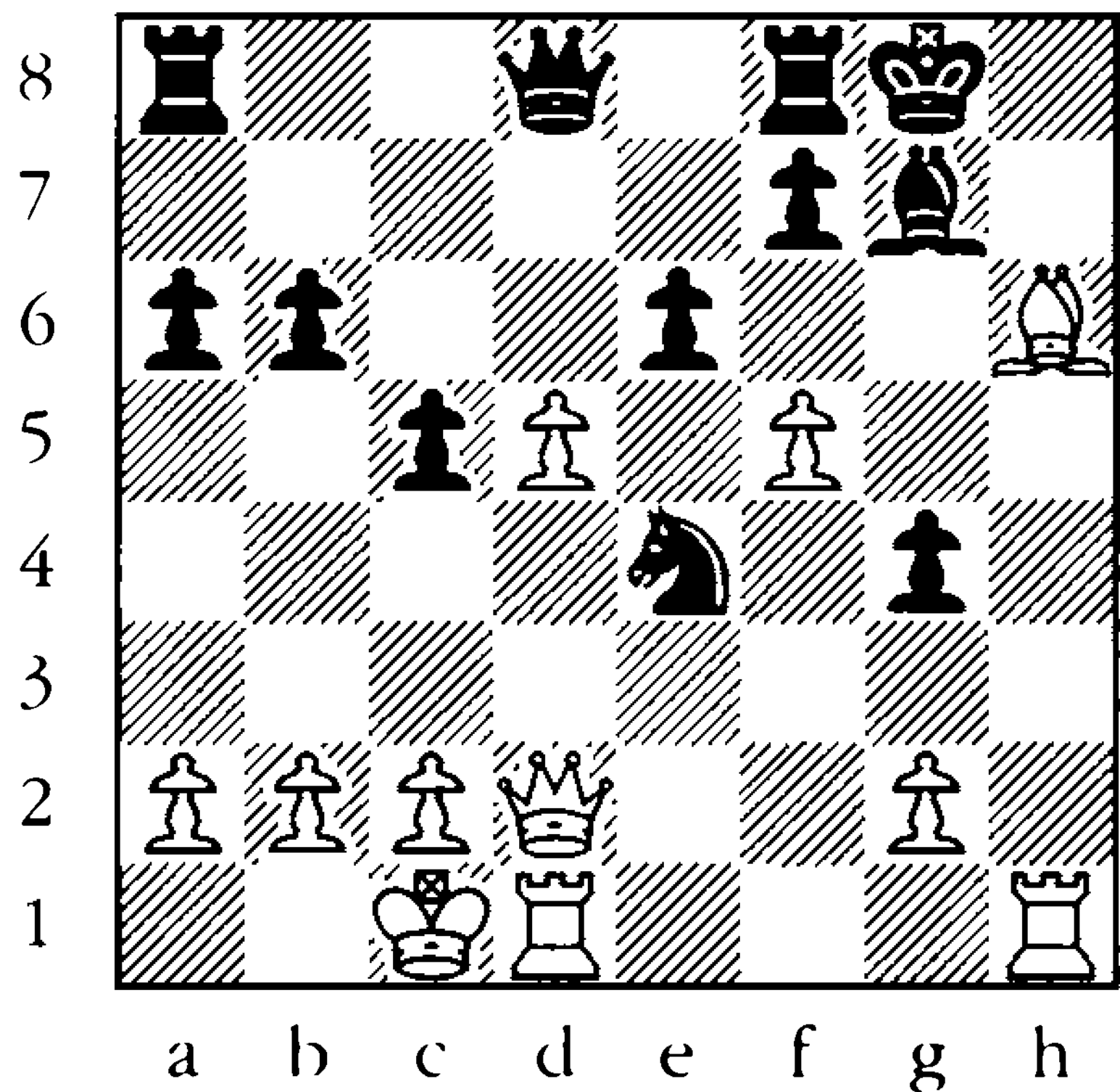
**Position number 49**

*White to play*

□ Sadler ■ Mestel

British Championship 1997

White has gone all out for a kingside attack and now justified his plan with a fine tactical finish. How did he continue?



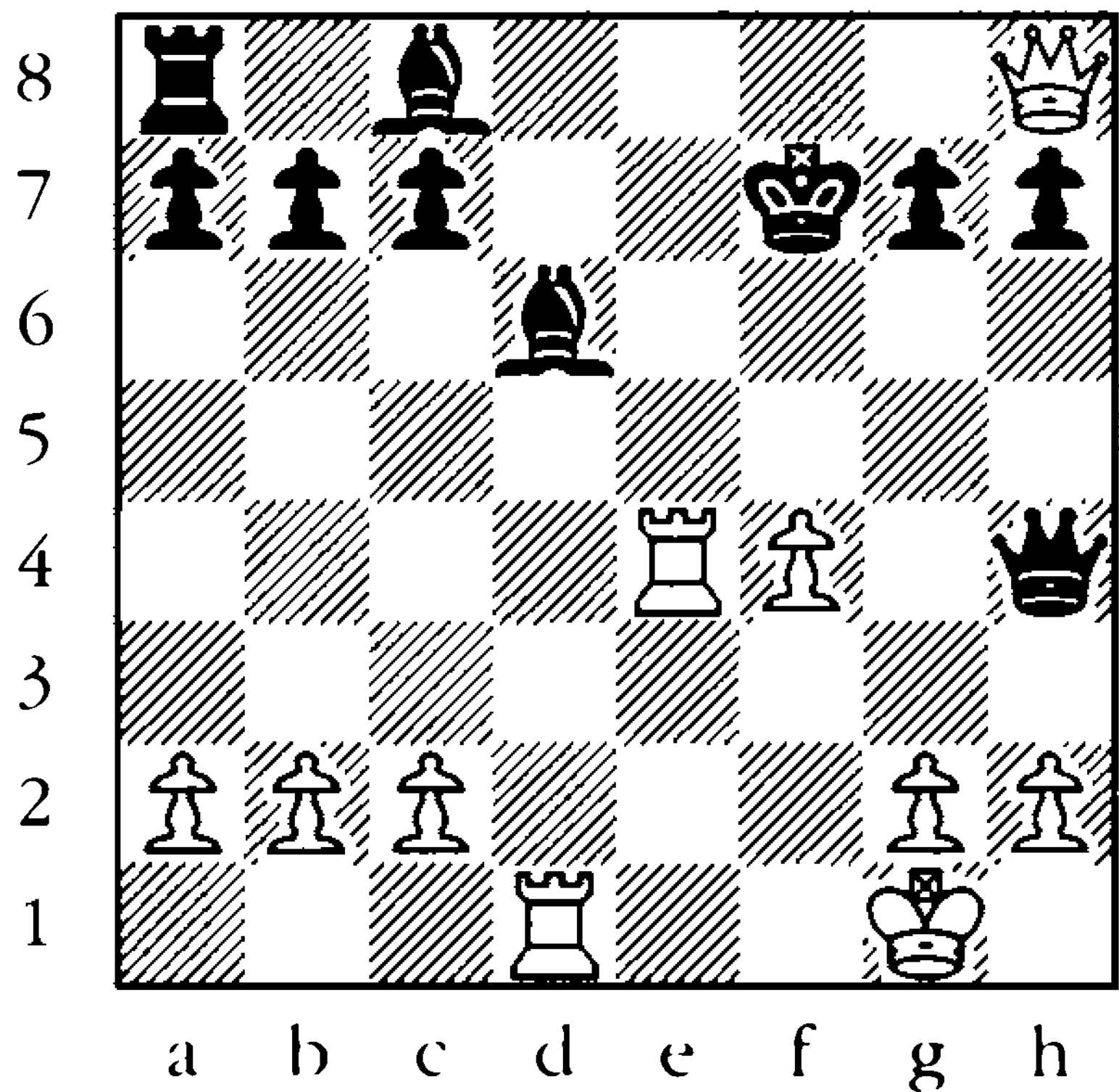
**Position number 51**

*Black to play*

□ Euwe ■ Reti

Amsterdam 1920

Things looks promising for White with the black king exposed, but Reti turned the tables with a fine combination. How did he continue?



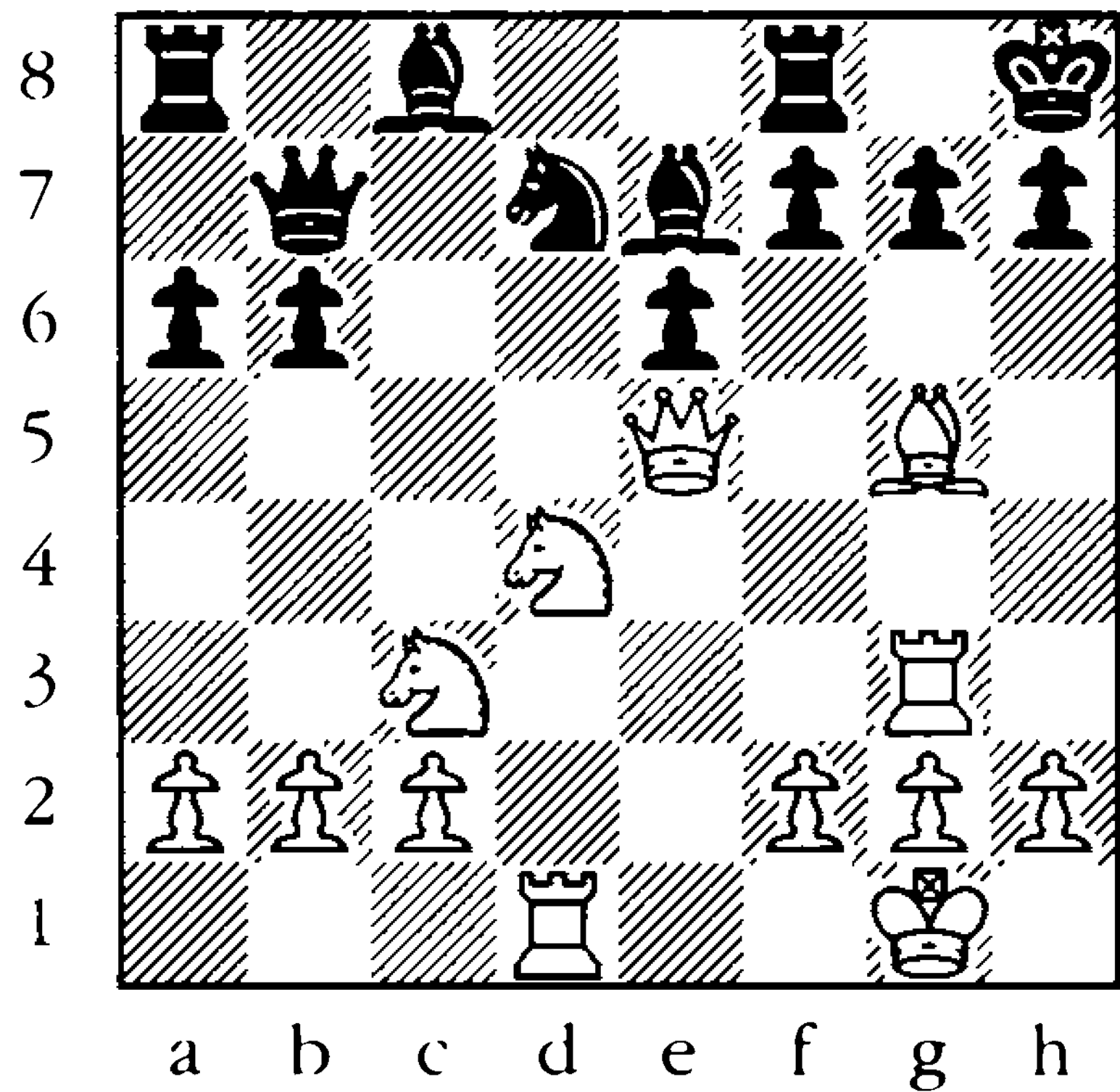
**Position number 50**

*White to play*

□ Bronstein ■ Kotov

Moscow 1946

White's pieces are buzzing around the black king but he has to deal with the threat to his queen. What is the best way of doing this?



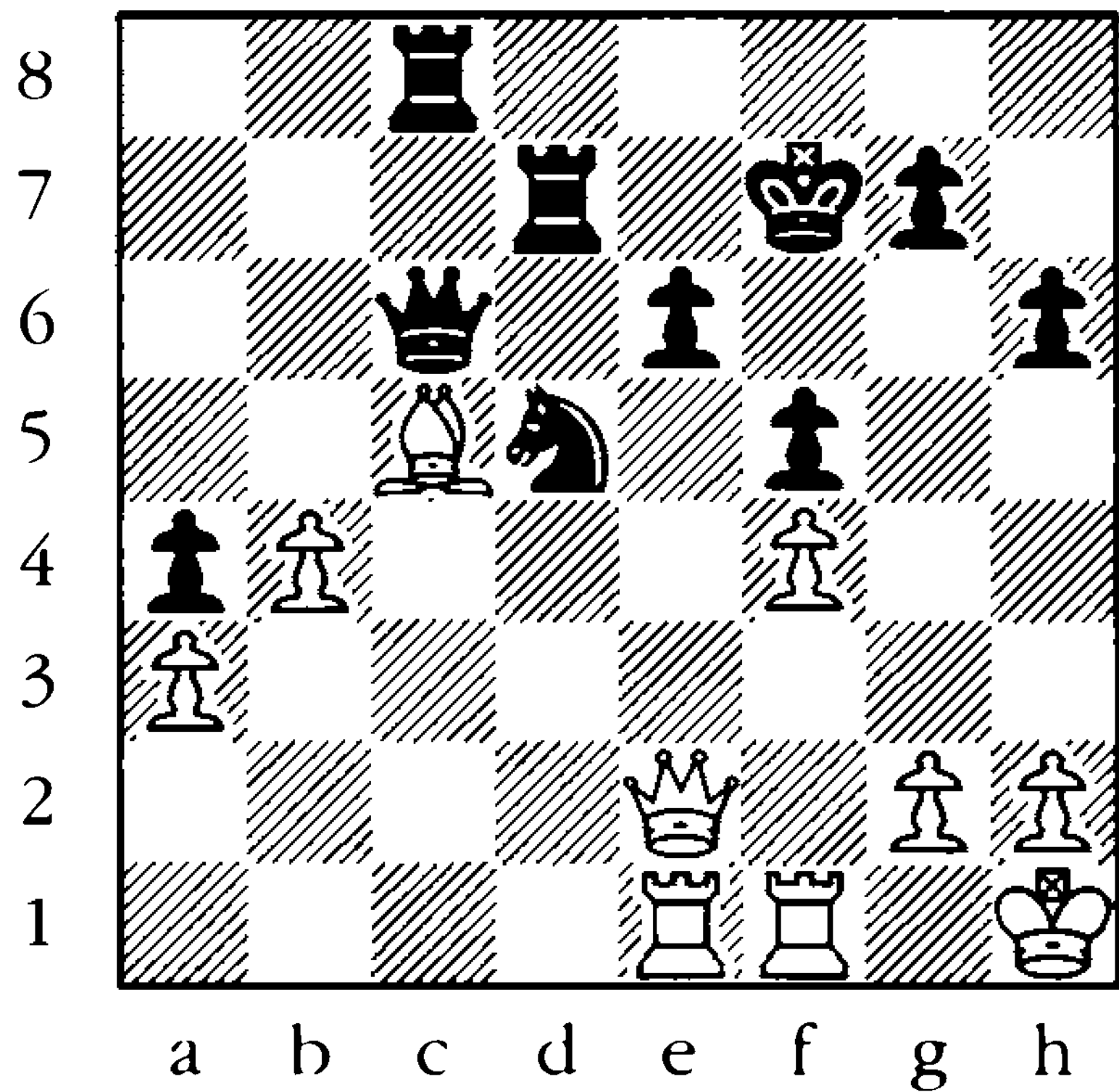
**Position number 52**

*White to play*

□ Kamsky ■ Ribli

Reggio Emilia 1991

After a heavyweight manoeuvring battle Kamsky decided the game in his favour with a quick tactical thrust. What did he play?





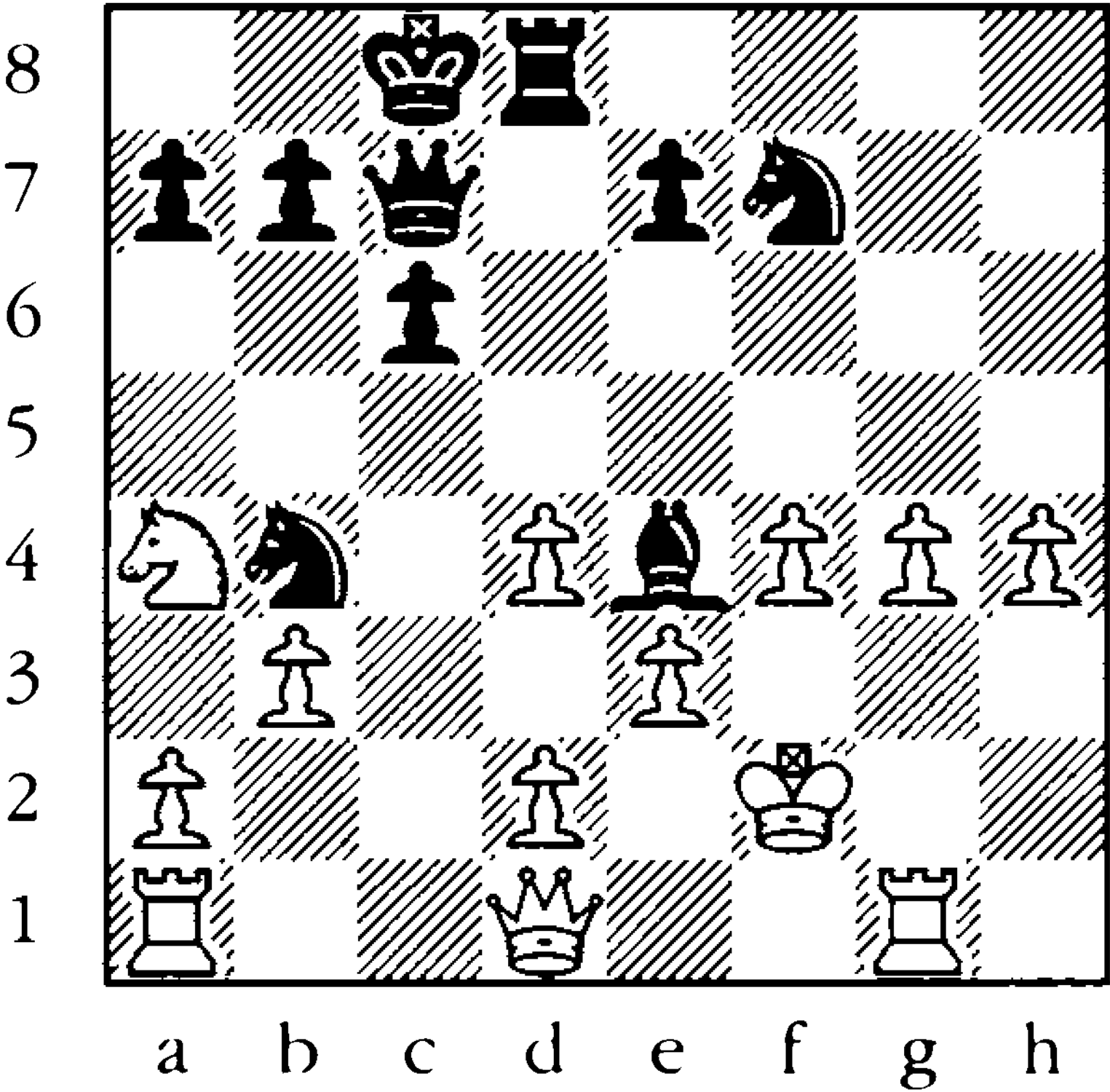
**Position number 53**

*Black to play*

□ Mongredien ■ Staunton

Liverpool 1845

White threatens to overrun Black with his armada of pawns. How did Staunton punch a devastating hole in White's pawn phalanx?



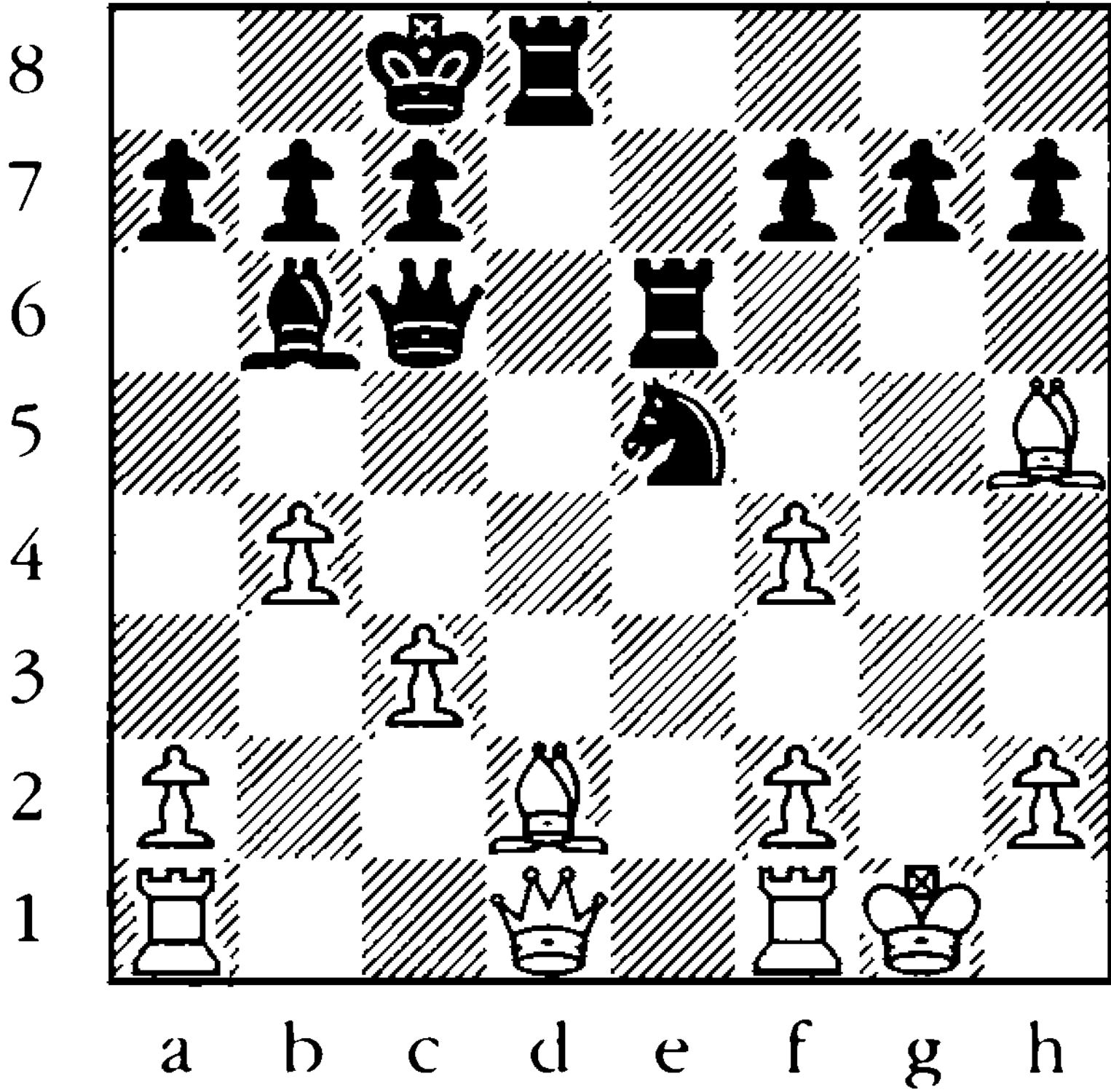
**Position number 55**

*Black to play*

□ Ilyin-Zhenevsky ■ Reti

Moscow 1925

With the open g-file and a pin down the d-file, all the tactical features are in Black's favour. How did he now finish off?



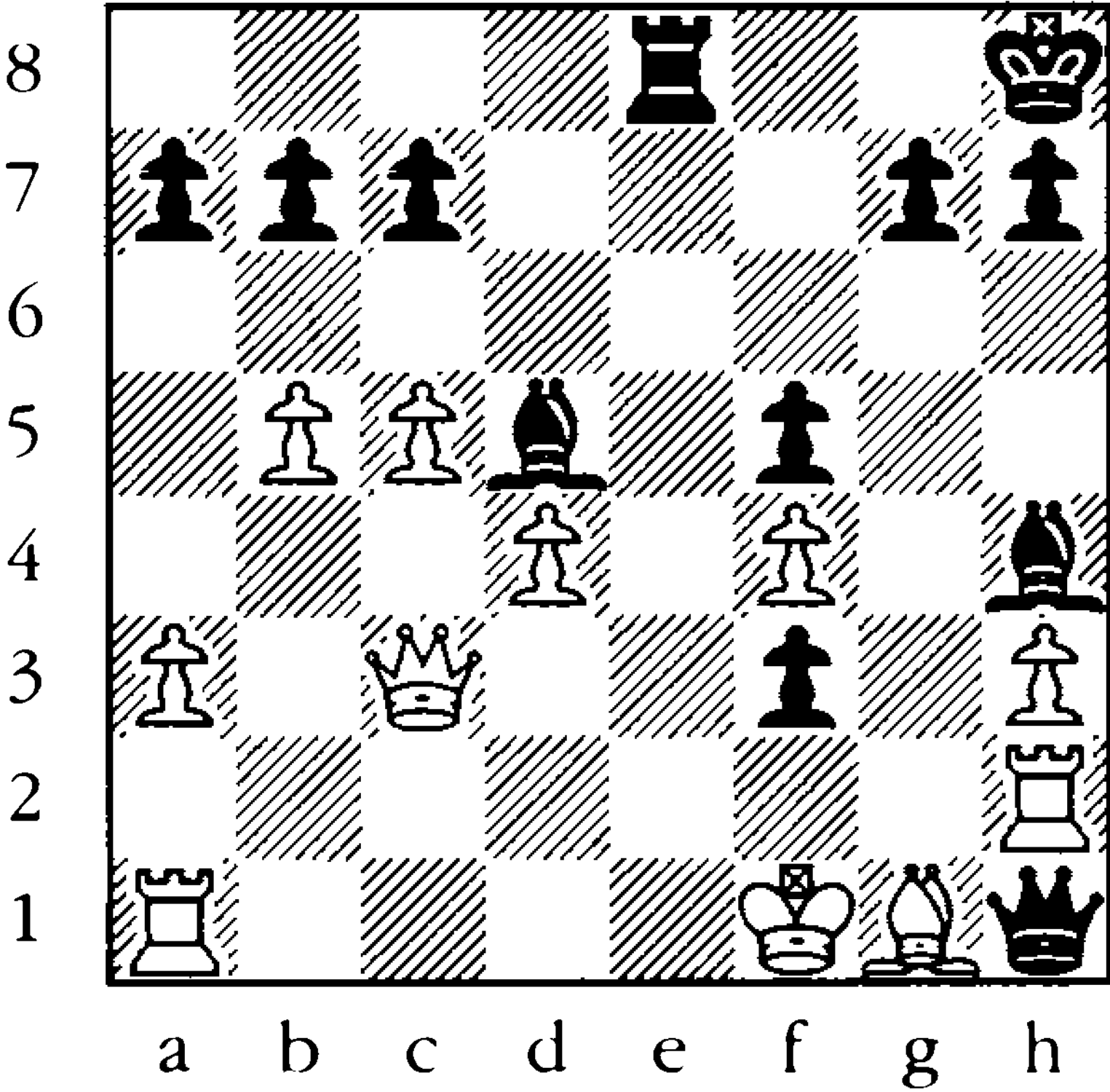
**Position number 54**

*Black to play*

□ Viakhirev ■ Alekhine

Russia 1908

Although it looks as if the black queen might have ventured too far, Alekhine proved that this was not the case. What did he play?



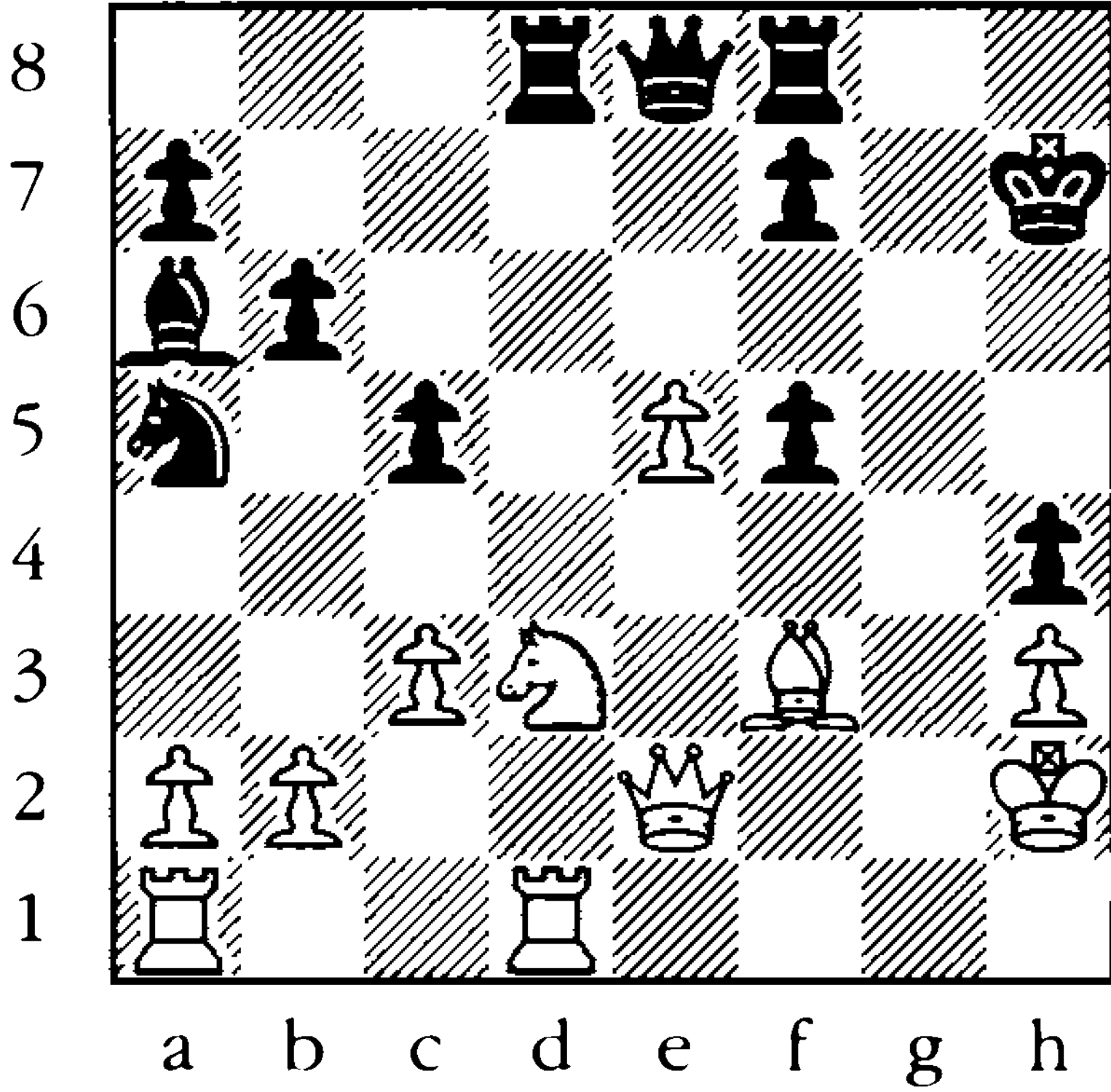
**Position number 56**

*White to play*

□ Reti ■ Straat

Scheveningen 1923

Despite the nasty pin on his knight on d3 White has a surprising coup that netted him a decisive advantage. What did he play?



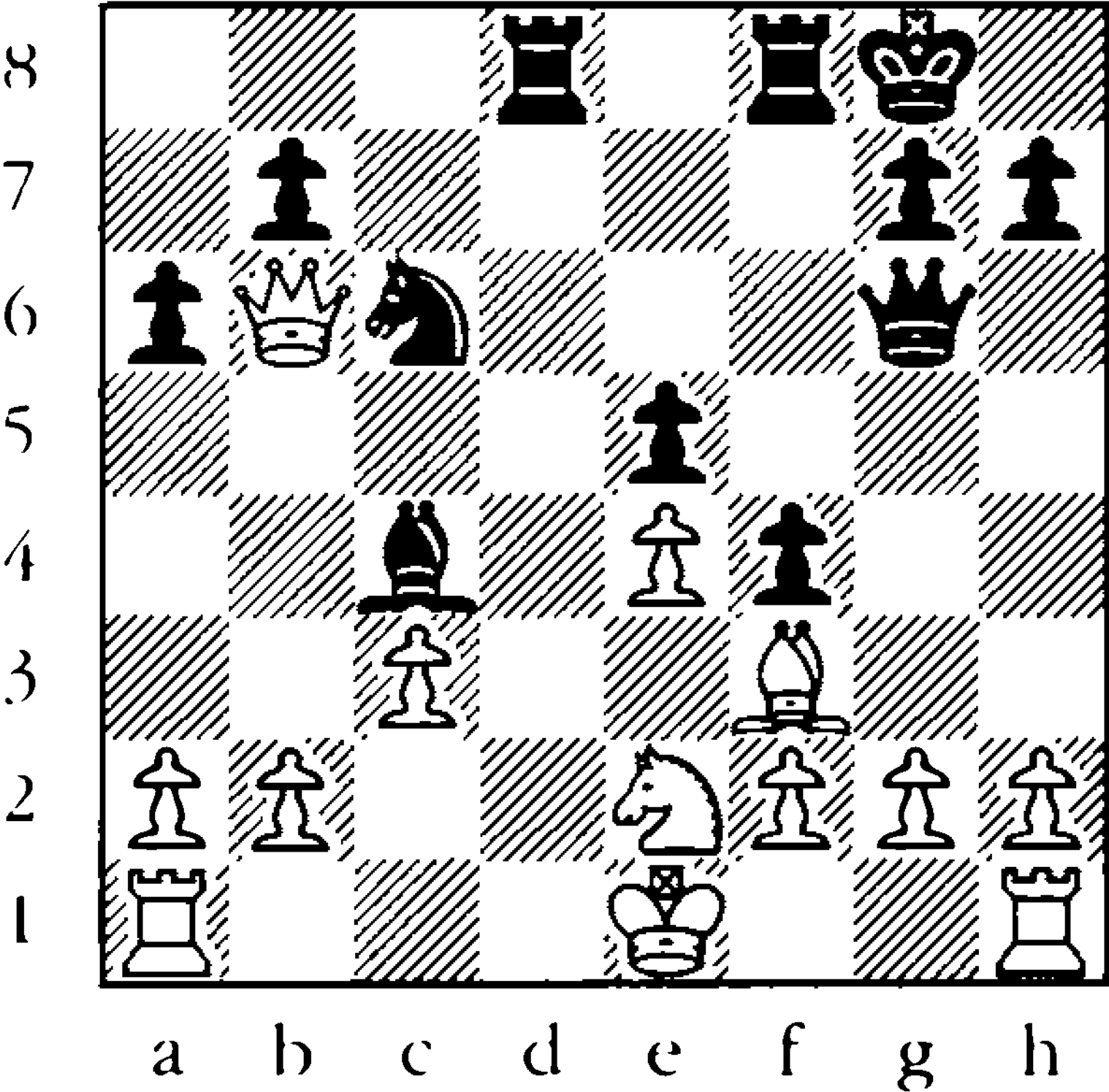
**Position number 57**

*Black to play*

□ Miles ■ Speelman

Islington Open 1970

Black has invested a pawn in an attempt to exploit White's slight lack of development. How did he now make the most of his chances?



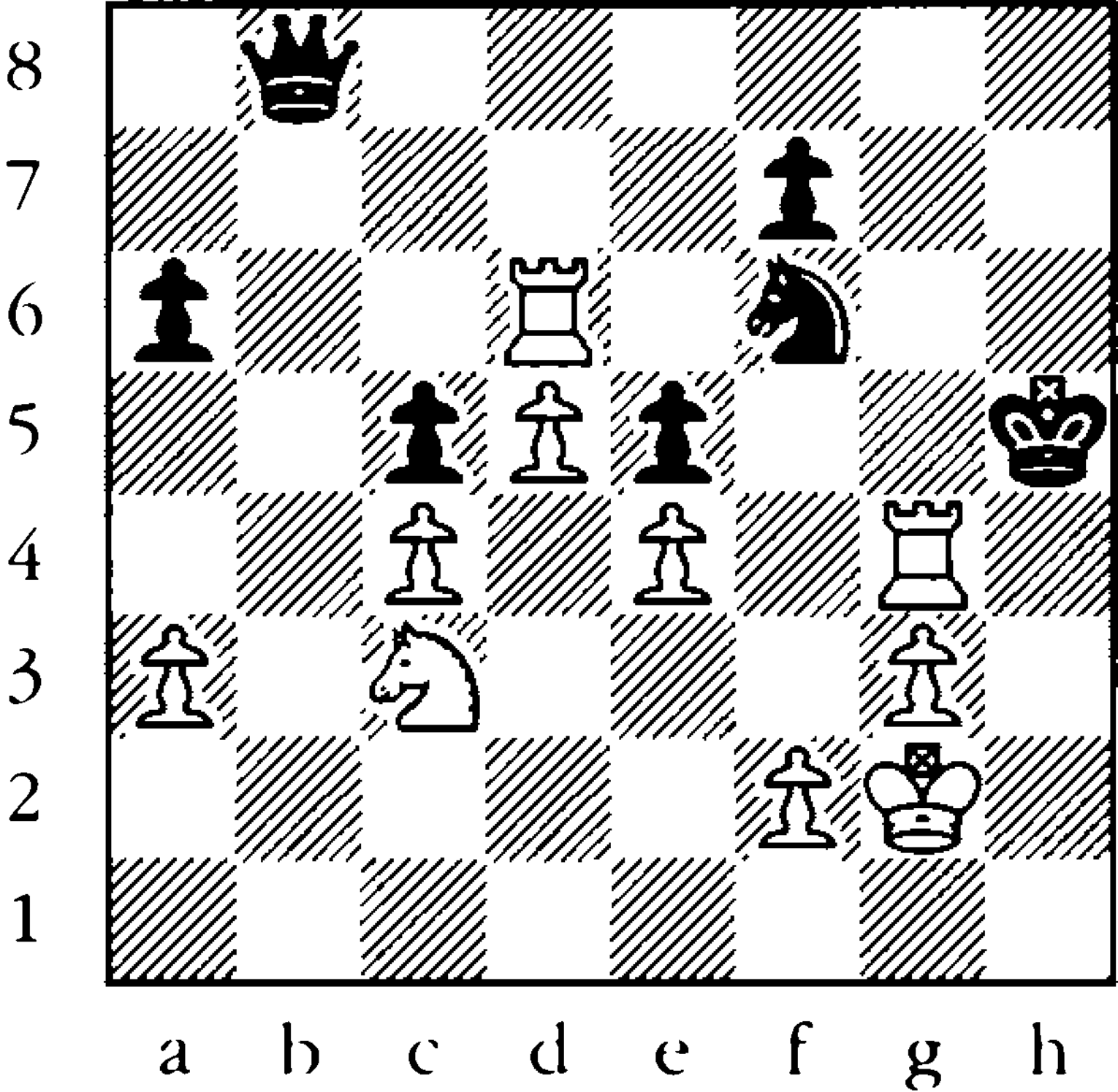
**Position number 59**

*White to play*

□ Speelman ■ Knox

British Championship 1982

The black king has been driven up the board into enemy territory. How did White now close the mating net?



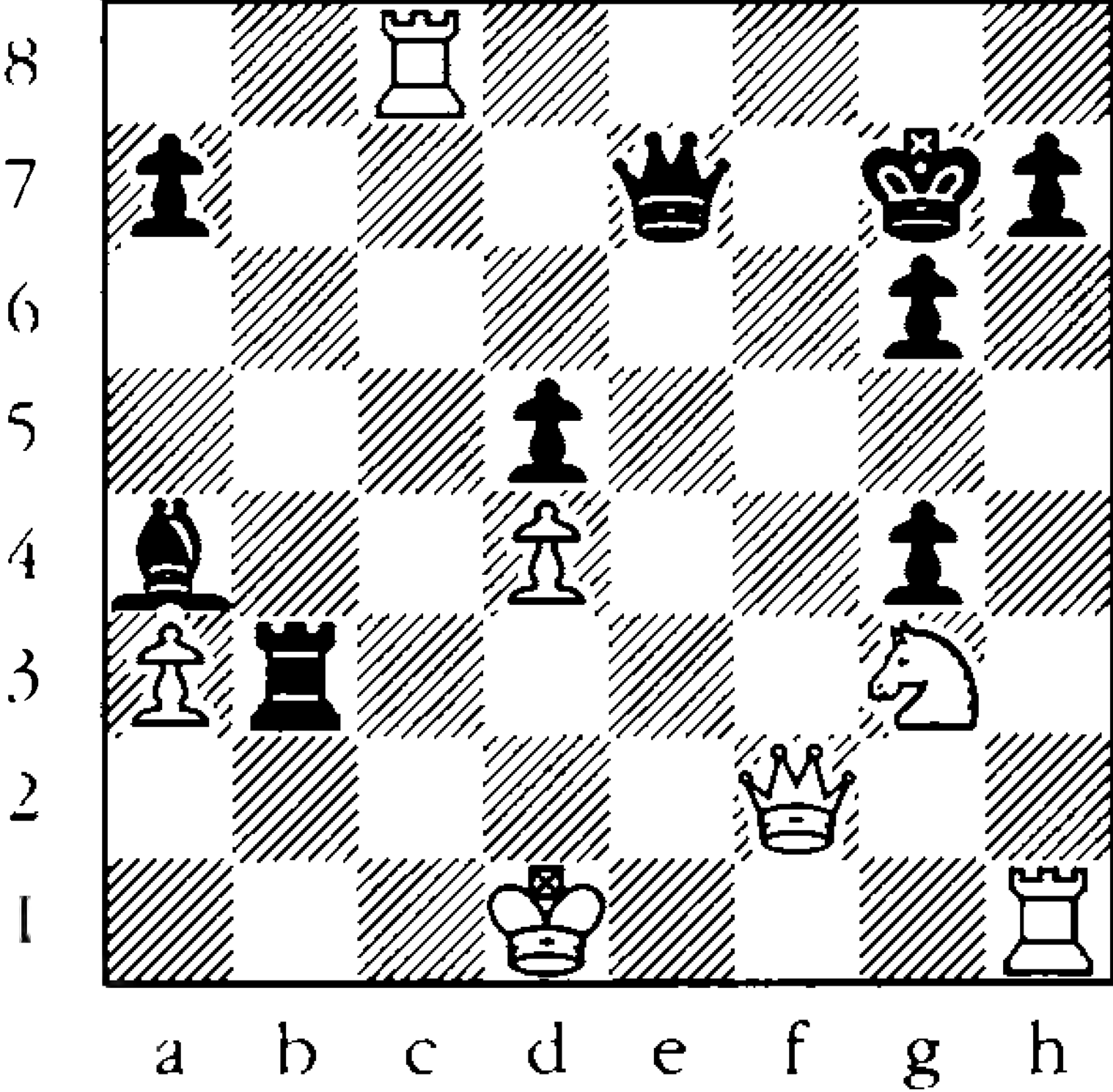
**Position number 58**

*White to play*

□ Speelman ■ Ree

Lone Pine 1978

Black is threatening a number of powerful discovered checks. How did Speelman save himself from this difficult predicament?



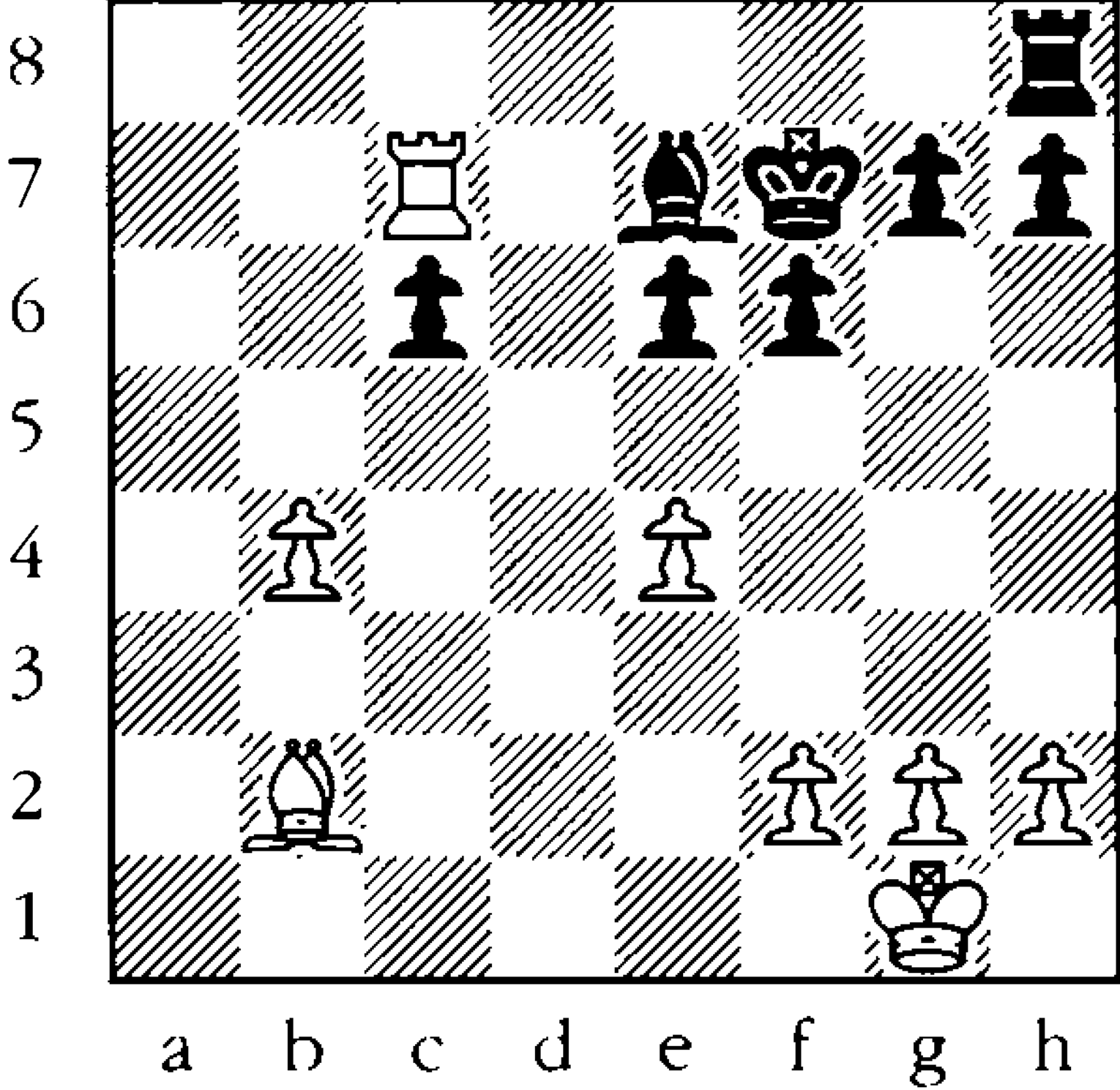
**Position number 60**

*Black to play*

□ Lautier ■ Kasparov

Tilburg 1997

Here Kasparov surprisingly agreed to a draw when he could have won a safe pawn. What did the then world champion overlook?





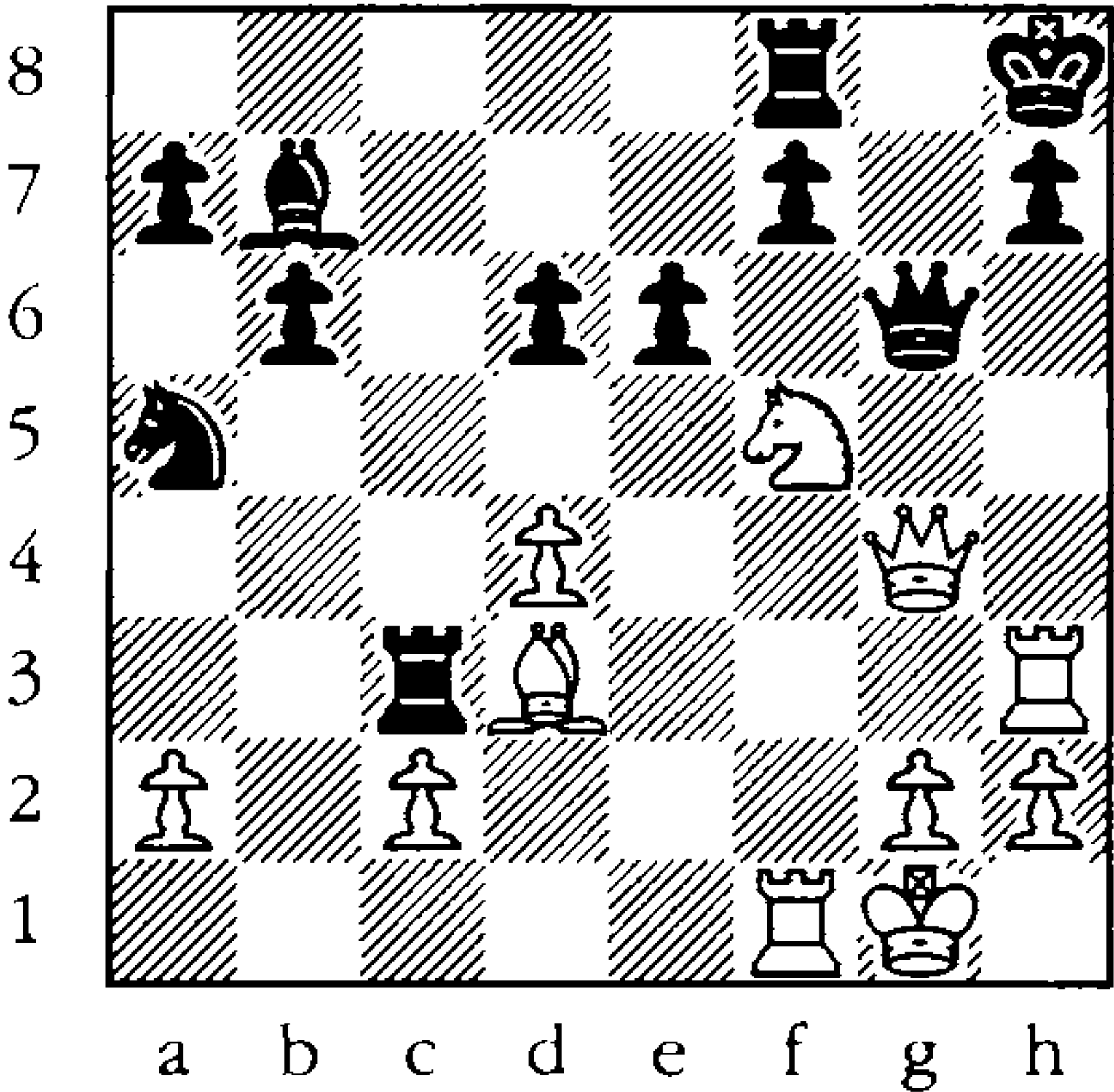
**Position number 61**

*White to play*

□ Yates ■ Colle

Hastings 1926

Black’s queen tries to help defend the kingside but White demonstrated that this piece is also a target. How did the game conclude?



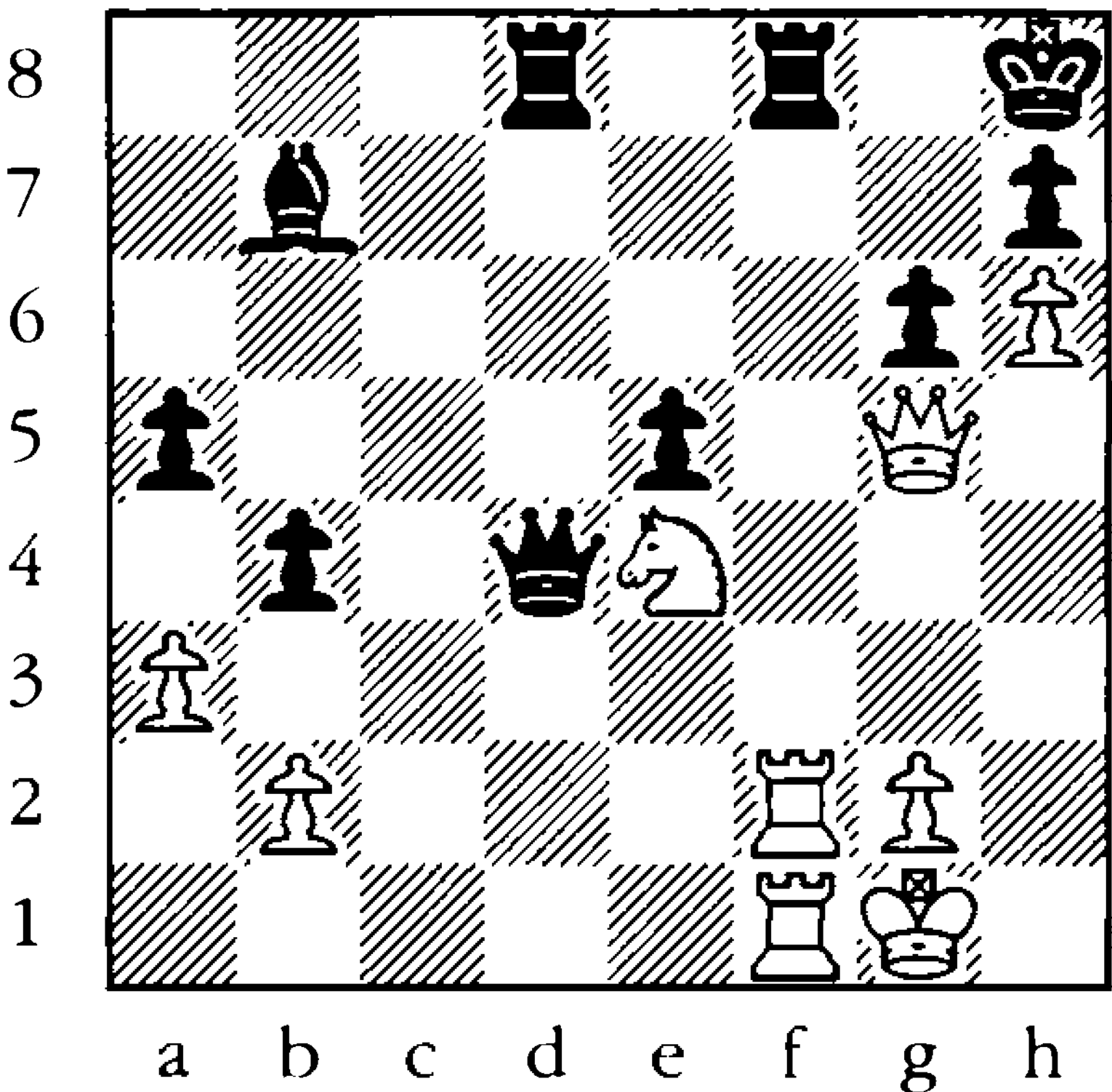
**Position number 62**

*White to play*

□ Short ■ Biyiasis

Hastings 1980

How did the young Nigel Short conclude this game, played in one of his first major international events?



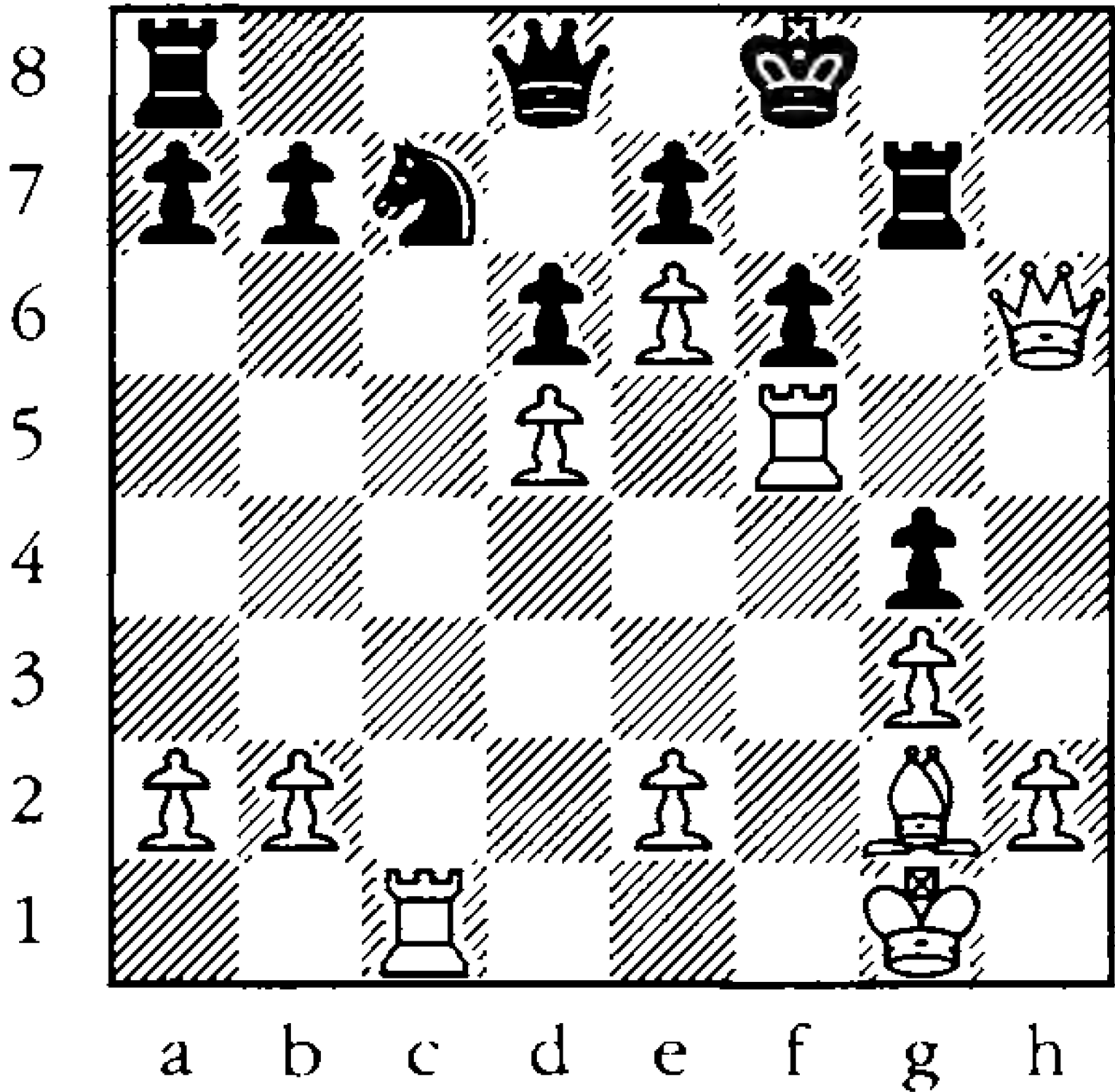
**Position number 63**

*White to play*

□ Euwe ■ Nestler

Dubrovnik 1950

White’s pawn wedge on d5 and e6 cuts the black position in two. How did White end the game with a neat combination?



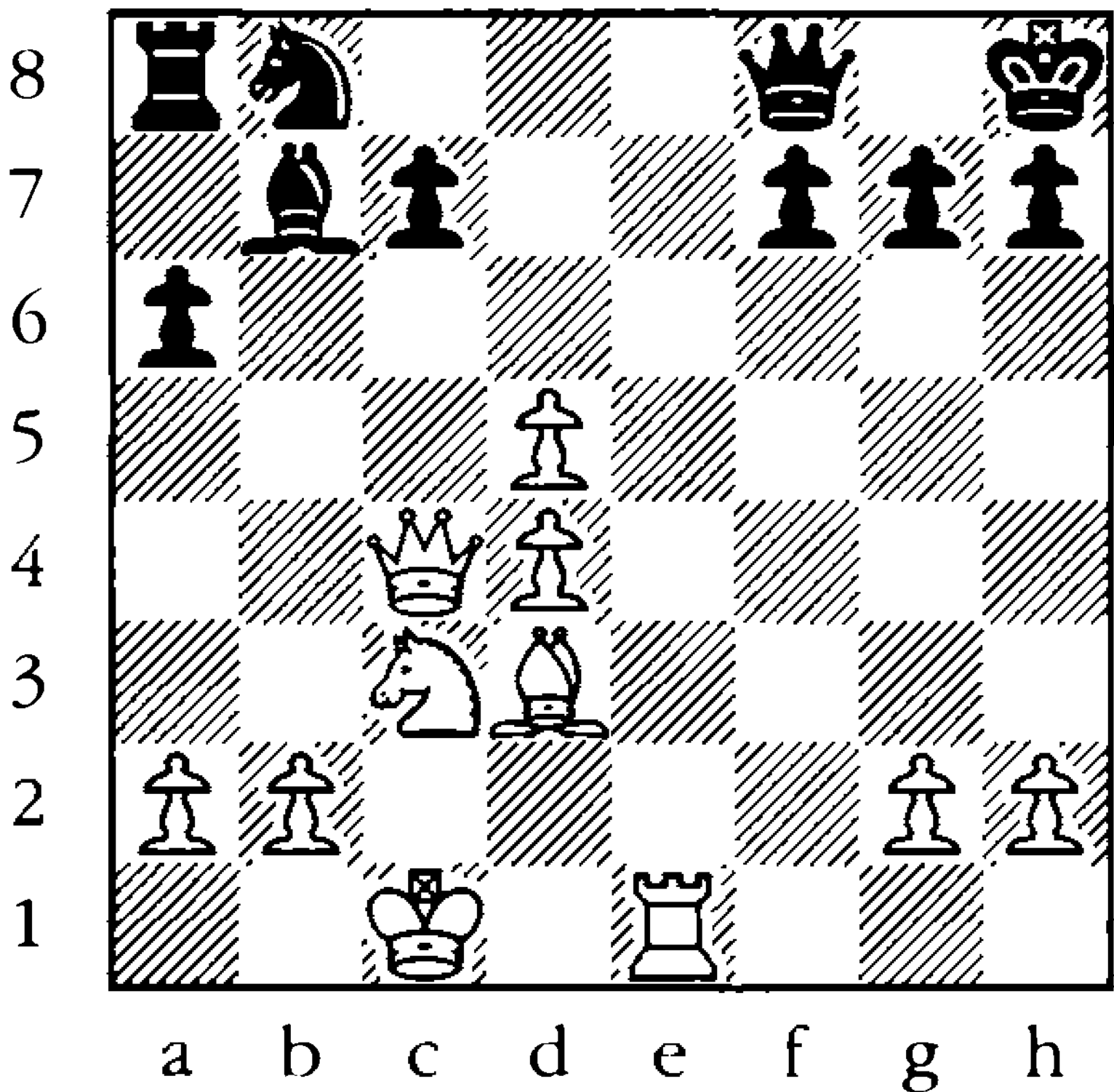
**Position number 64**

*White to play*

□ Morphy ■ Mongredien

Paris 1858

Black is a pawn down, but more worrying is his lack of development. How did this now tell against him?





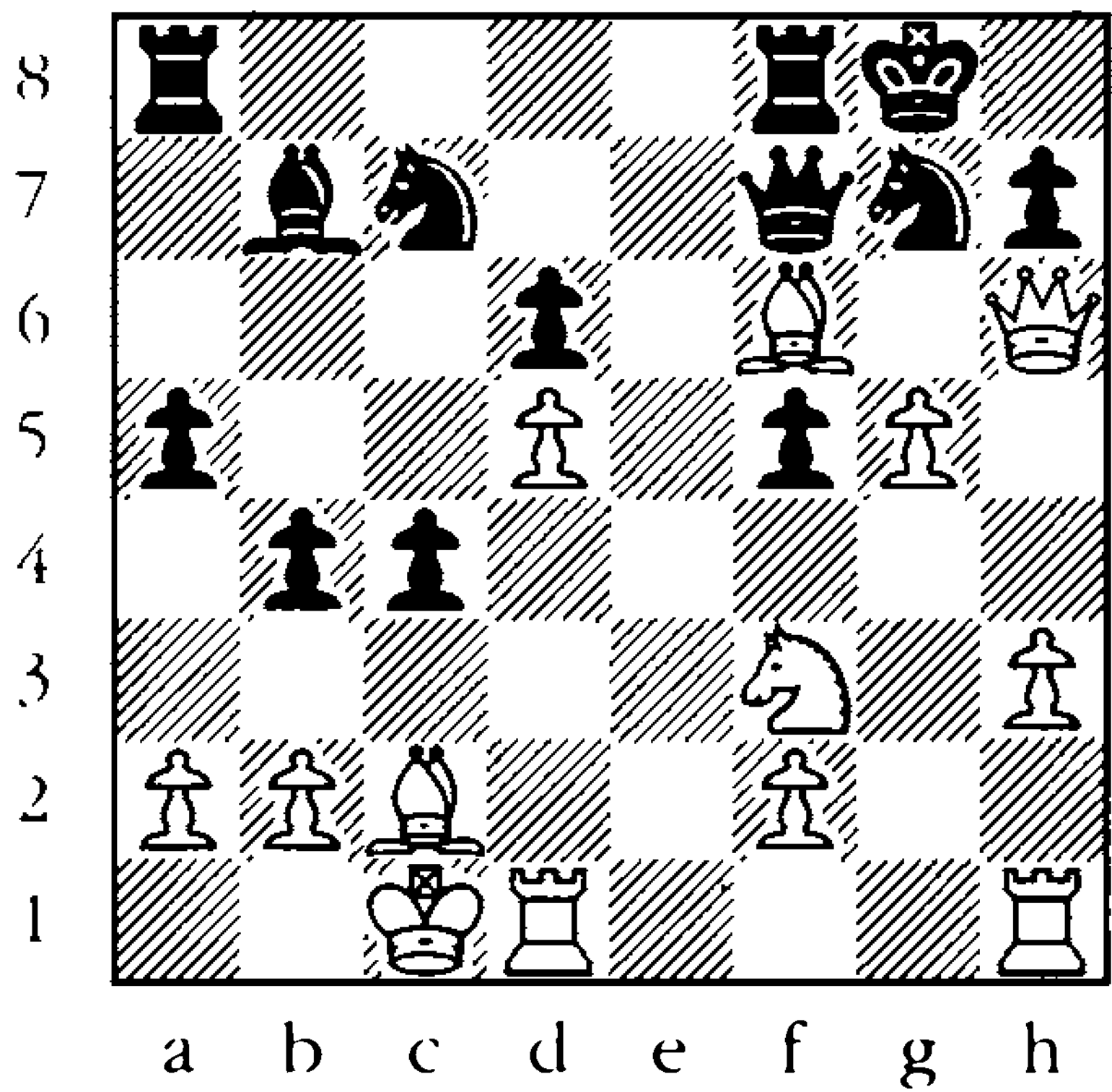
**Position number 65**

*White to play*

□ Steinitz ■ Blackburne

London 1876

Can you spot White's powerful breakthrough on the kingside?



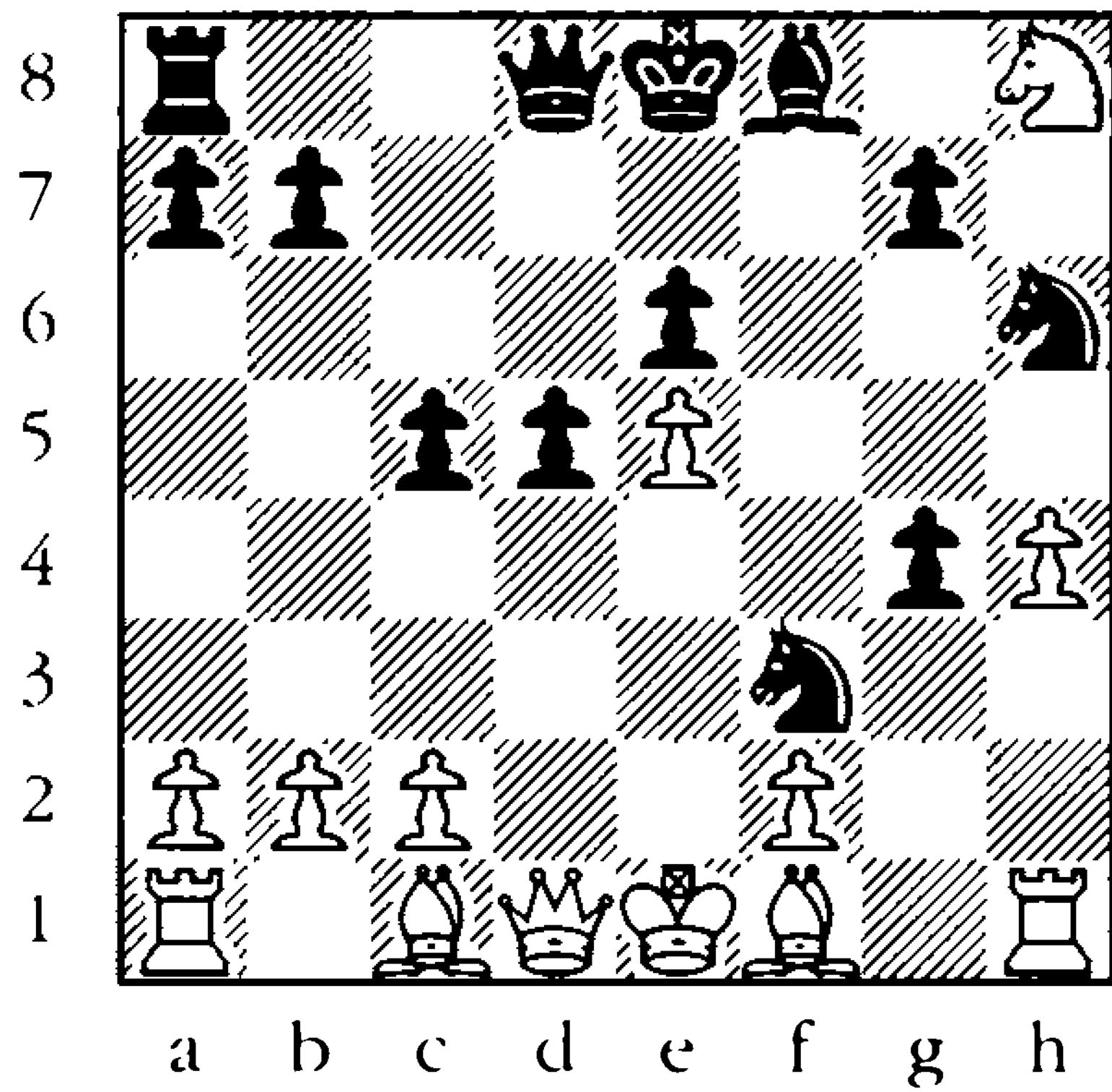
**Position number 67**

*White to play*

□ Nunn ■ Seirawan

Monaco 1994

Black had assumed 1 Ke2 was forced, when the exposed king would give Black good chances. How did White disillusion him?



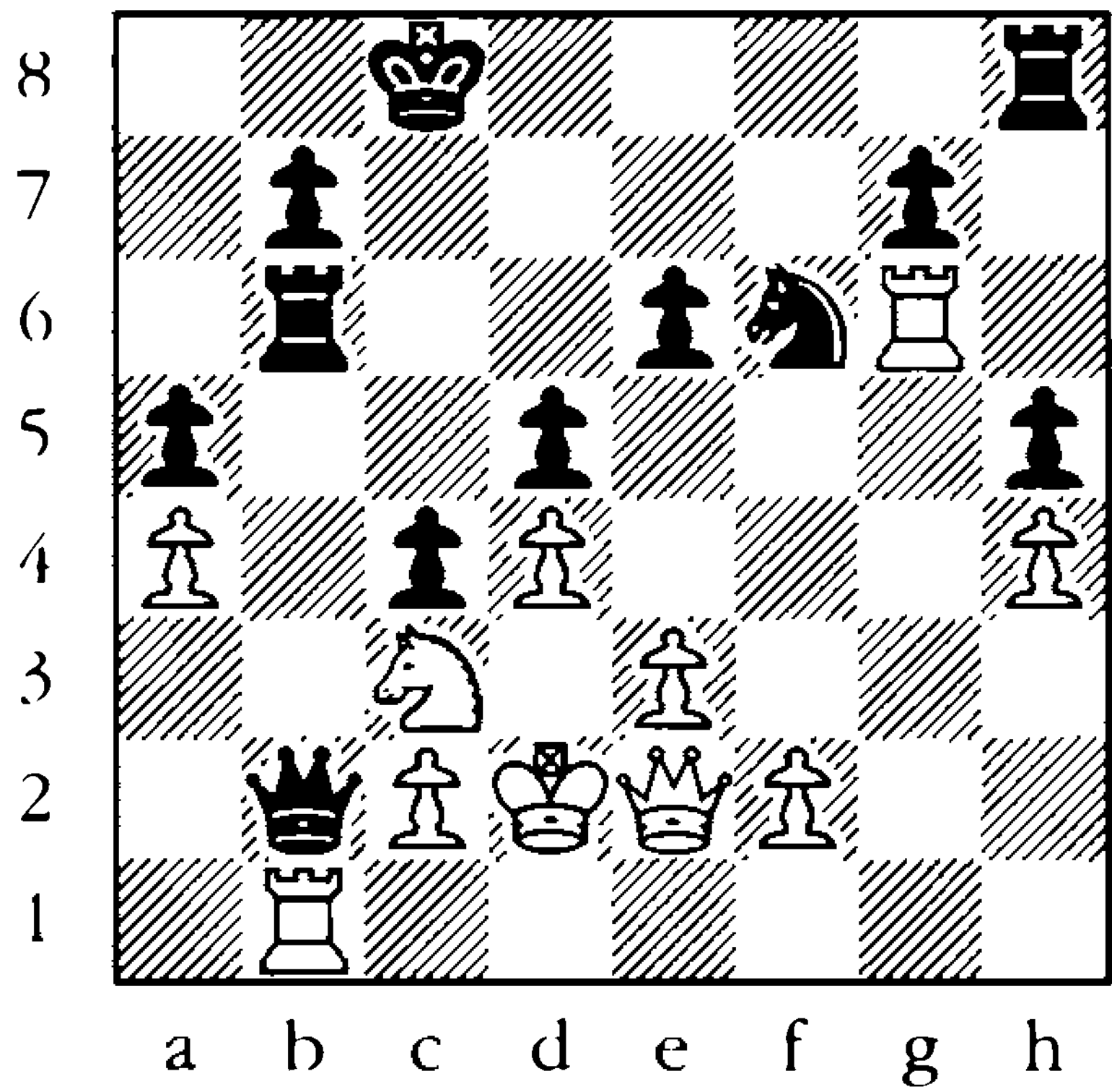
**Position number 66**

*Black to play*

□ Nimzowitsch ■ Alekhine

Vilna 1912

The black queen is both attacked and skewered against the rook behind it. So must Black reconcile himself to 1 ... Qxb1?



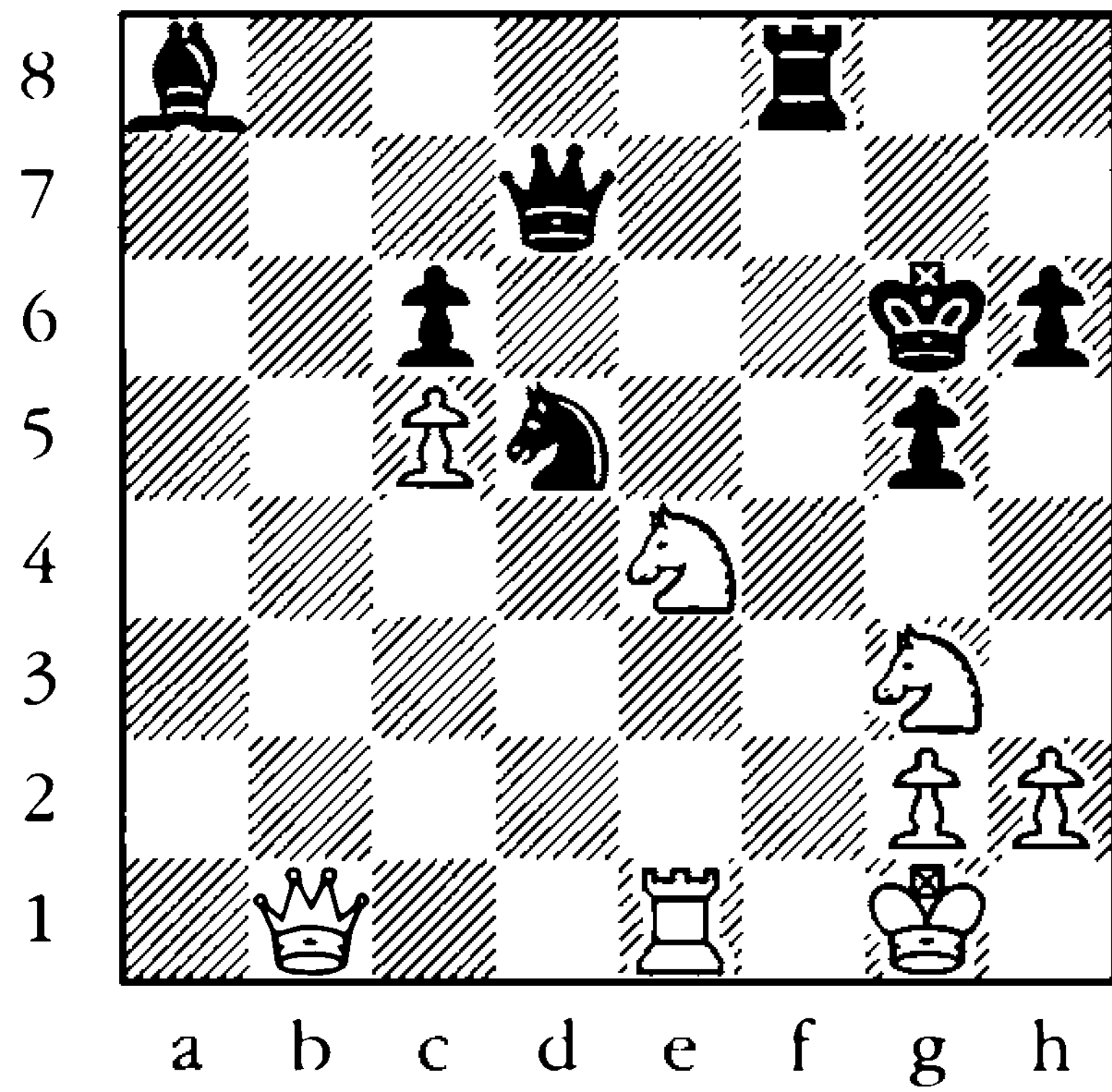
**Position number 68**

*White to play*

□ Petrosian ■ Stein

USSR 1960

A discovered check is often a very powerful weapon and here White makes the best possible use of it. How did he continue?



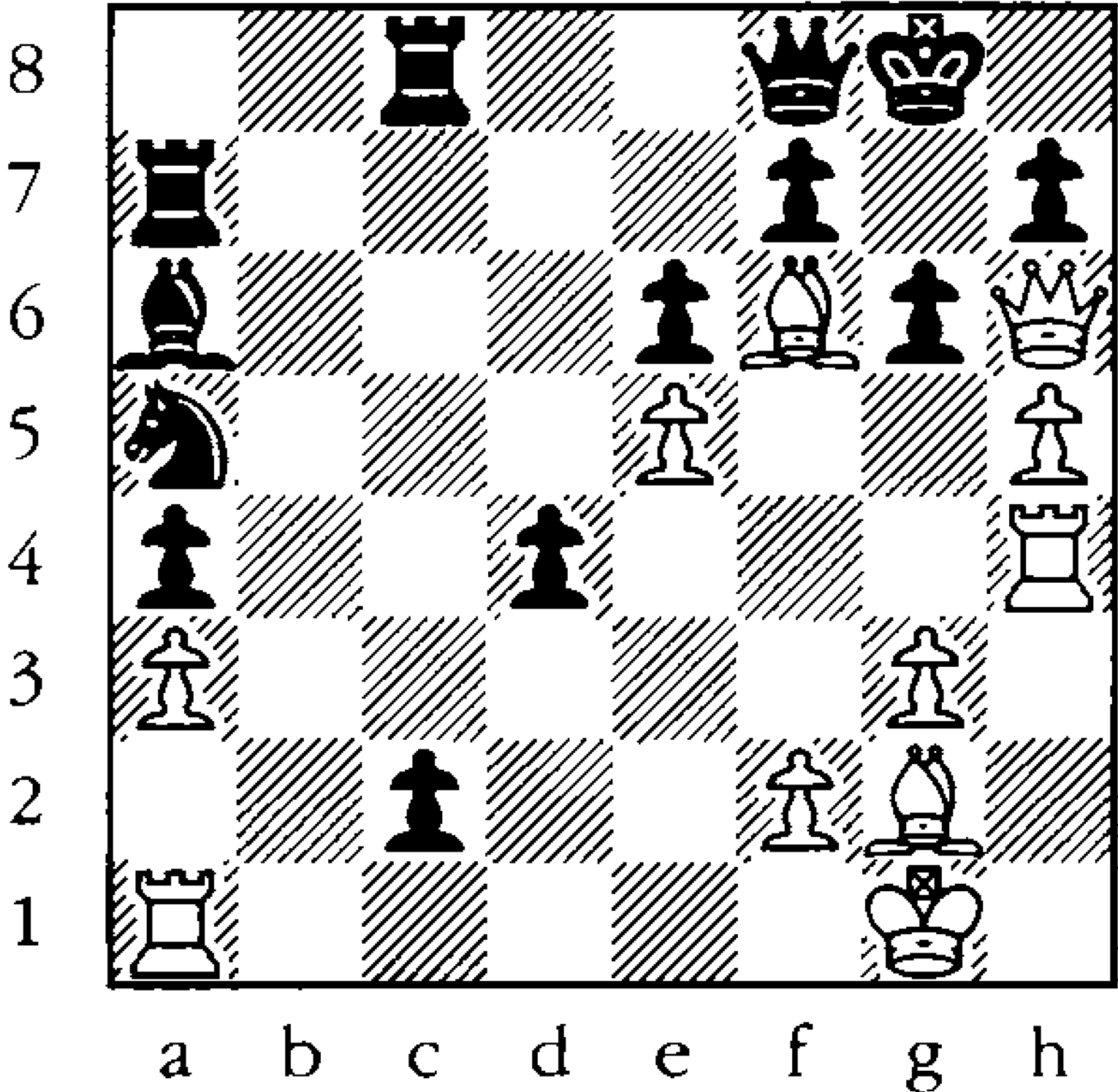
**Position number 69**

*White to play*

□ Fischer ■ Miagmasuren

Sousse 1967

Black has won the battle on the queenside but unfortunately is about to lose the war on the kingside. What did White play?



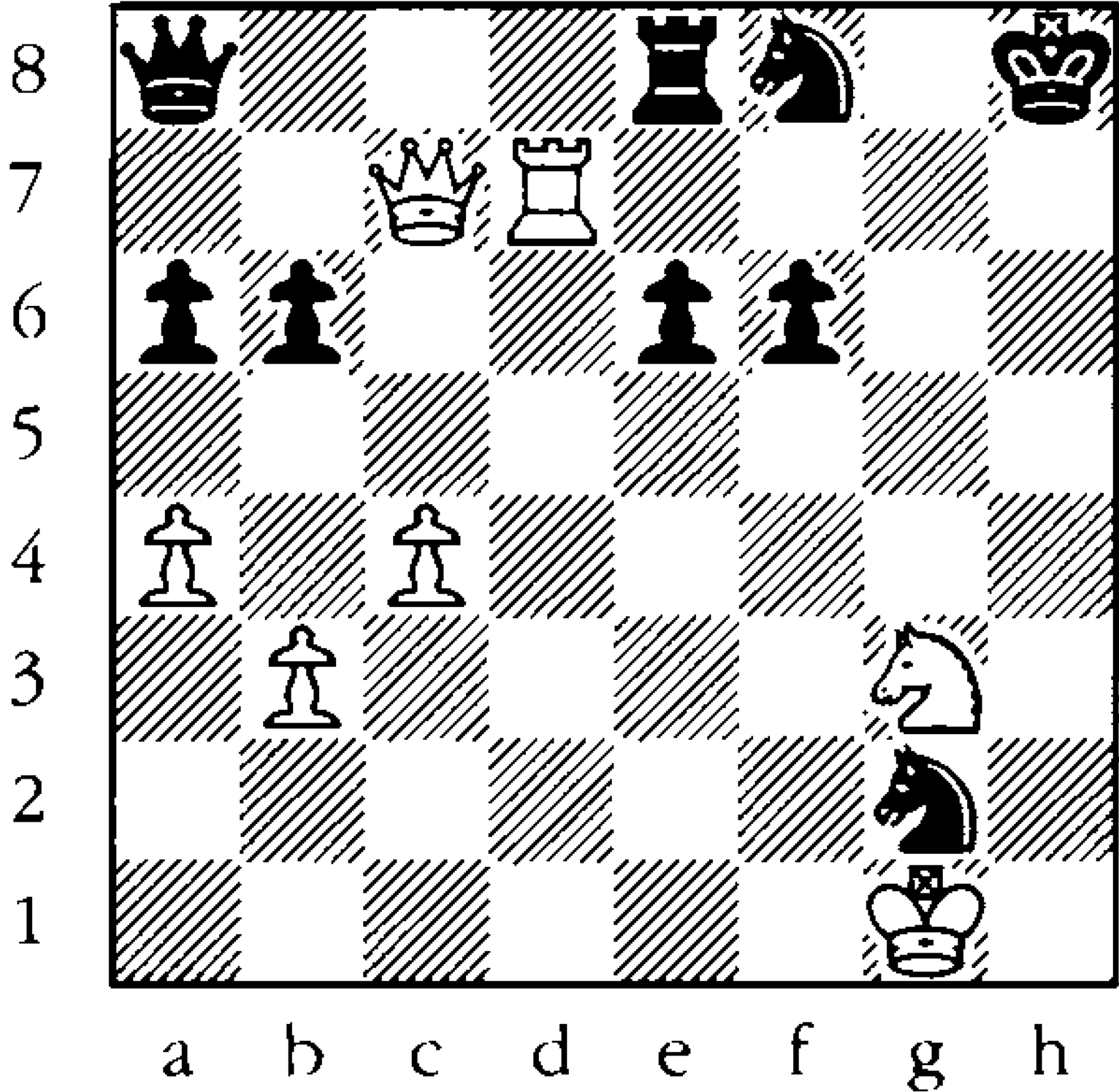
**Position number 71**

*White to play*

□ Karpov ■ Csom

Bad Lauterberg 1977

White has a powerful concentration of force along the seventh rank. How did Karpov make the most of his chances?



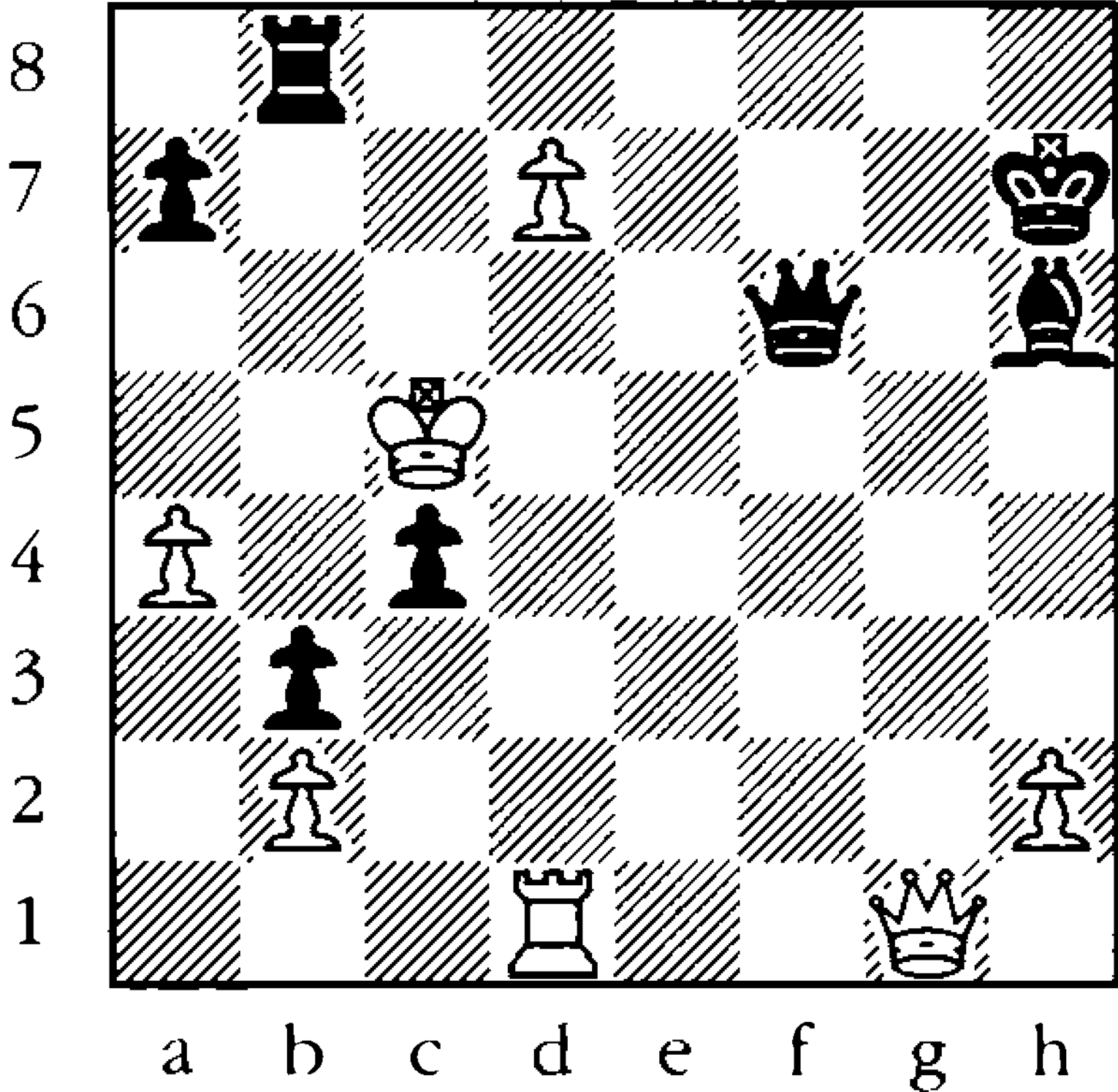
**Position number 70**

*Black to play*

□ Bronstein ■ Botvinnik

Moscow 1951

A piece up, Black should win easily and now found a neat method to win the white queen. Can you see what he played?



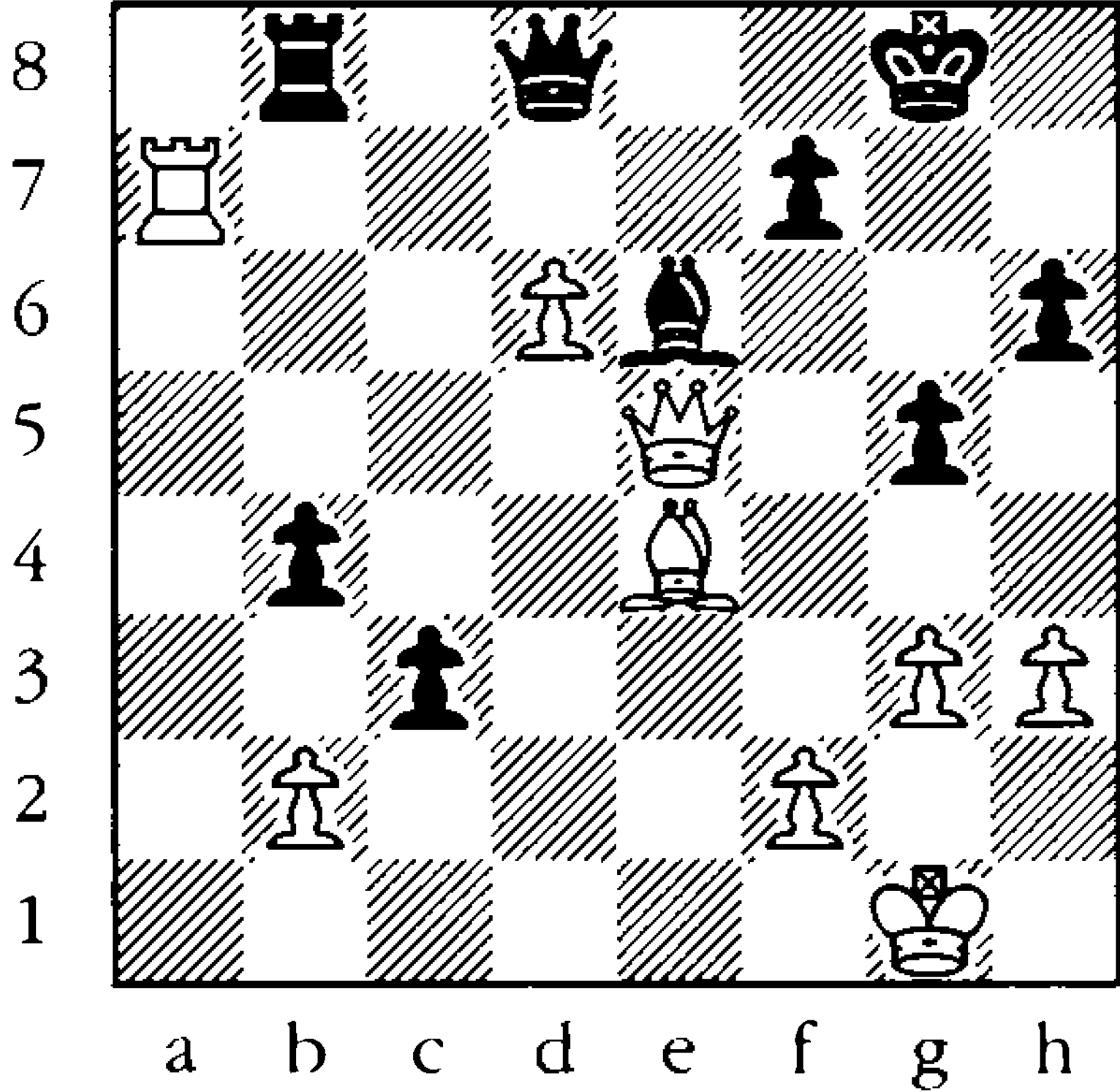
**Position number 72**

*White to play*

□ Kasparov ■ Browne

Banja Luka 1979

Even in his youth Garry Kasparov was a very dangerous attacking player. How did he finish off his American opponent?





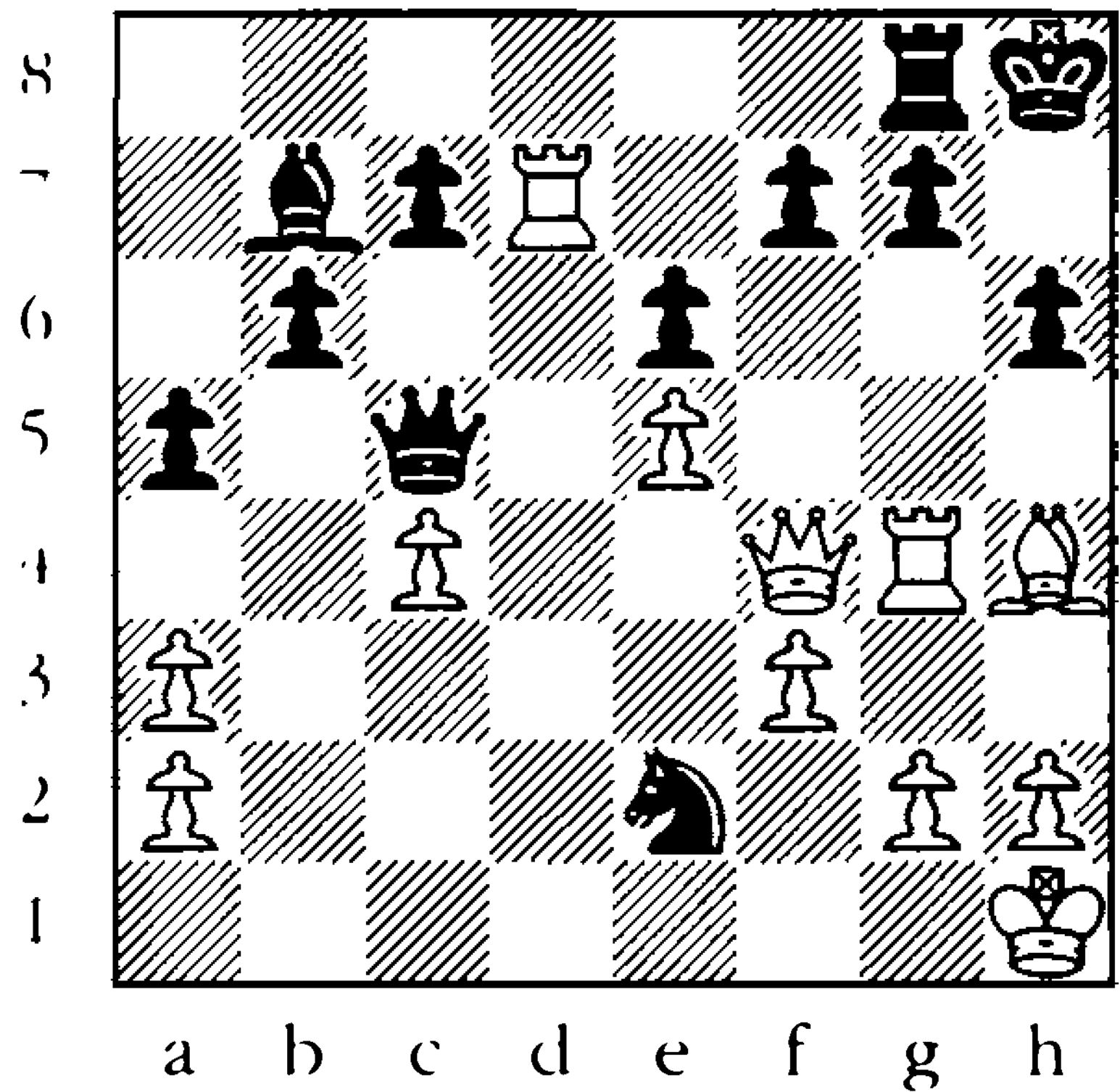
**Position number 73**

*White to play*

□ Morozevich ■ Kiriakov

St. Petersburg 1997

White has to deal with two threats:  
1 ... Qg1 mate and 1 ... Nxf4. How  
did he do this?



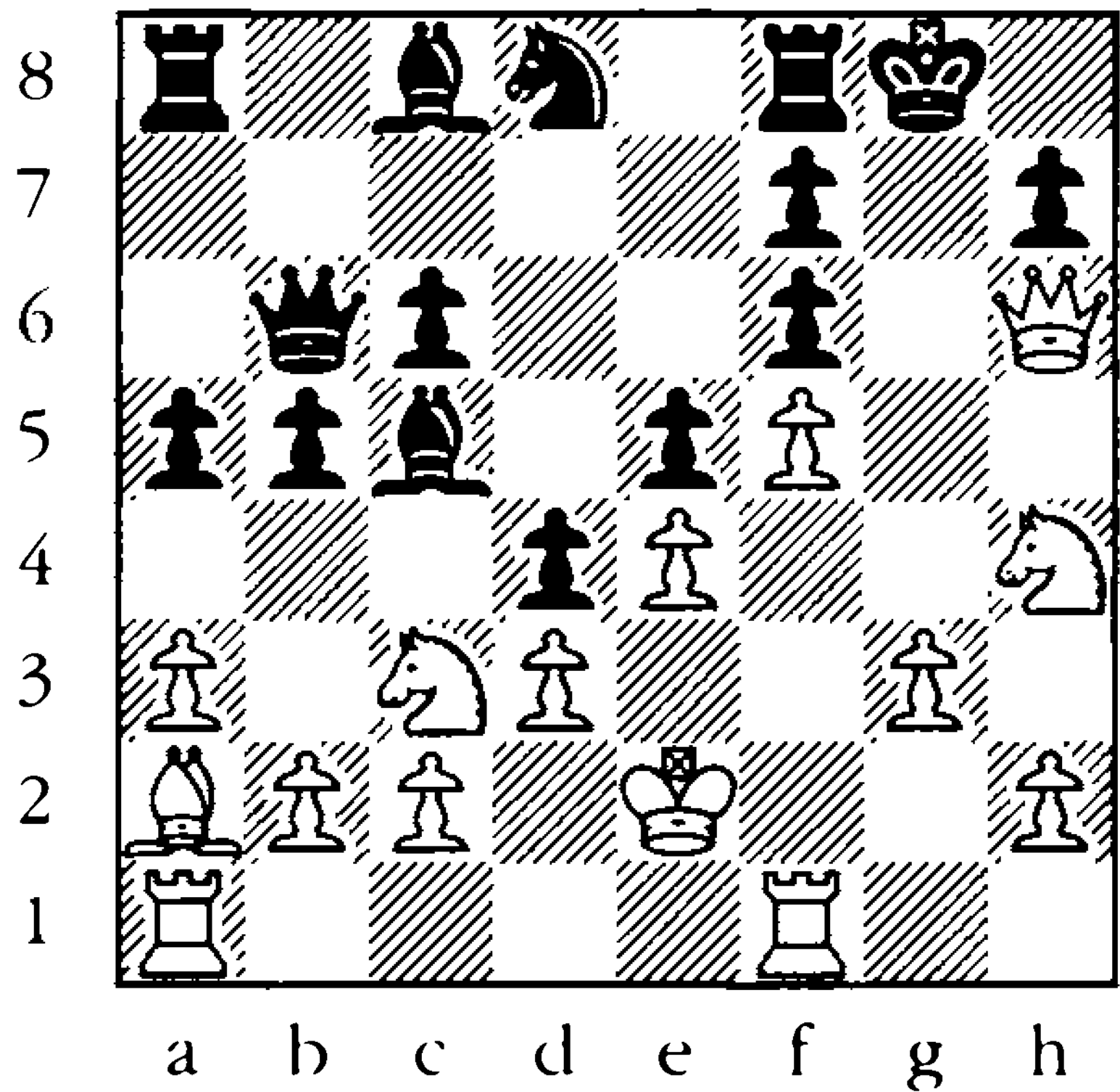
**Position number 75**

*White to play*

□ Alexander ■ Marshall

Cambridge 1928

White has a powerful attack but the  
obvious moves do not work. How  
does he proceed?



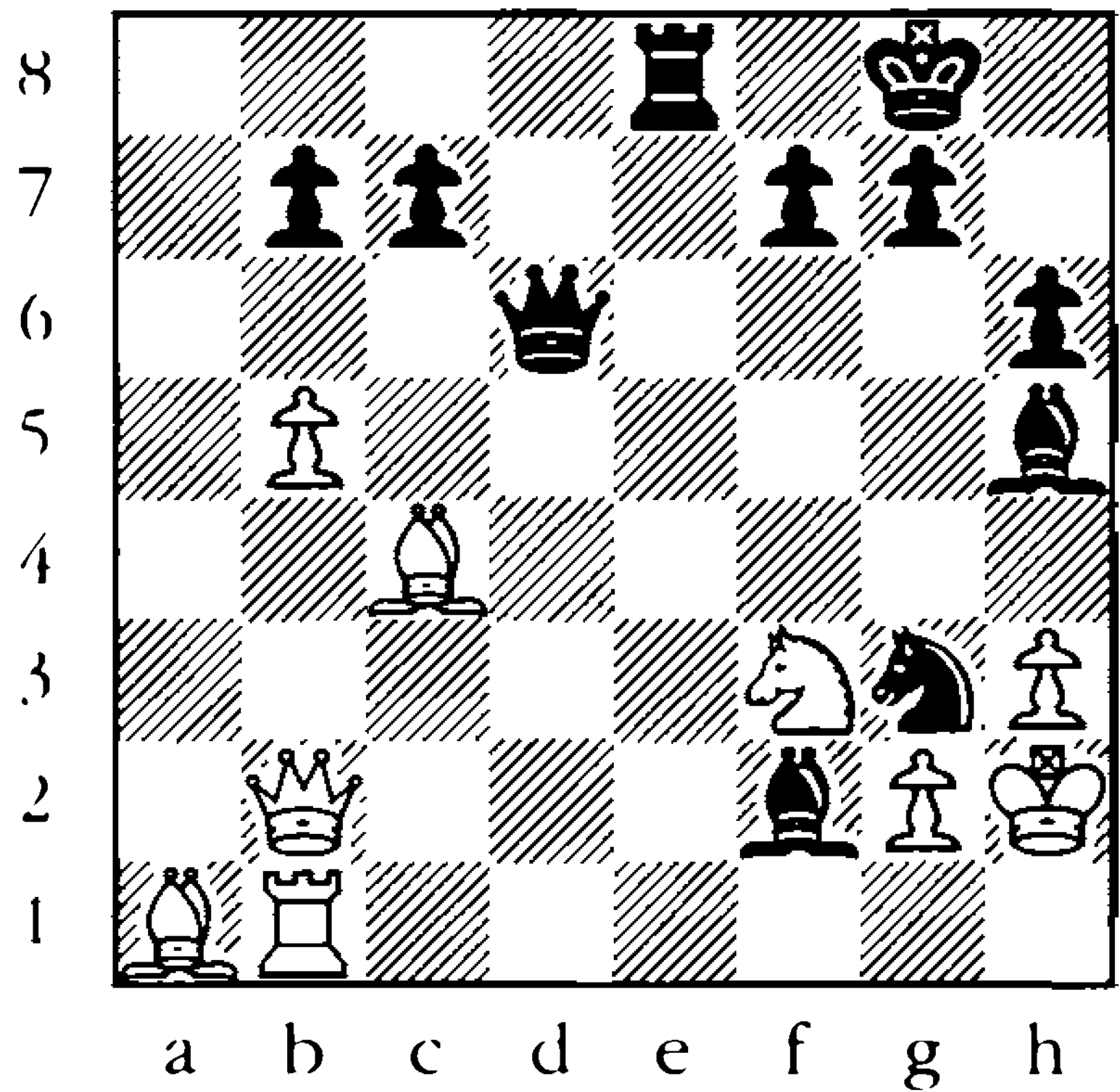
**Position number 74**

*Black to play*

□ Dyce ■ McDonald

England 1998

Here Black has the opportunity to  
play a discovered check . How did  
he make the most of this device?



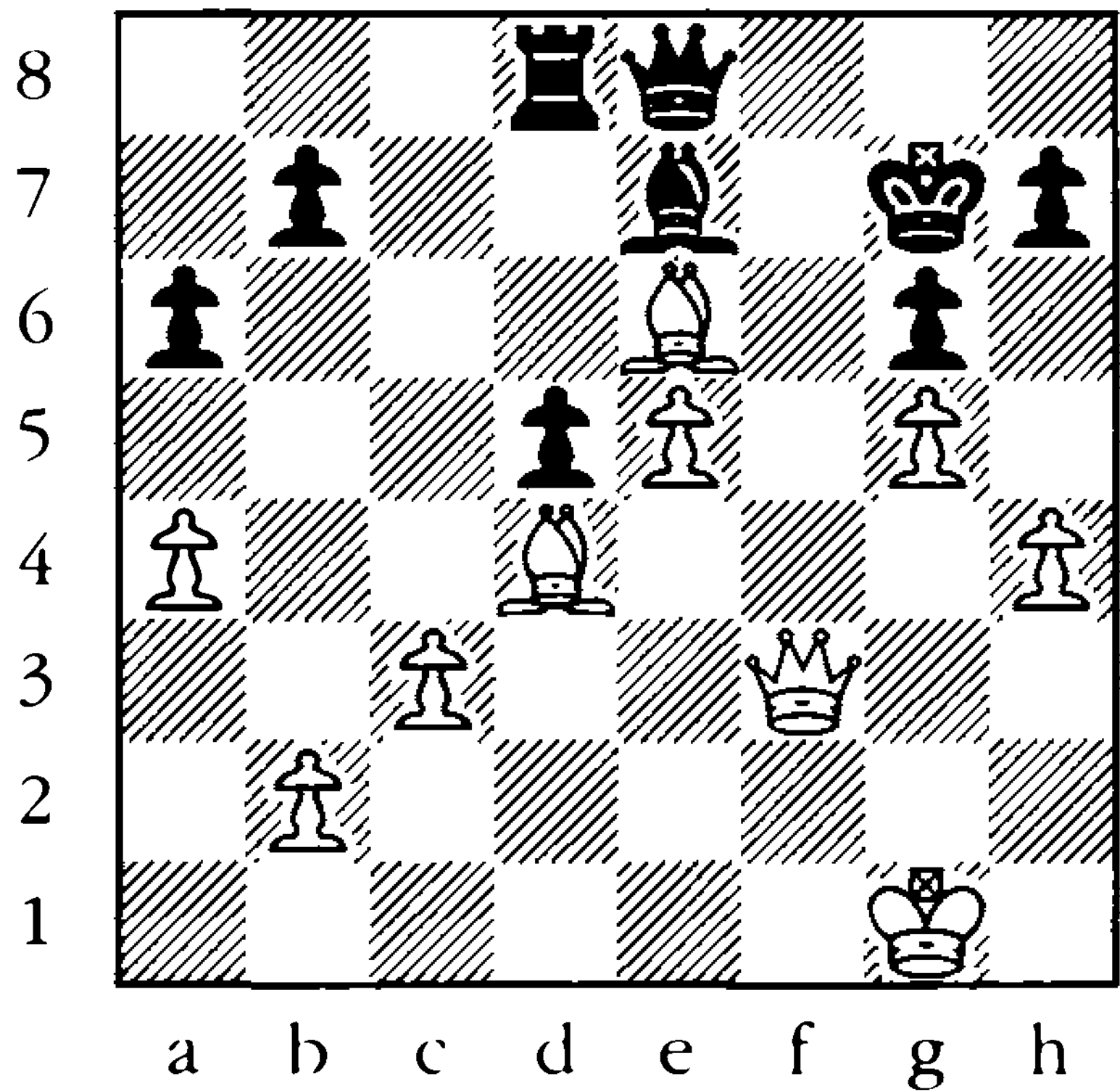
**Position number 76**

*White to play*

□ Aagaard ■ Houska

Hampstead 1998

How did White make full use of his  
active bishops to score a quick win?





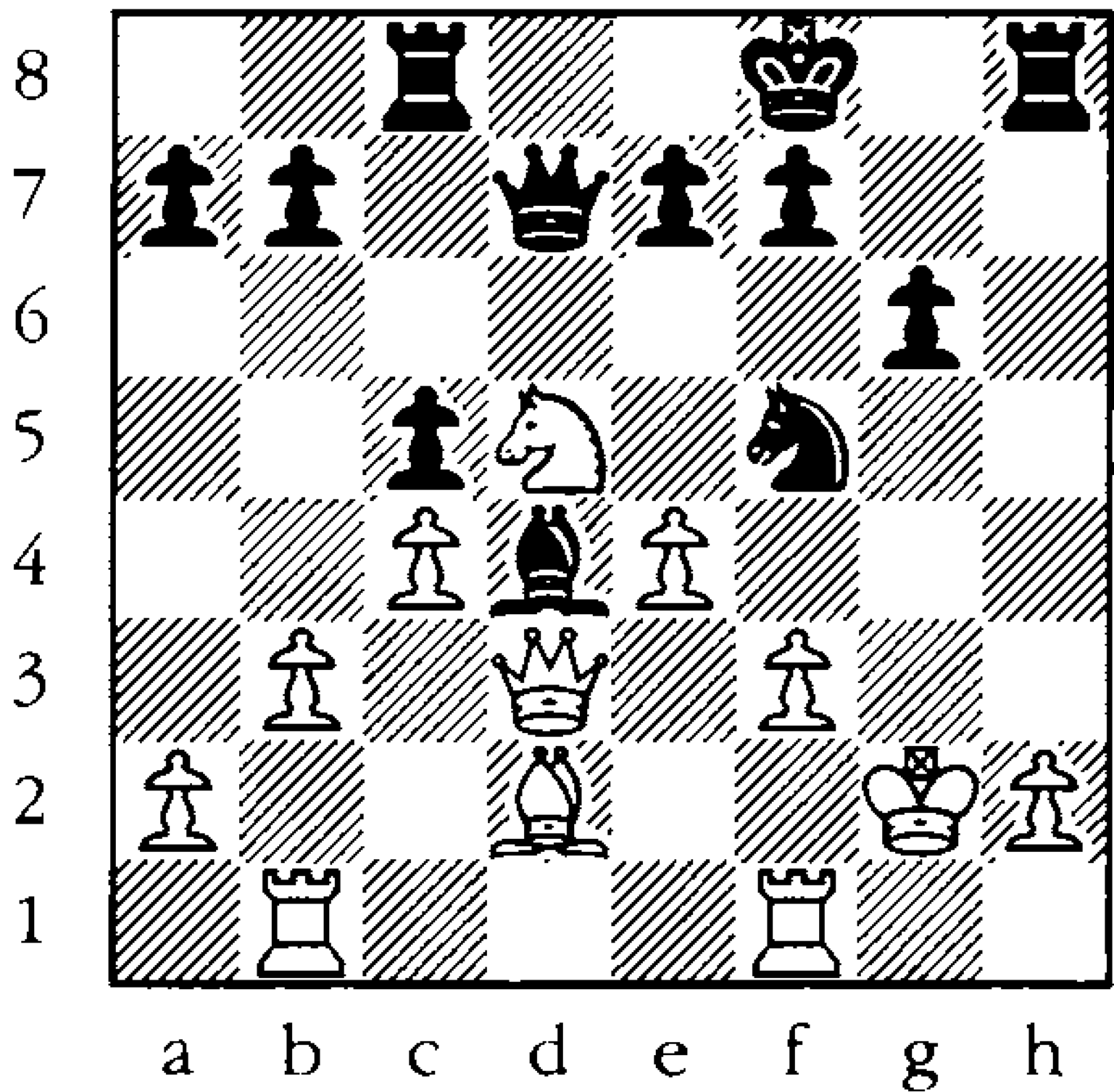
**Position number 77**

*Black to play*

□ Hjartarson ■ Ljubojevic

Linares 1988

Black has failed to castle and his well placed knight is under attack. Is he forced to retreat?



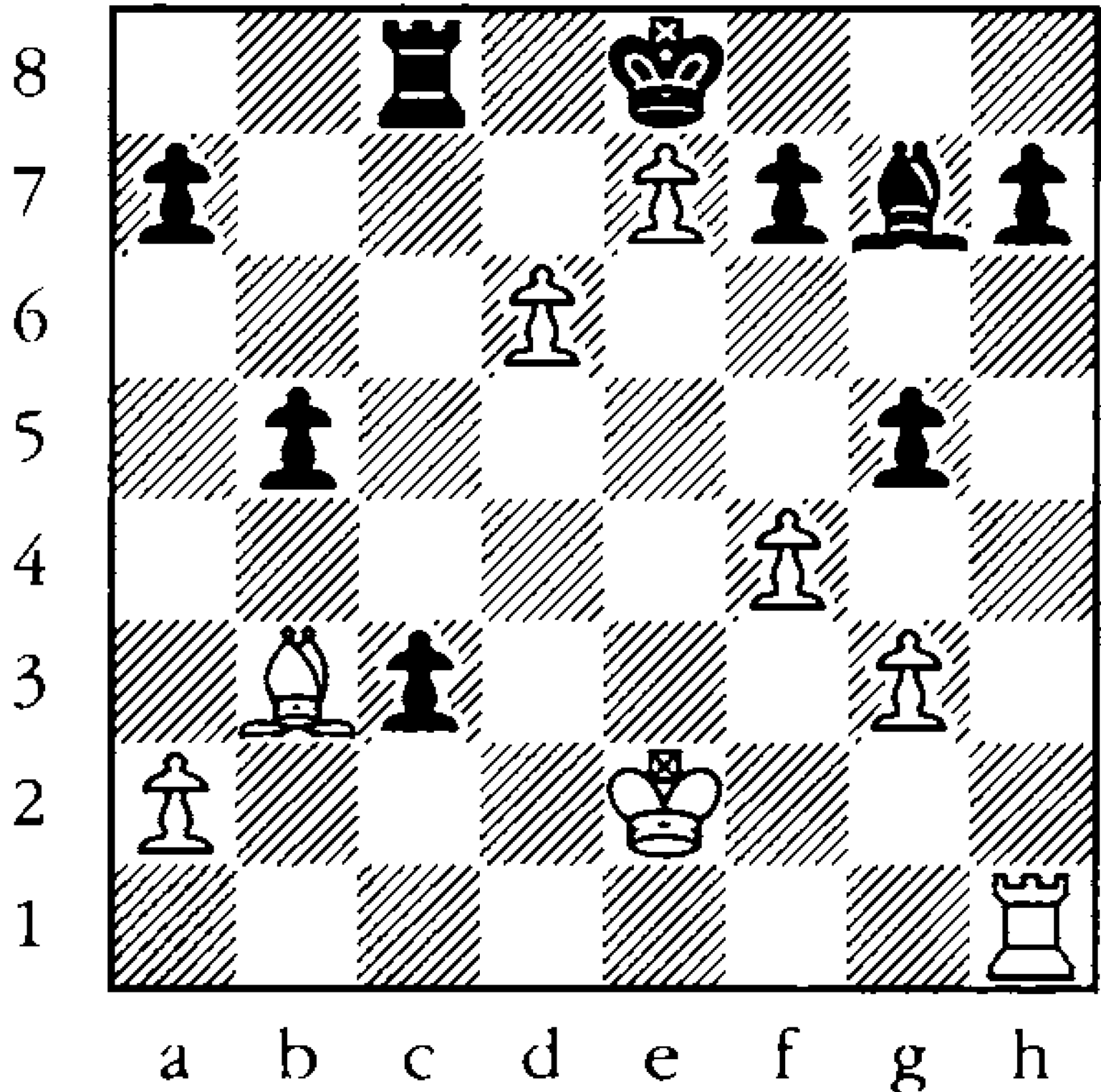
**Position number 79**

*White to play*

□ Kramnik ■ Svidler

Dortmund 1998

If White can find a way to advance his dangerous passed pawns, he will make decisive material gains. How did he achieve this?



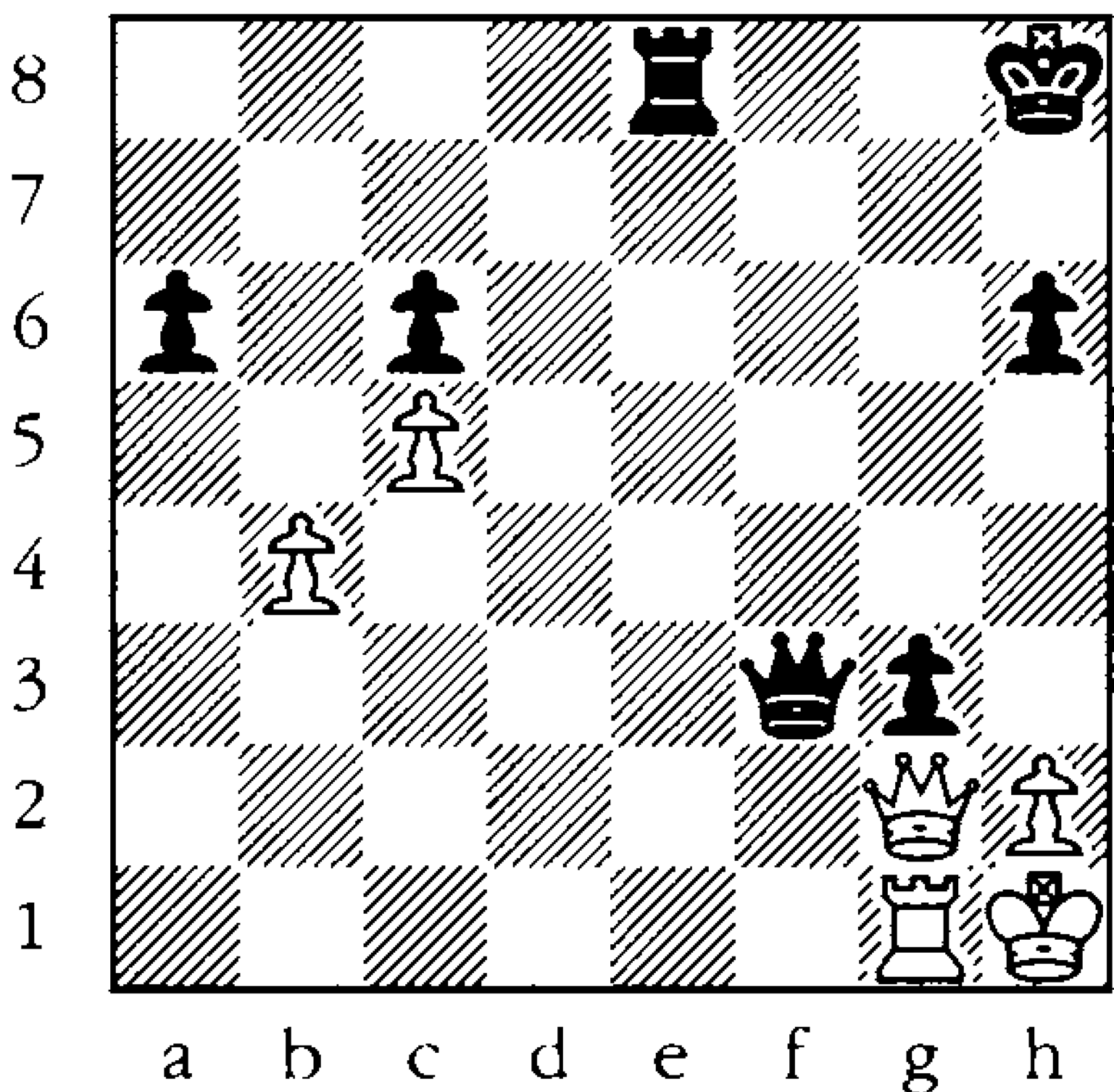
**Position number 78**

*Black to play*

□ Alapin ■ Alekhine

St. Petersburg 1914

Can you spot Alekhine's clever winning coup?



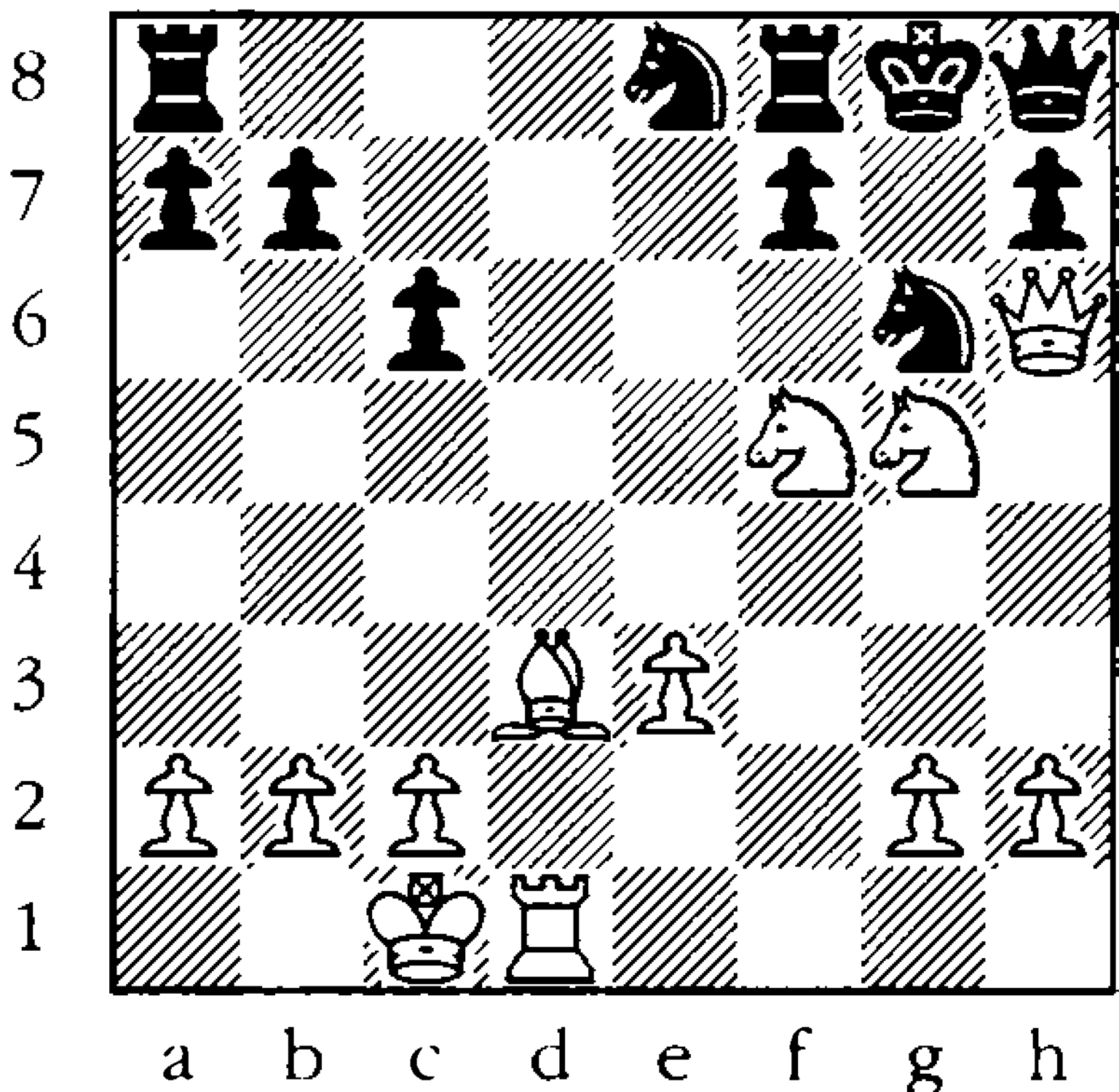
**Position number 80**

*White to play*

□ Spielmann ■ Tartakower

Munich 1909

The white pieces are dangerously close to the weak squares in the black kingside. How did White conclude with some brisk tactics?



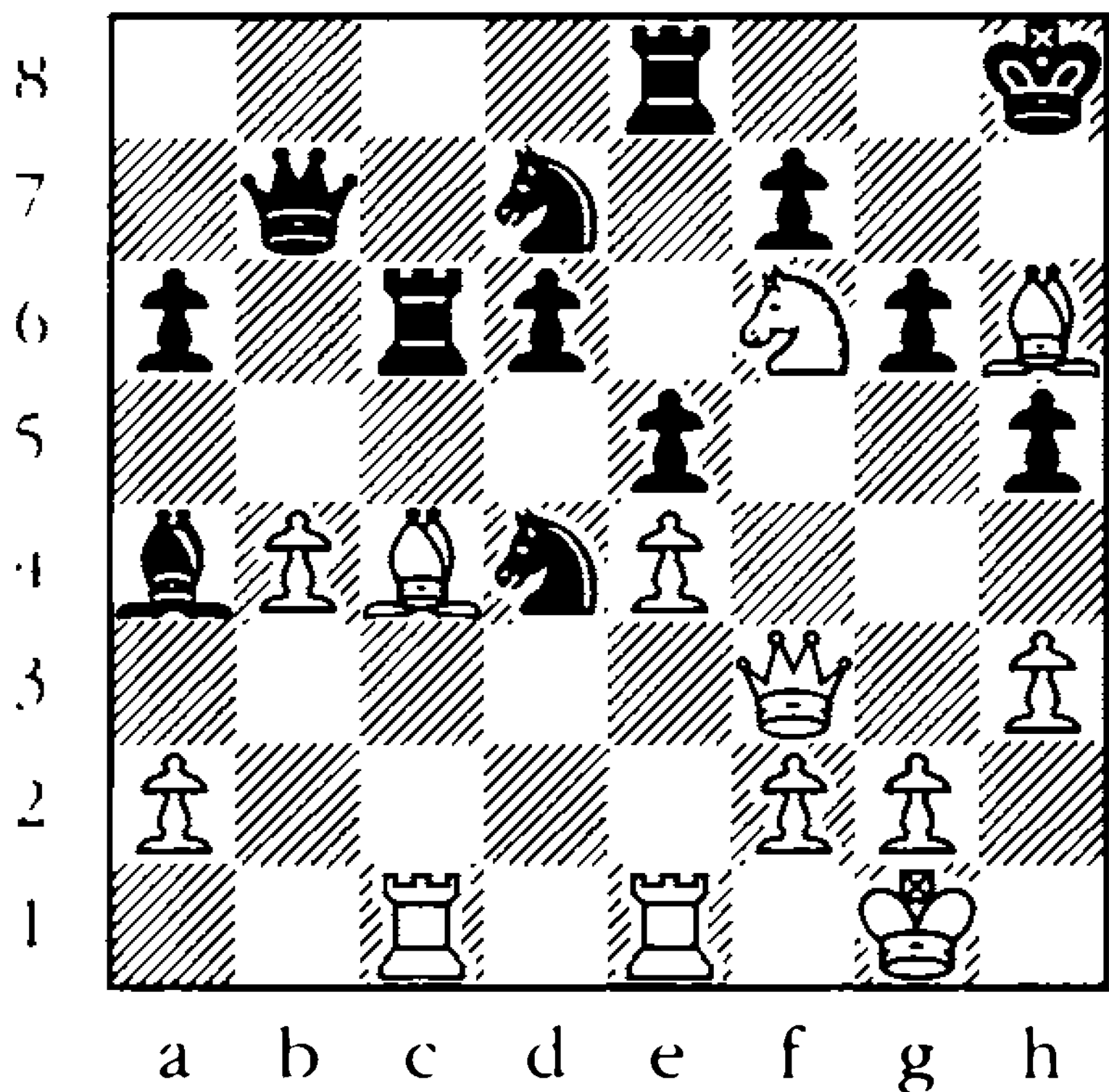
**Position number 81**

*White to play*

□ Spielmann ■ Bogoljubow

Match 1932

Black has responded to the attack on his rook by counter-attacking the white queen. How did White demonstrate a flaw in this plan?



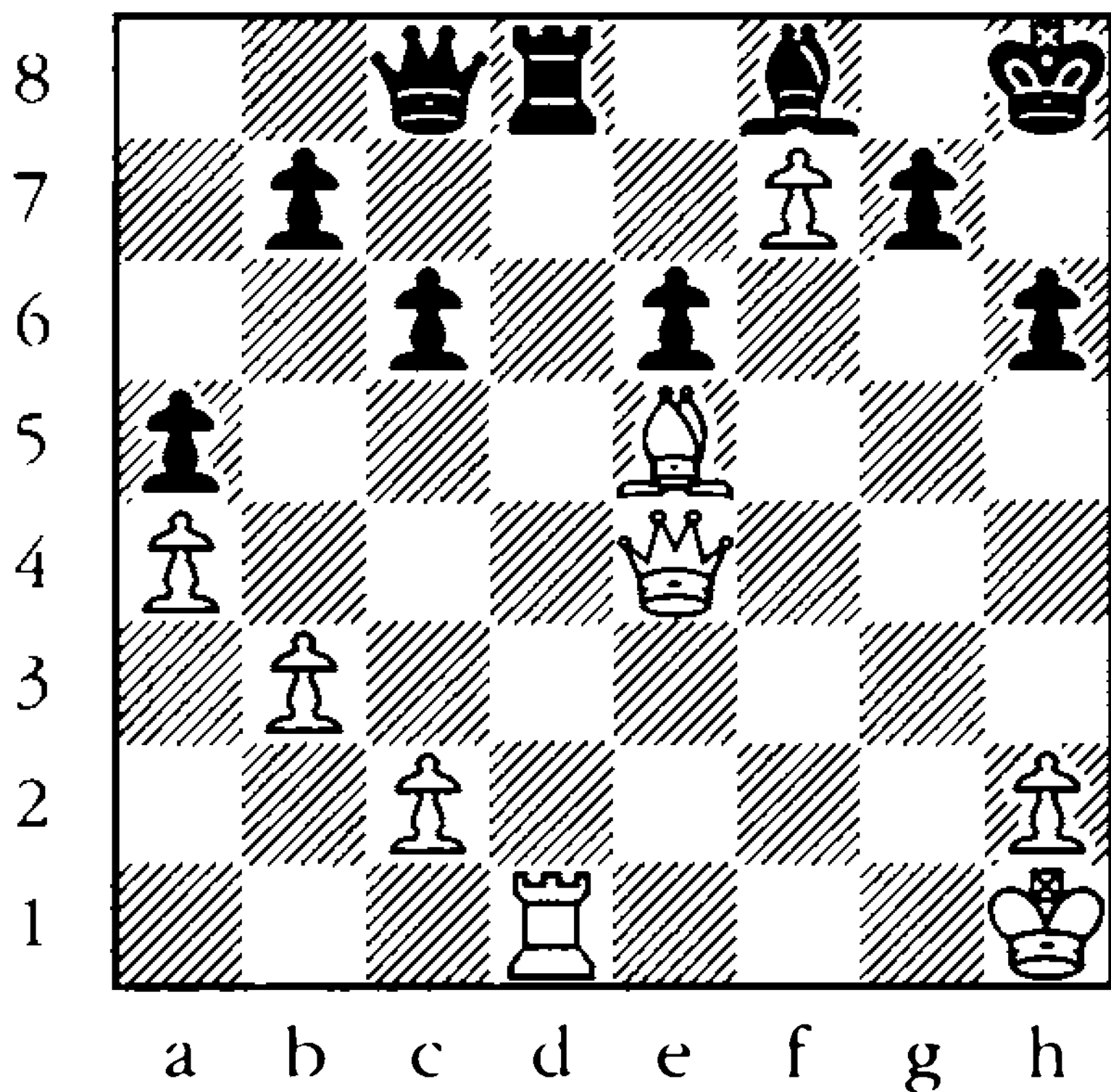
**Position number 83**

*White to play*

□ Nimzowitsch ■ Rubinstein

Berlin 1928

White has a strong kingside initiative but is temporarily hampered by the threat to his rook. What is the best way to deal with this?



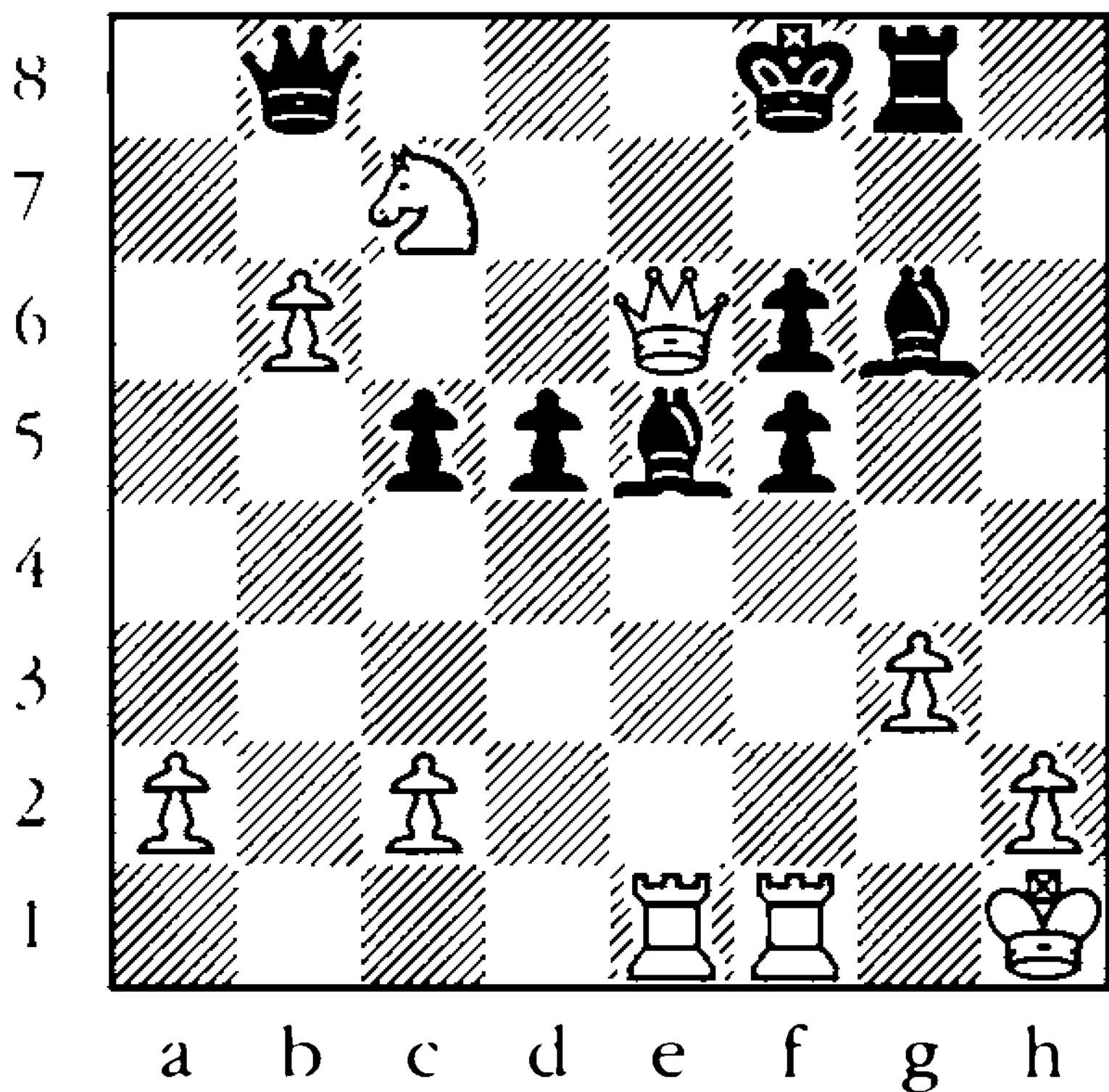
**Position number 82**

*White to play*

□ Hunt ■ Dorofeja

Elista Olympiad 1998

The black bishops seem a solid block against White's efforts on the e- and f-files. How did White brush aside this defence?



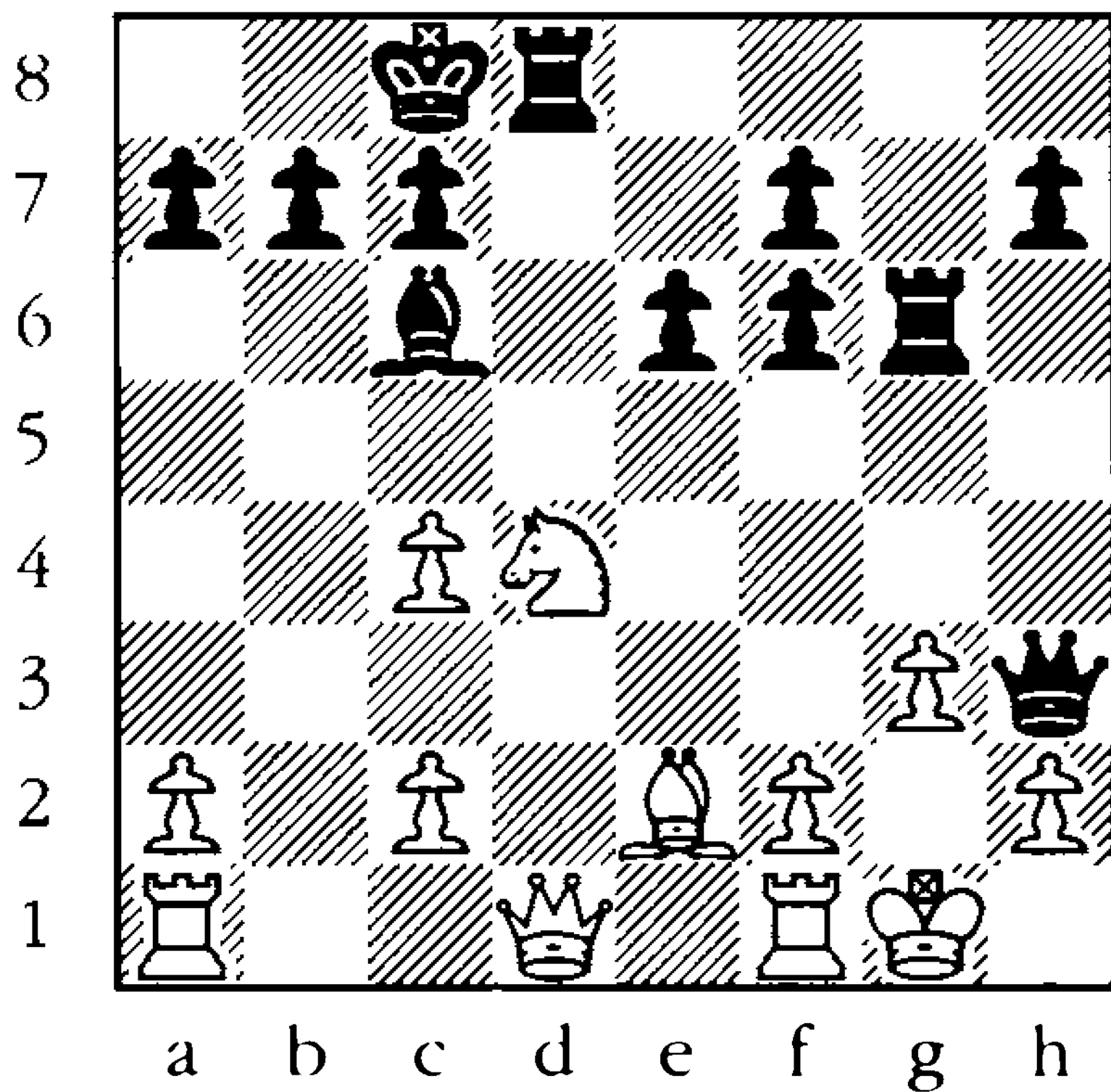
**Position number 84**

*White to play*

□ Nimzowitsch ■ Fluss

Zürich 1906

Black must have fancied his chances with ... Qg2 mate threatened, or... Rh6 and ... Qxh2. How did White turn the tables?





**Position number 85**

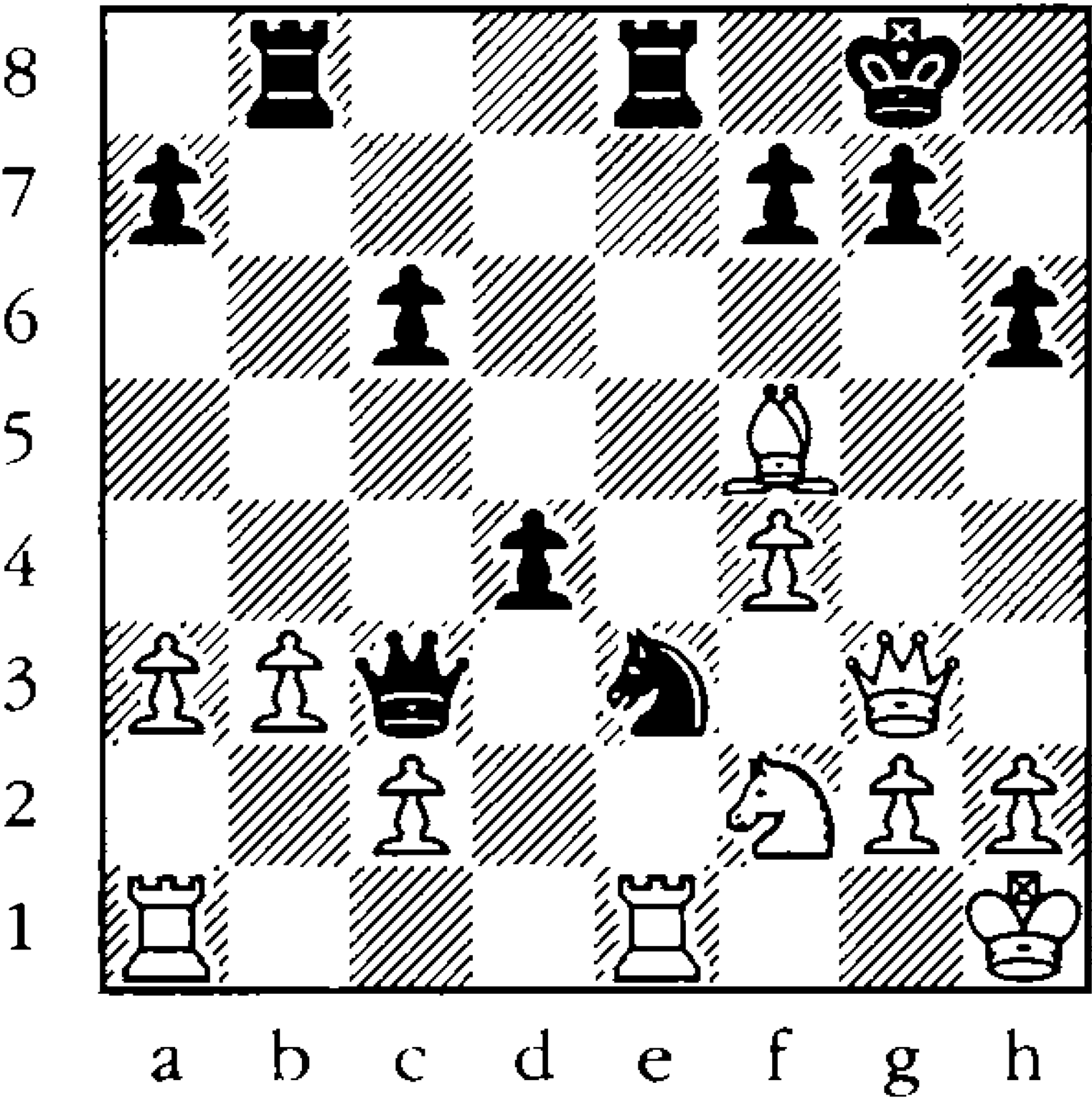
*Black to play*

□ Rozentalis ■ Adams

Elista Olympiad 1998

White was anticipating an equal position after the recapture 1 ... Nxf5. But he was in for a shock.

What did Black play instead?



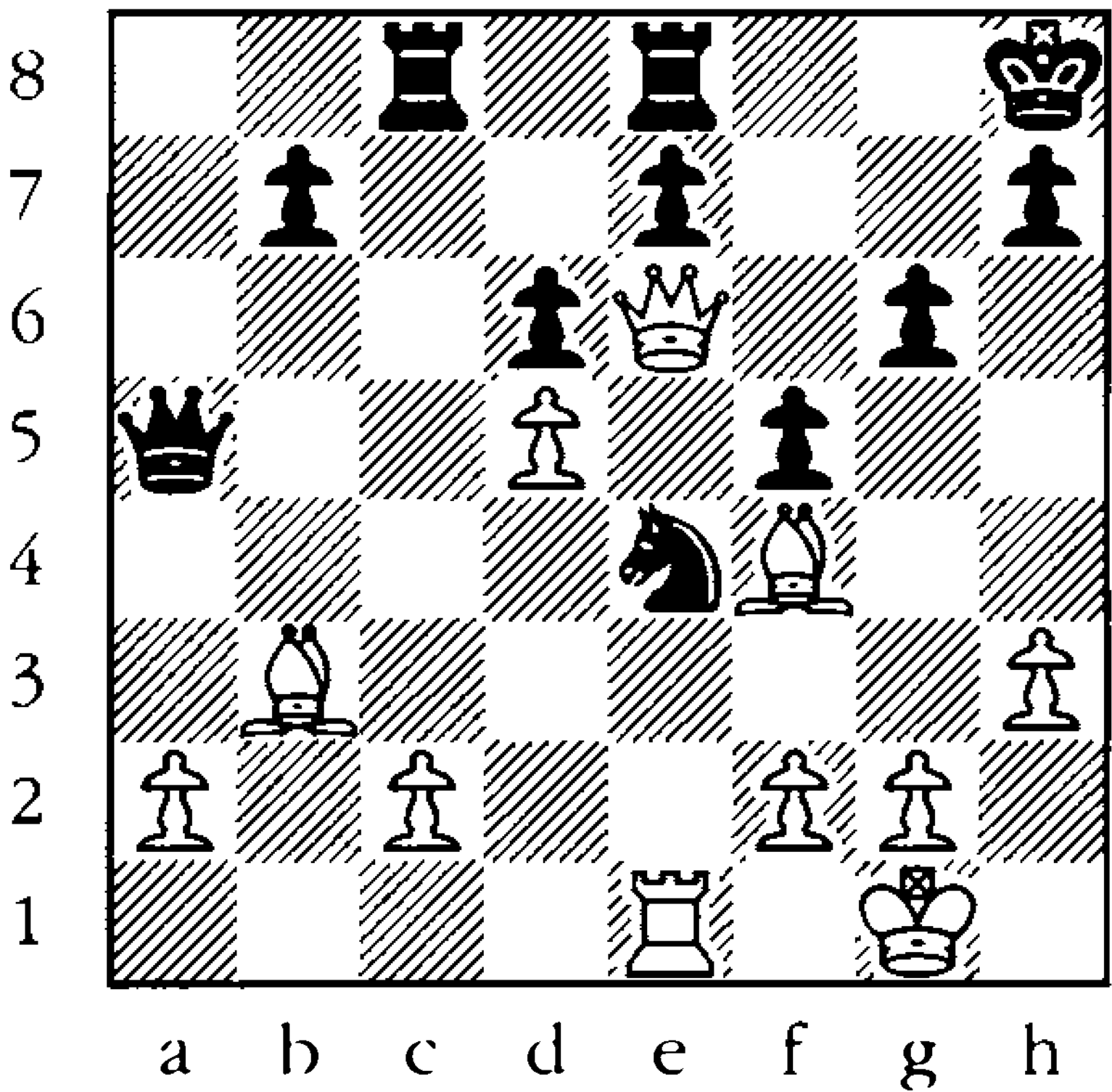
**Position number 87**

*White to play*

□ Geller ■ Knoppert

Berlin 1991

White has a promising attack on the black king, but it was the unguarded queen that proved decisive. How did White continue?



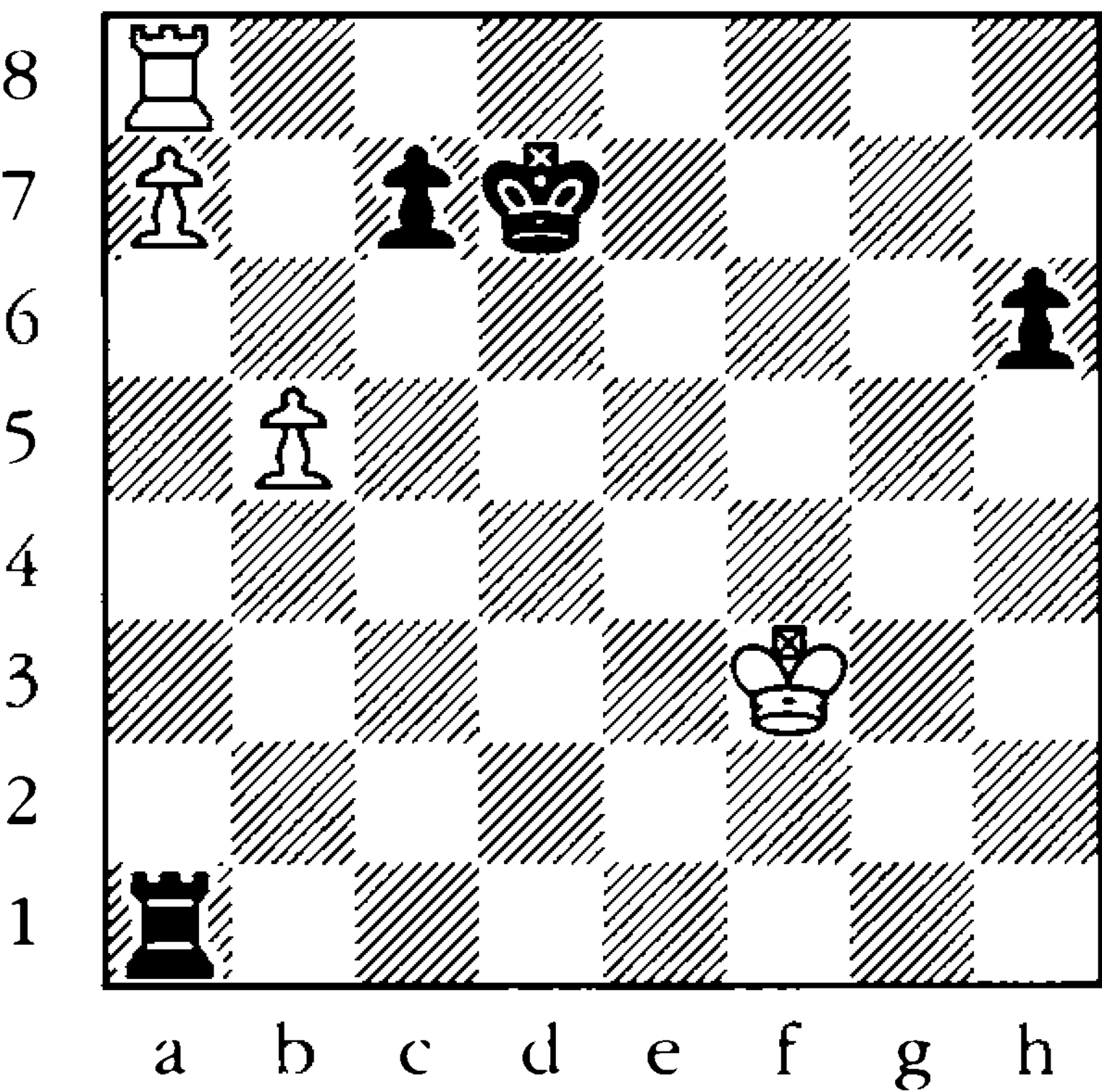
**Position number 86**

*White to play*

□ Shirov ■ Kramnik

European Club Ch. 1998

Earlier in 1998, Shirov won a match against Kramnik, and here proves it was not an isolated incident. How did White conclude?



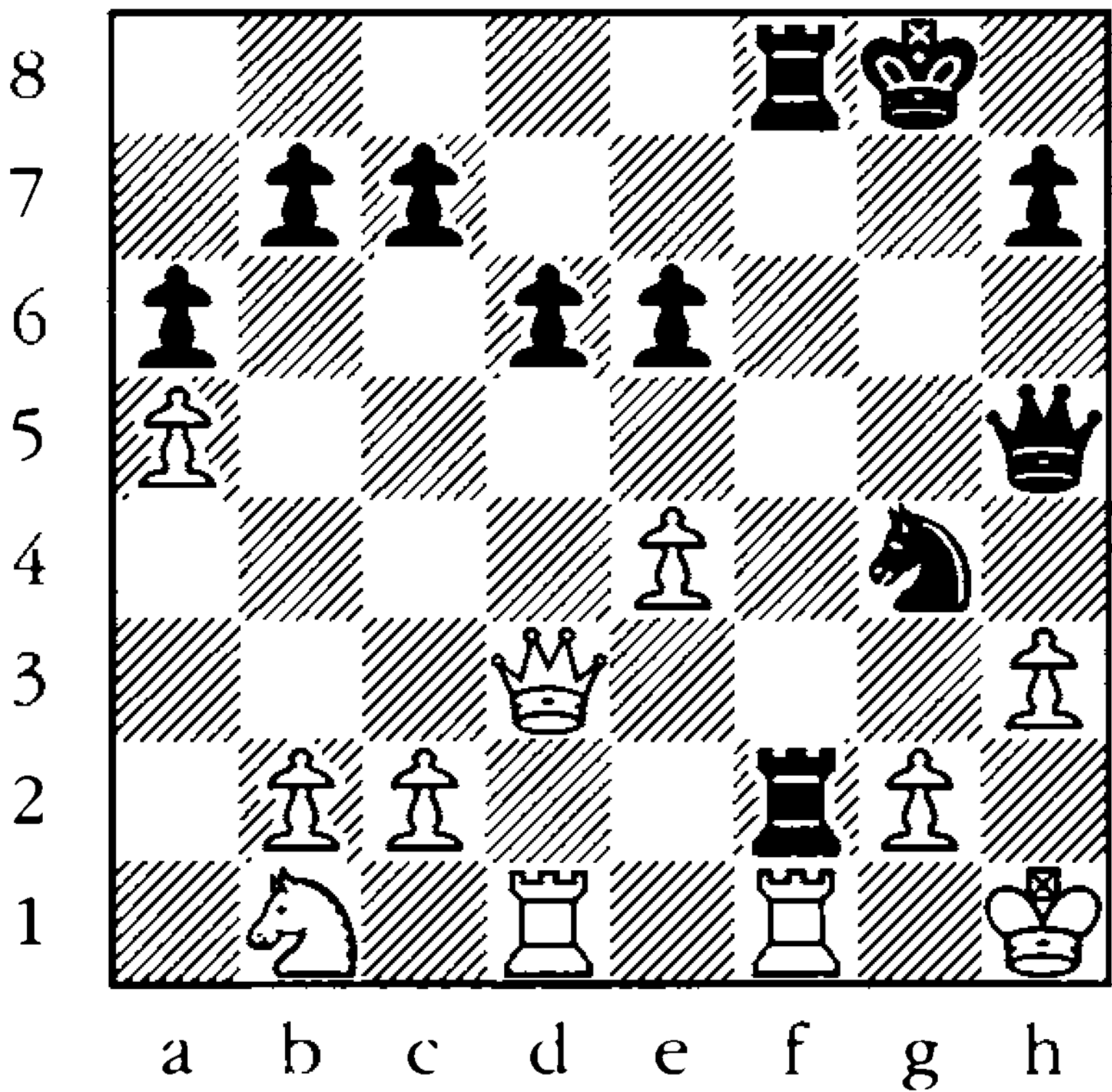
**Position number 88**

*Black to play*

□ Aaron ■ Keene

Hong Kong 1984

The black rooks are powerfully placed. How did he now make maximum use of them to tear into the white kingside?





**Position number 89**

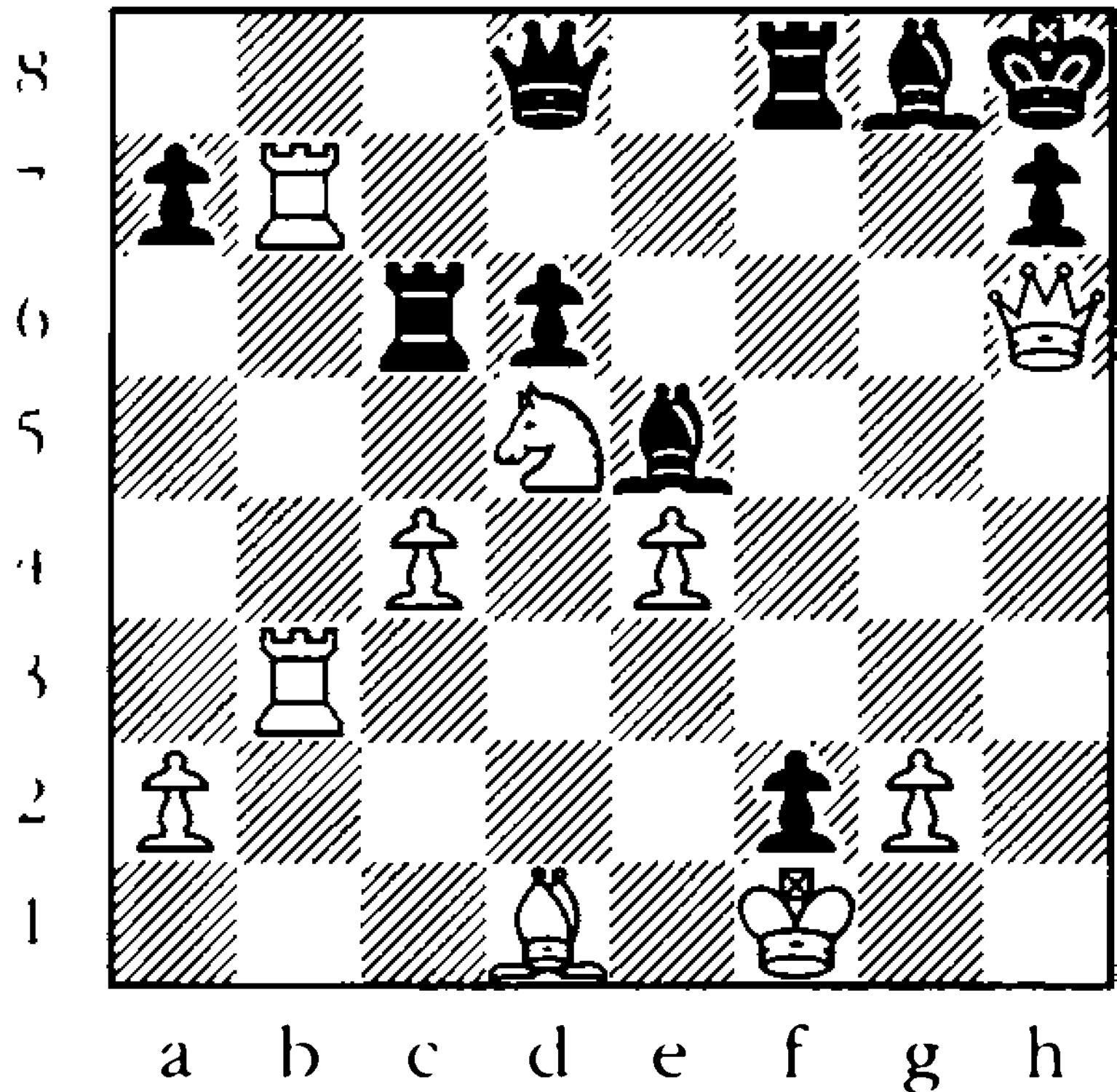
*White to play*

□ Anand ■ Topalov

Monaco 1999

The Indian grandmaster

Viswanathan Anand is one of the quickest tactical visionaries in the world. What did he play here?



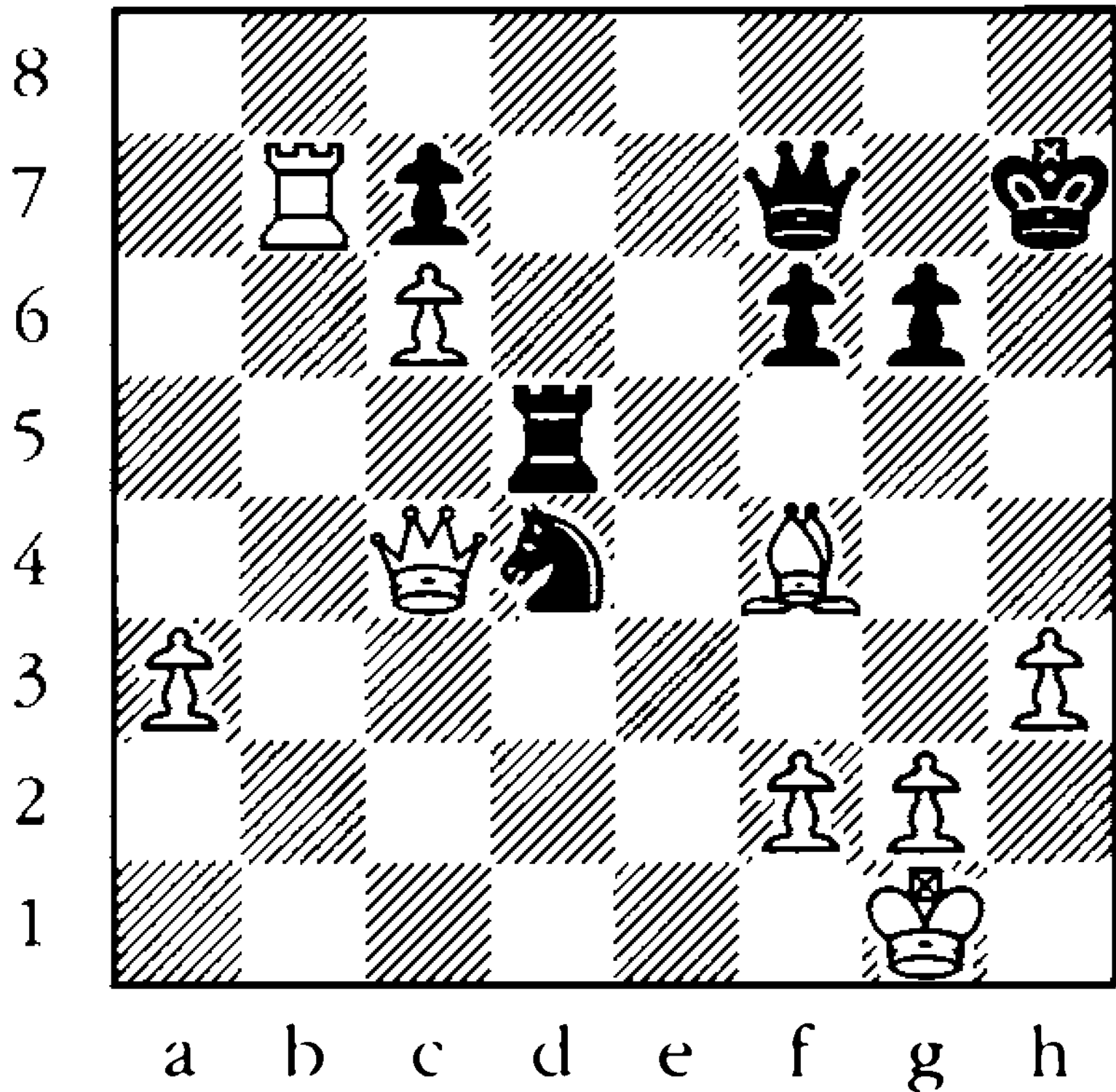
**Position number 91**

*Black to play*

□ Morozevich ■ Polgar

Frankfurt 1999

Black is two pawns down but now unleashed a deadly combination with a sting in the tail. Can you see it?



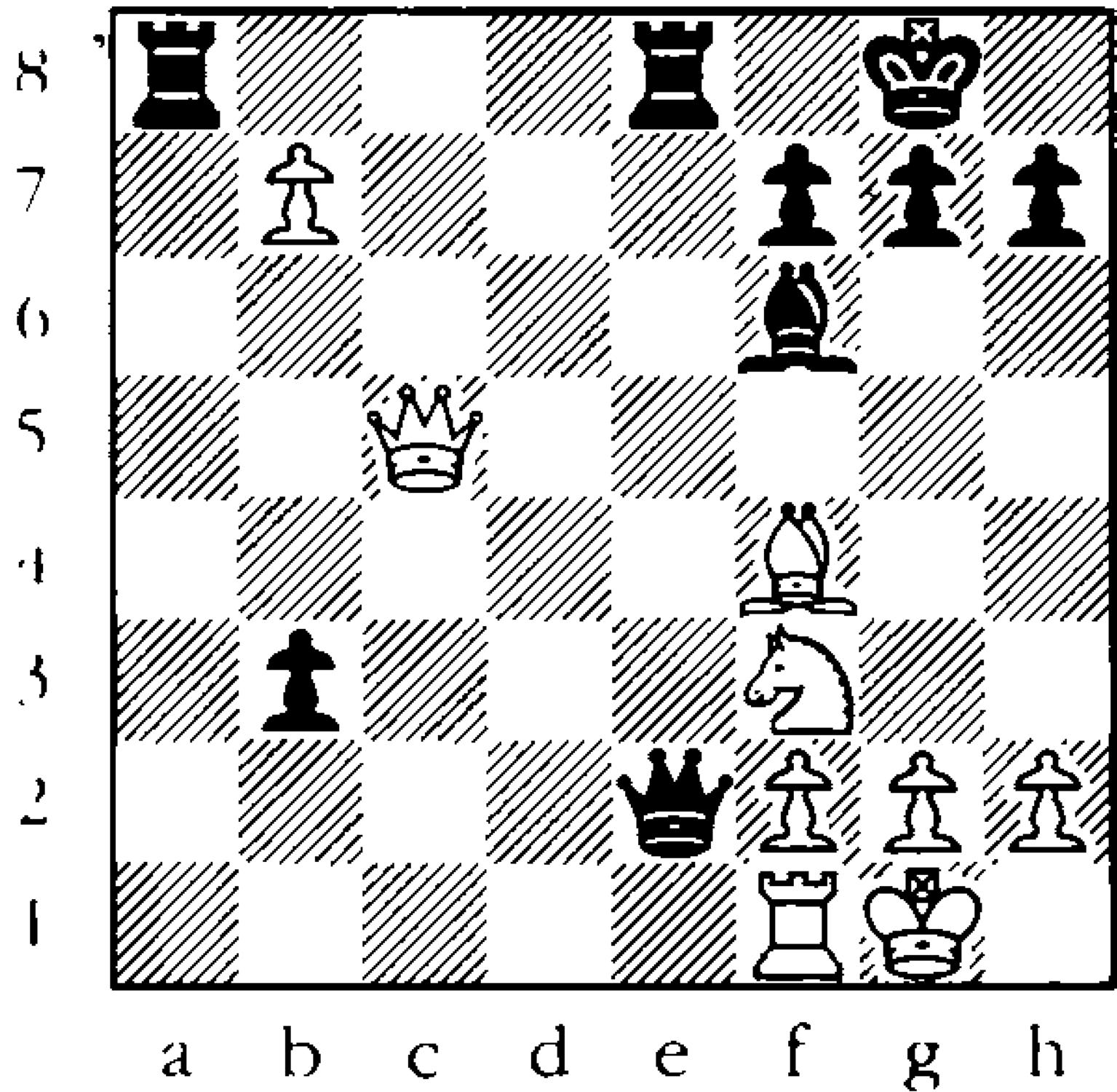
**Position number 90**

*Black to play*

□ Bardeleben ■ Alekhine

Germany 1908

Both sides have dangerous advanced b-pawns. How did Alekhine prove that his was the more dangerous?



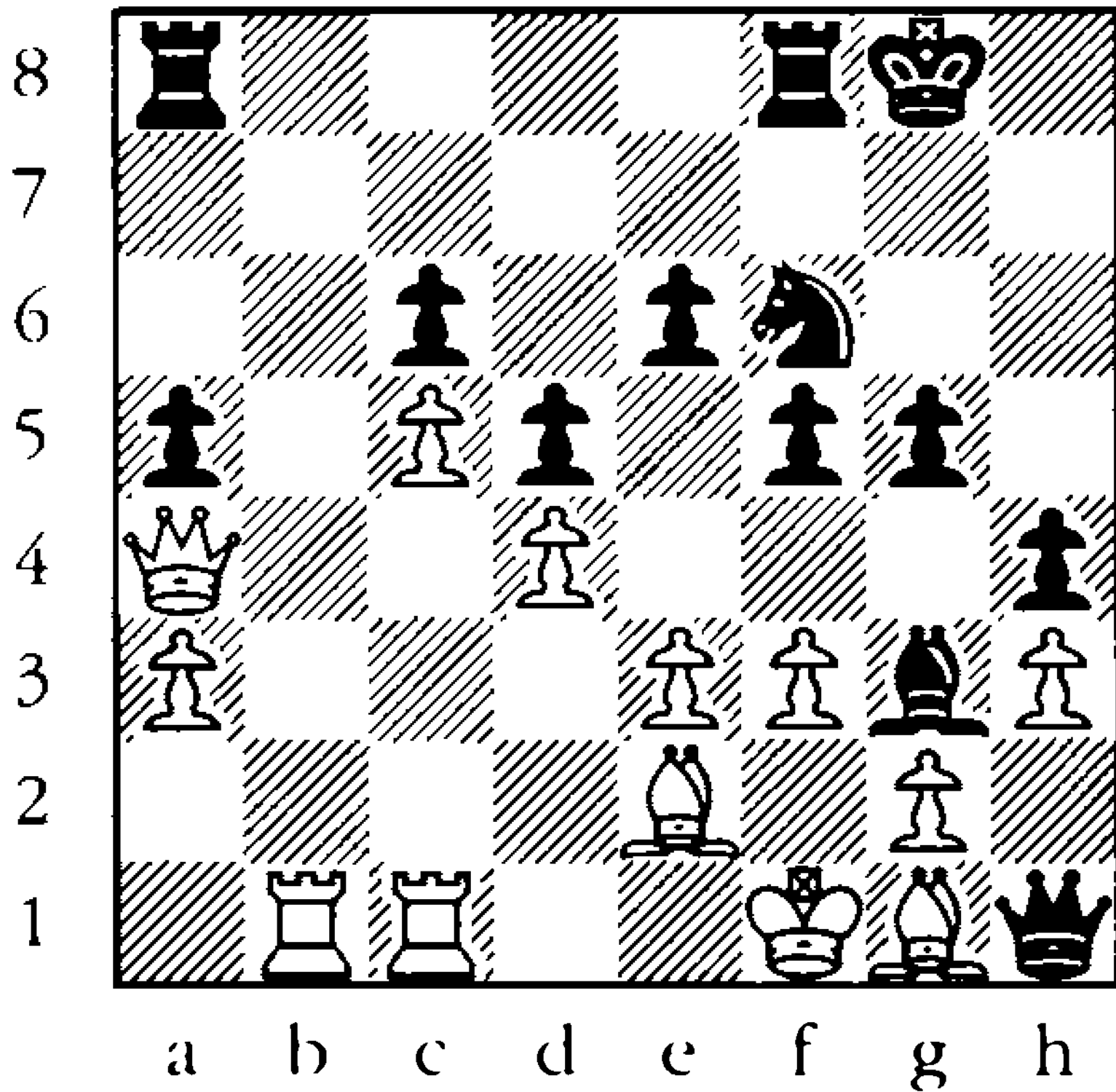
**Position number 92**

*Black to play*

□ Beaton ■ Minnican

Edinburgh 1999

The black queen has burrowed its way into White's kingside. How did Black capitalise by opening up lines in efficient fashion?



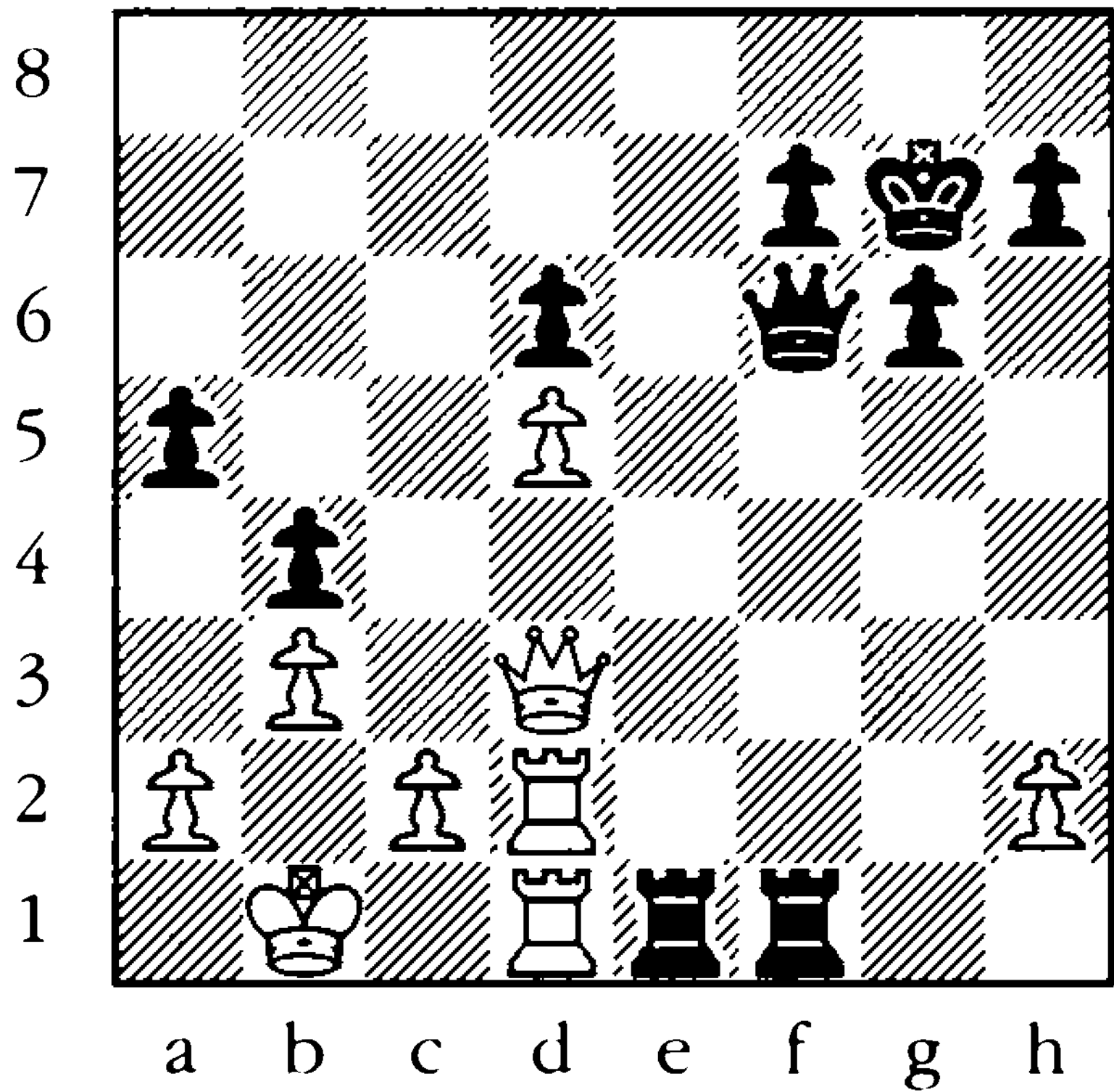
**Position number 93**

*Black to play*

□ Xie Jun ■ Galliamova

Women's World Ch. 1999

Xie Jun won the match but suffered a setback in this game. How did Black exploit the powerful position of her major pieces?



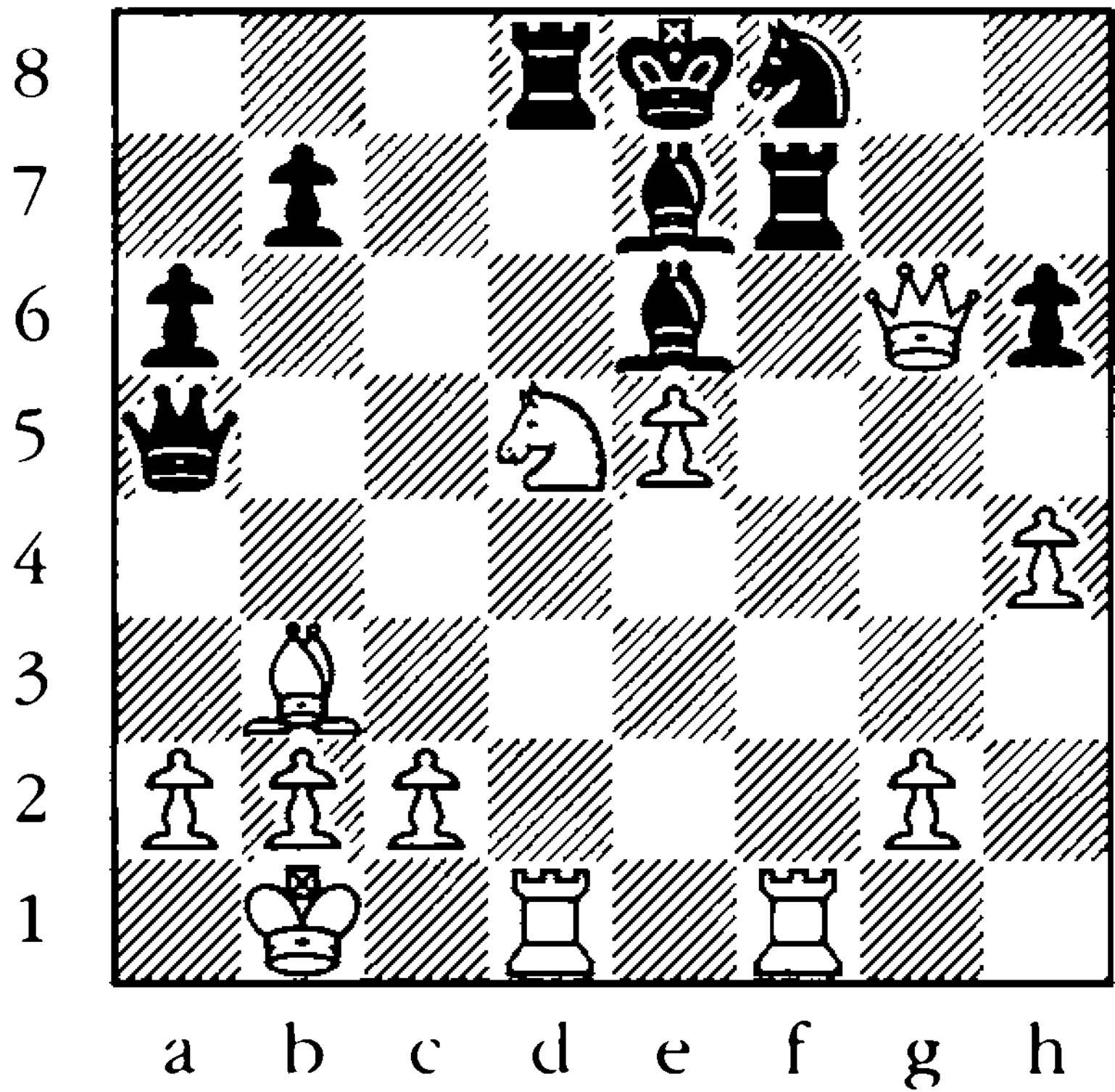
**Position number 95**

*White to play*

□ Giles ■ Browne

Boston 1988

The black king is defended by many pieces but these also deprive him of breathing space. How did White complete the suffocation?



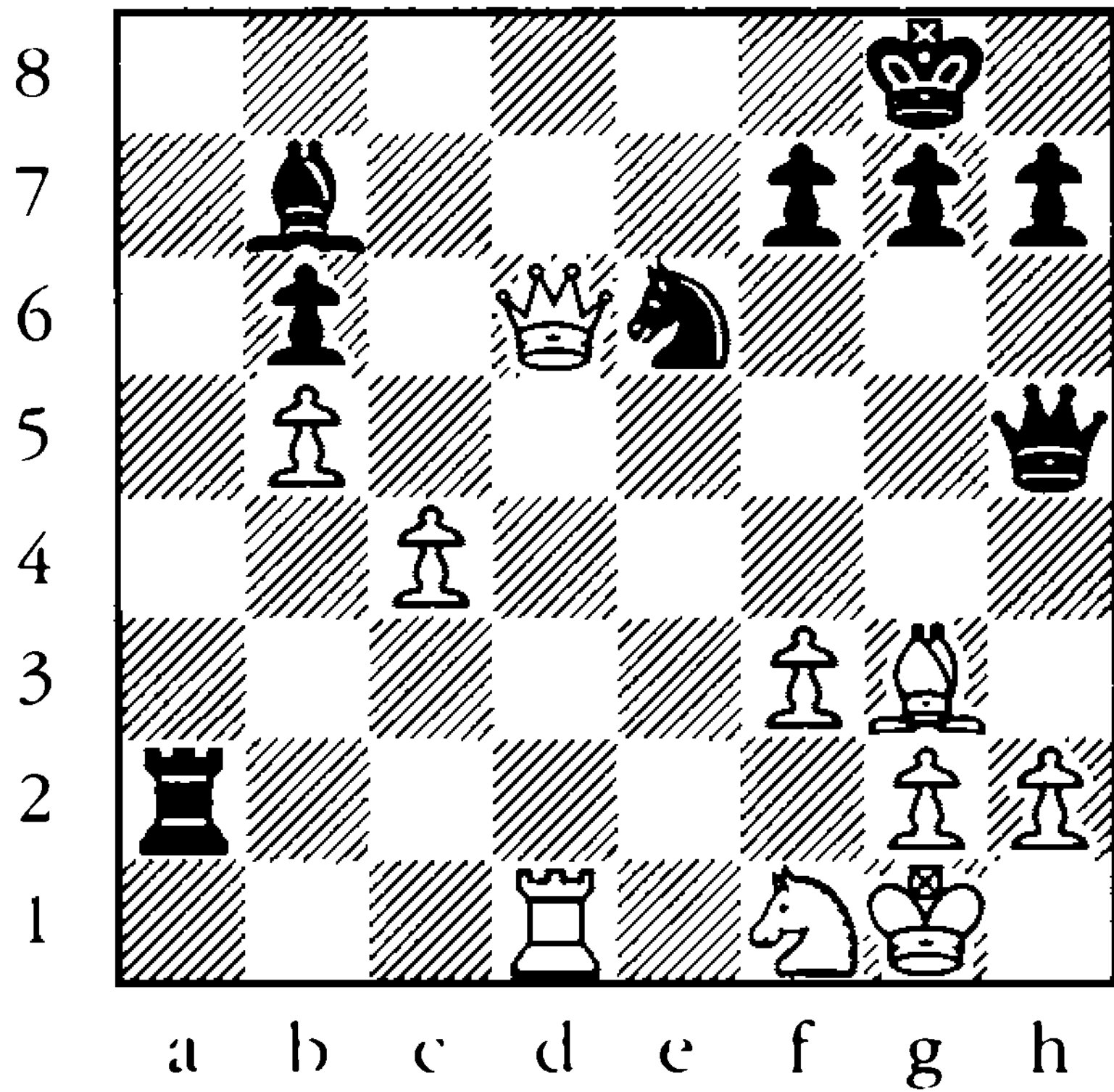
**Position number 94**

*Black to play*

□ Dearing ■ Kunte

British Championship 1999

White was hoping that the f3-pawn would blunt the powerful black bishop on b7. How was he now proved wrong in dramatic fashion?



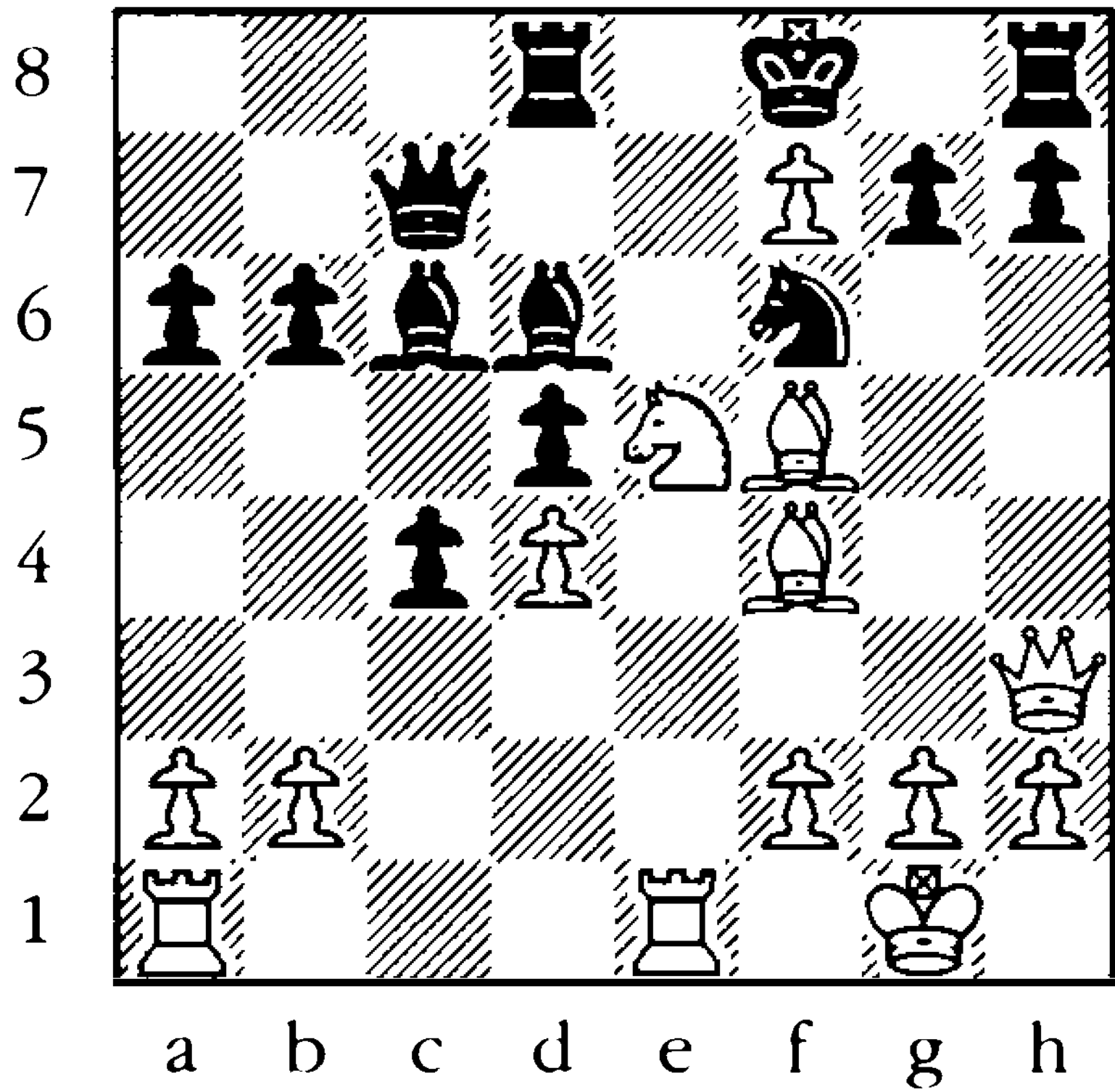
**Position number 96**

*White to play*

□ Kasparov ■ Scamps

Simultaneous display 1999

Only in a simul could Kasparov hope to reach such a position. How did he now conclude the game?





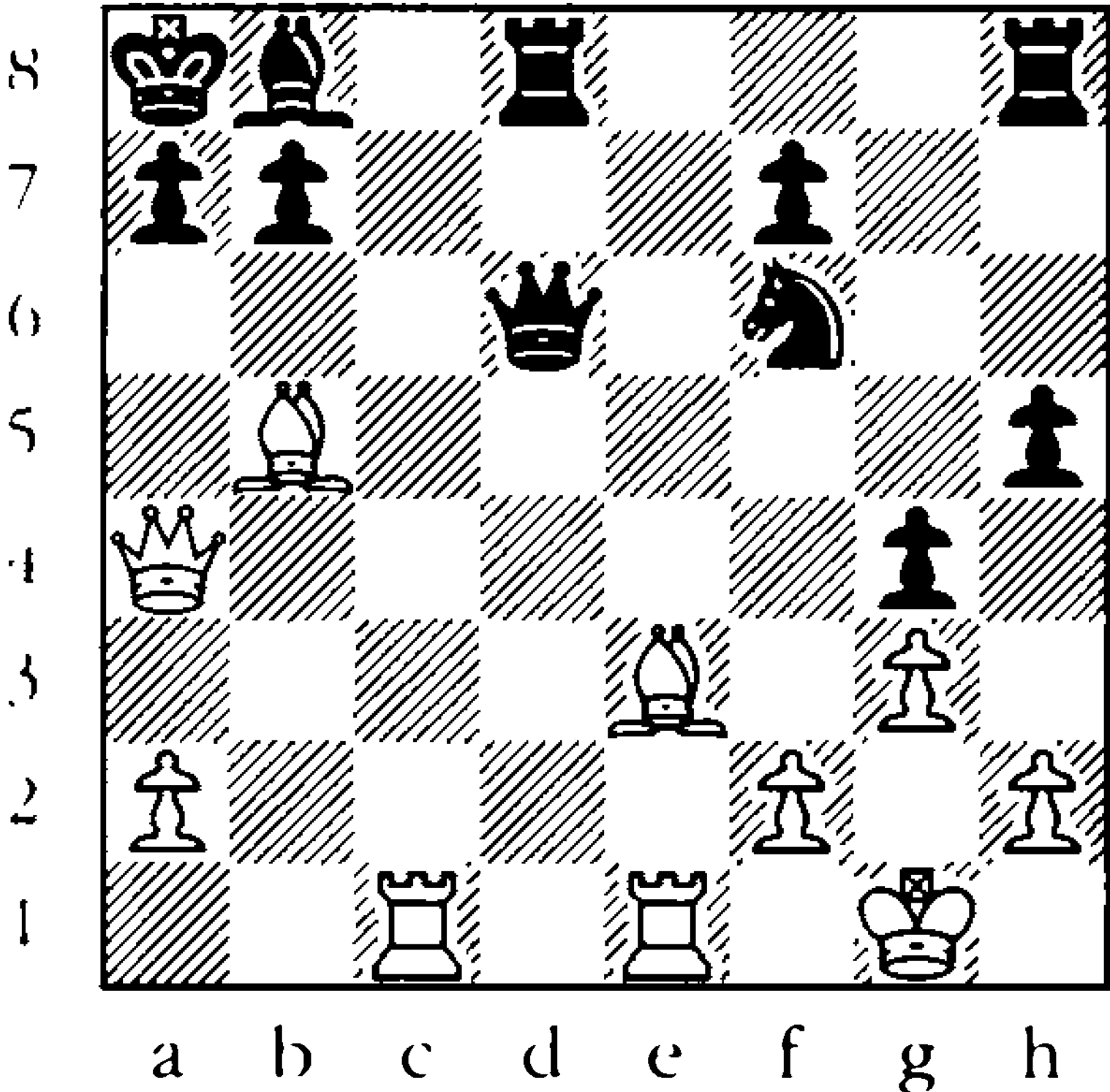
**Position number 97**

*White to play*

□ Kasparov ■ Netzer

Simultaneous display 1998

Black seems to be doing fine against the 13th World Champion, but Kasparov won with a clever manoeuvre. What did White play?



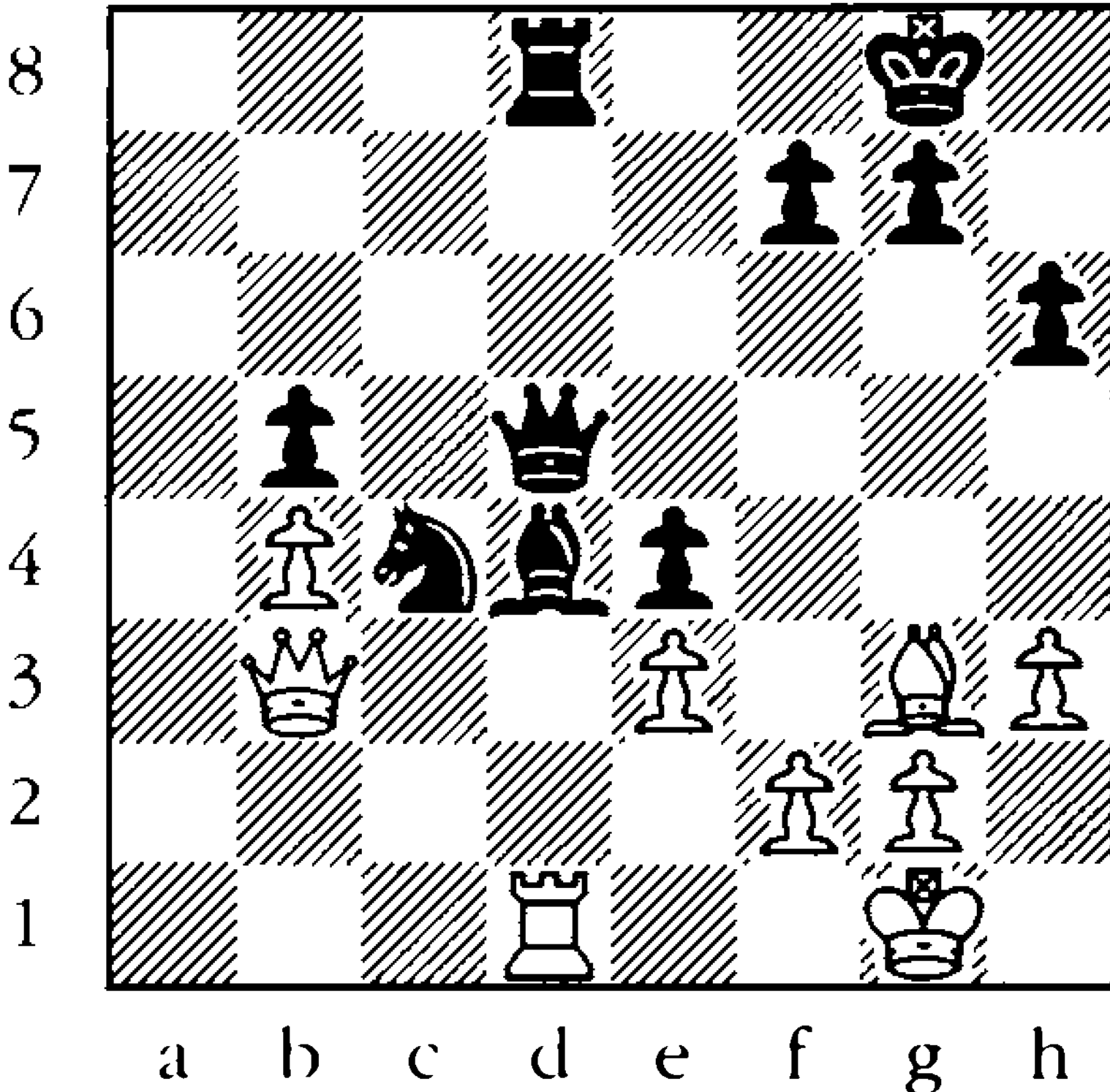
**Position number 99**

*Black to play*

□ Capablanca ■ Alekhine

World Championship 1927

Although Black is a piece ahead, it looks as if White will regain it due to the pin on the d-file. How did Black escape with his booty?



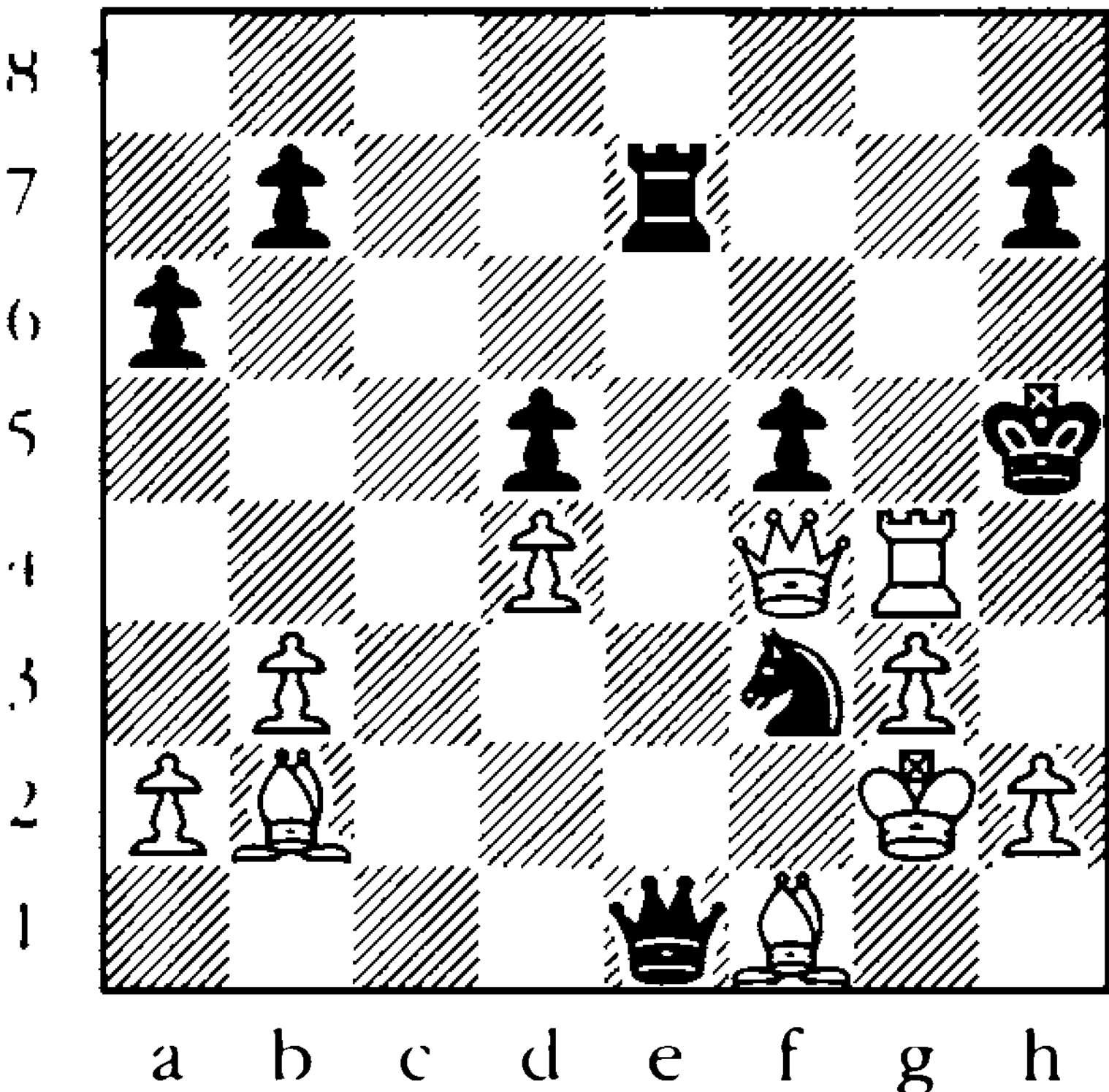
**Position number 98**

*Black to play*

□ Horwitz ■ Staunton

London 1846

Should Black play 1 ... fxf4 or does he have something stronger?



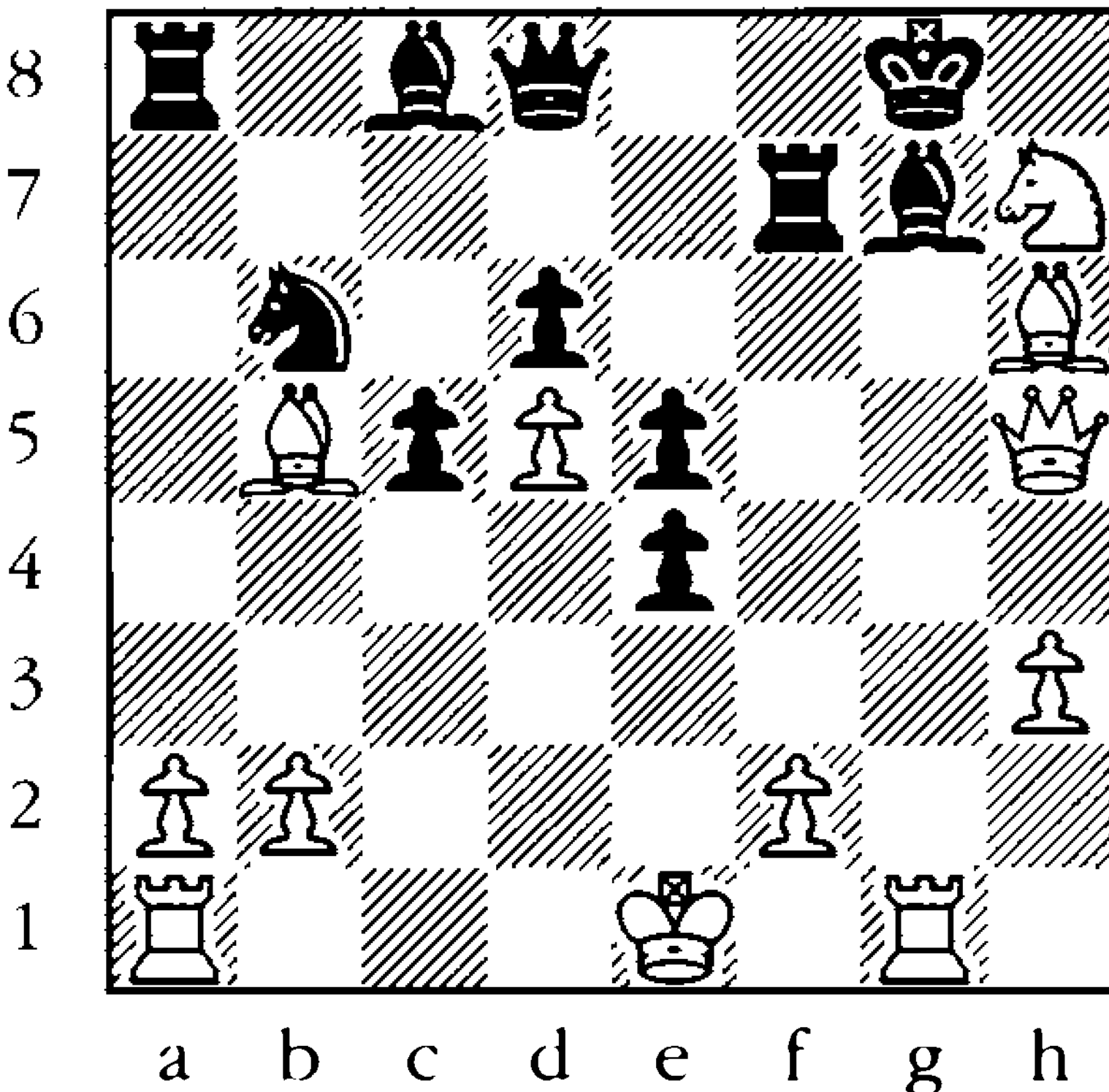
**Position number 100**

*White to play*

□ Brynell ■ Dysing

Stockholm 1995

White has a powerful attack on the open g-file. How did he now capitalise with a fine sacrifice?





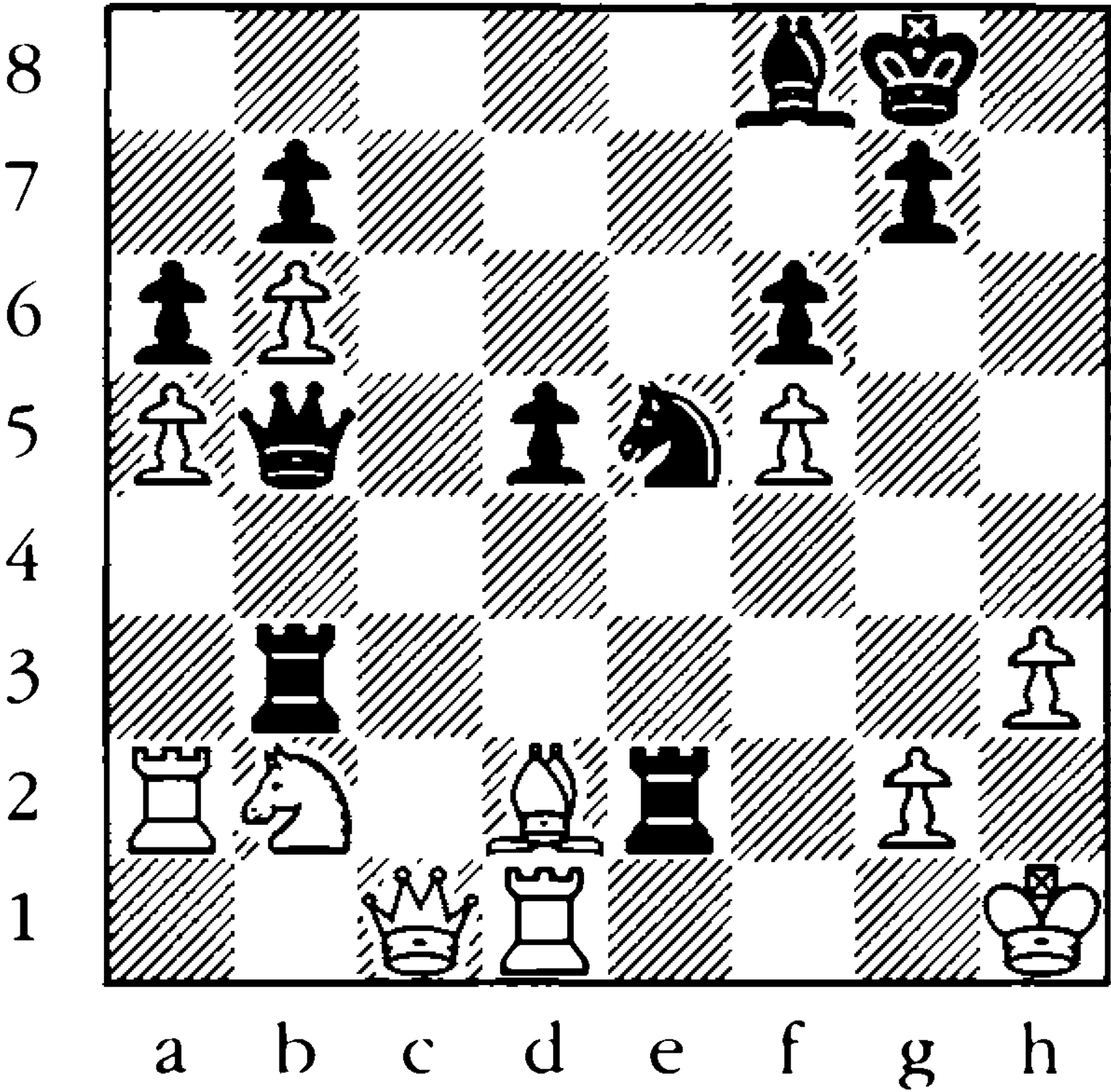
**Position number 101**

*Black to play*

□ Stohlberg ■ Botvinnik

Moscow 1940

White's position has been completely invaded by the enemy forces. It is not surprising that Black has a quick kill. Can you see it?



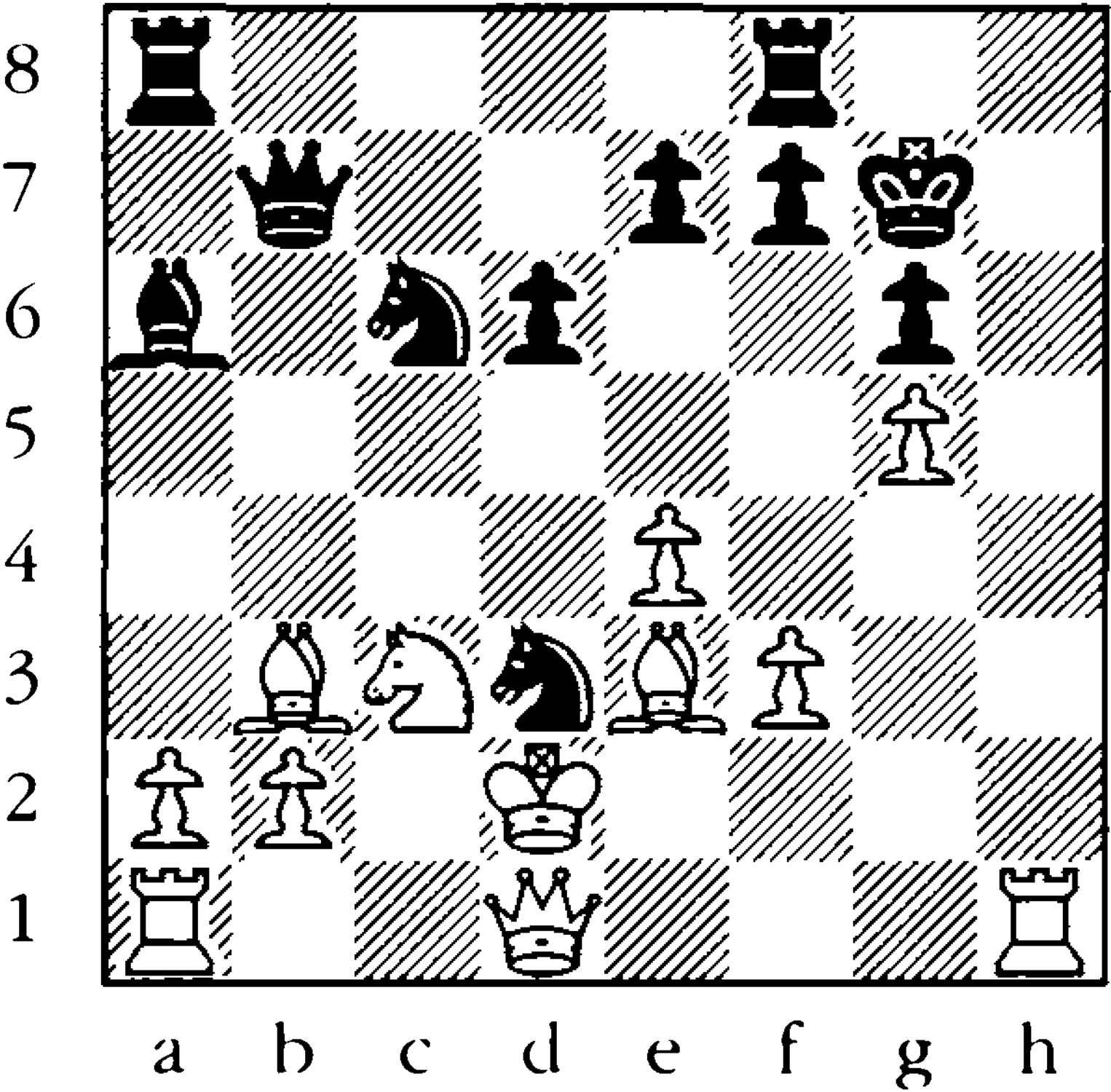
**Position number 103**

*White to play*

□ Nguyen ■ Zuger

Moscow Olympiad 1994

White has dangerous attacking chances along the open h-file. How did he now make use of these with a forcing combination?



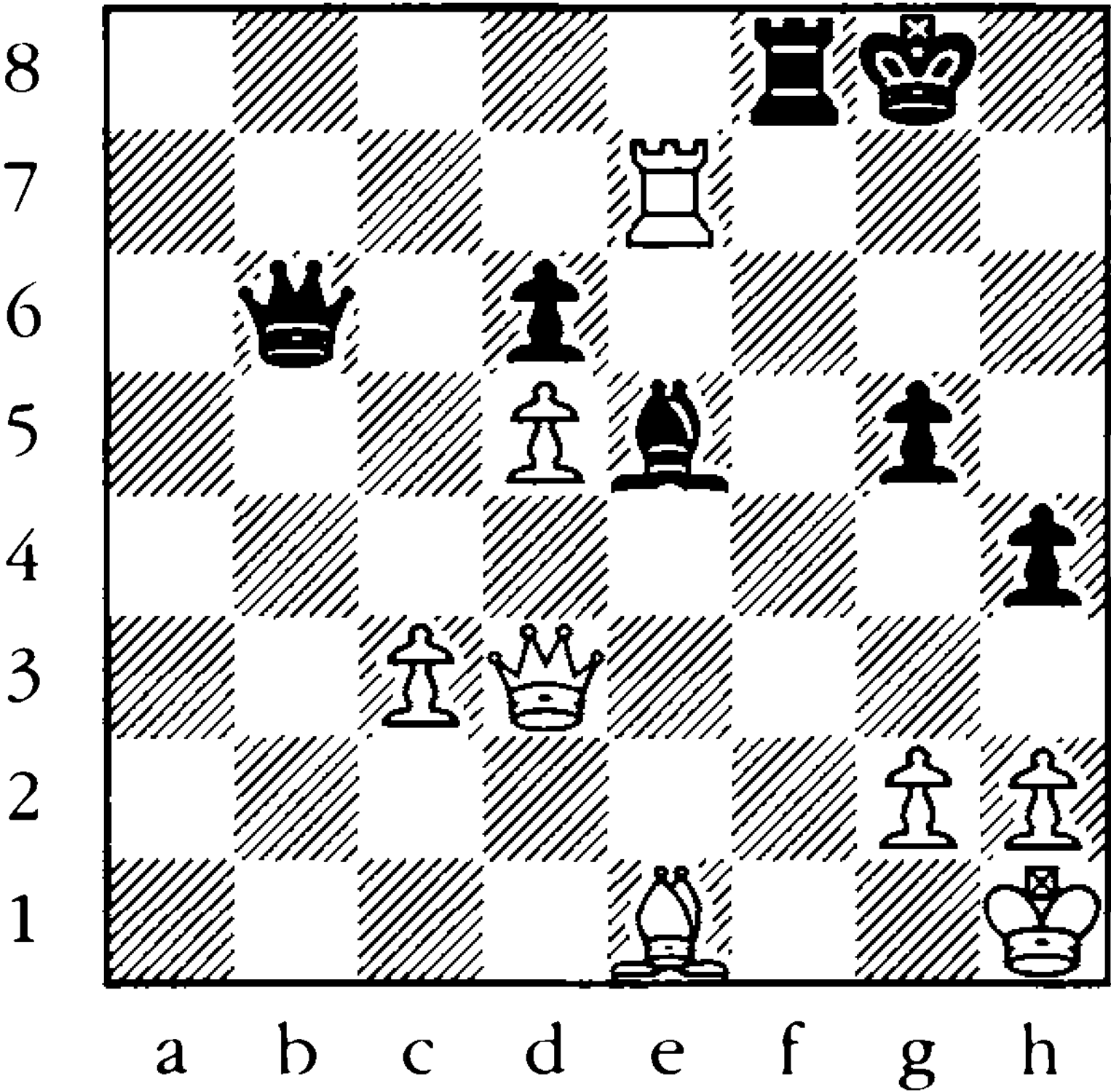
**Position number 102**

*Black to play*

□ Stefanova ■ Peptan

Moscow Olympiad 1994

Things look desperate for Black, who is a pawn down and threatened with mate on h7. How did she turn the tables?



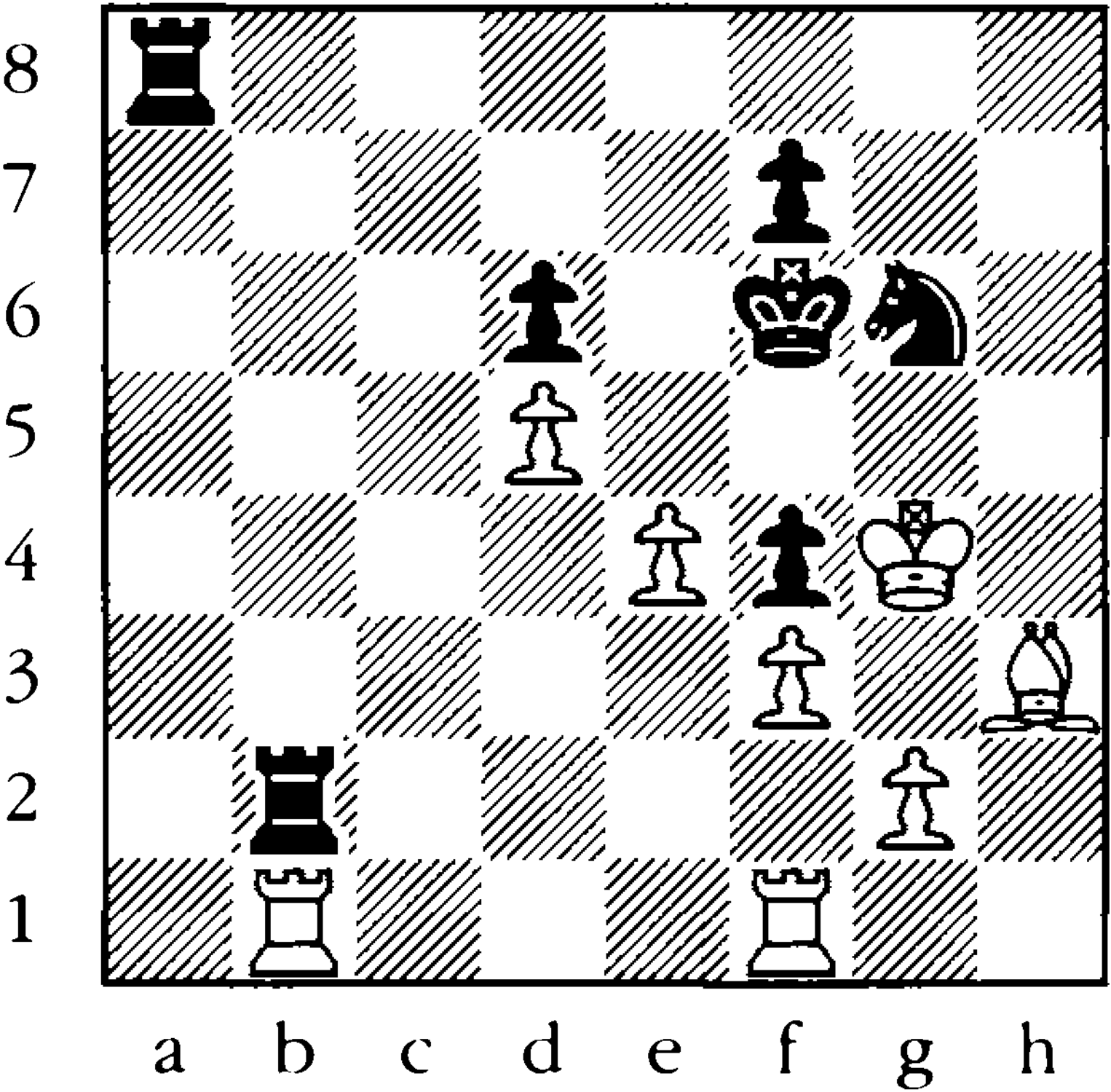
**Position number 104**

*Black to play*

□ Kamsky ■ Kasparov

New York 1994

How did Kasparov exploit the insecure position of his opponent's king?



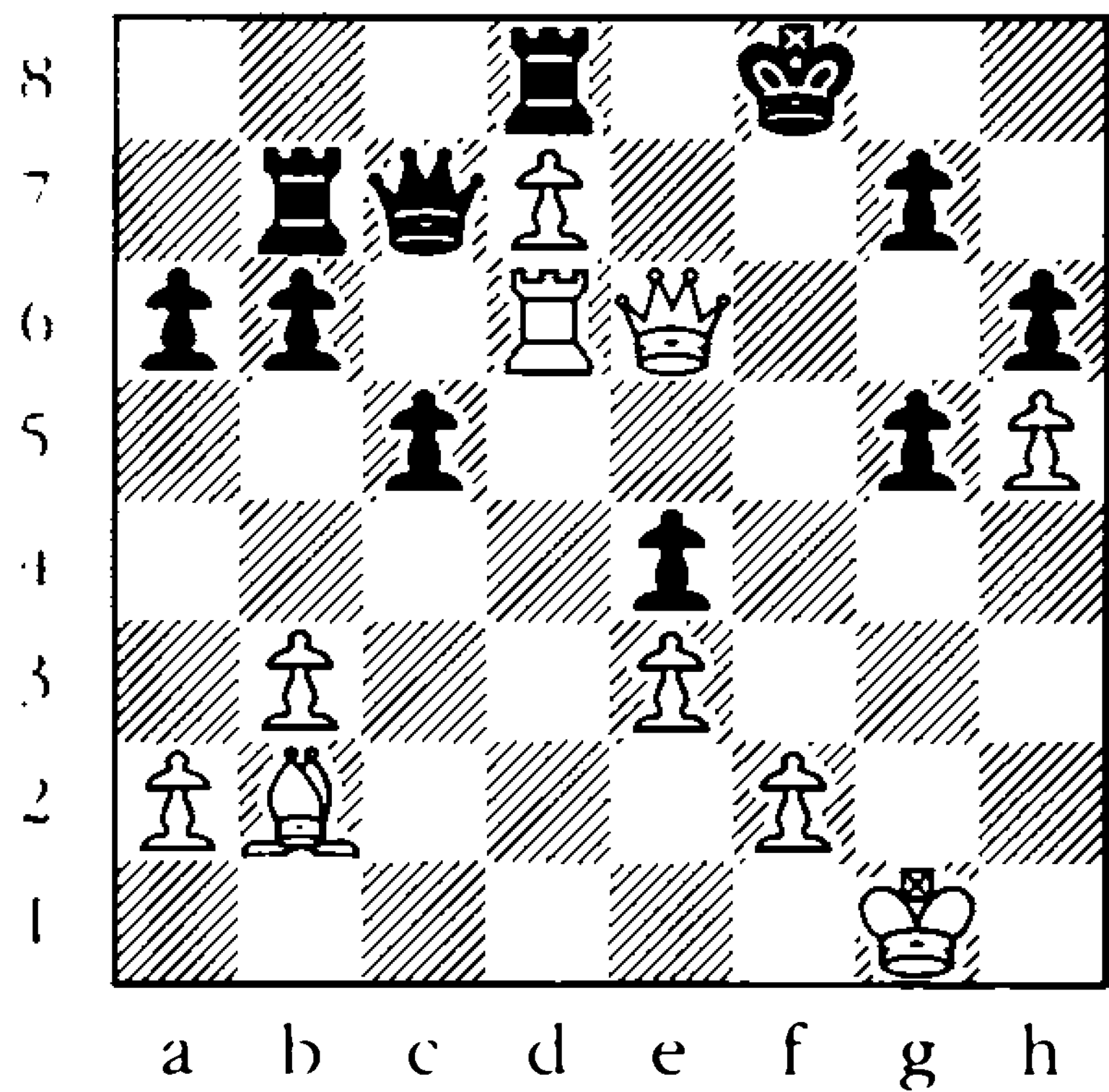
**Position number 105**

*White to play*

□ Alterman ■ Matlak

Moscow Olympiad 1994

White's passed d-pawn cuts off the black major pieces from the defence of his king. Can you see how White cashed in?



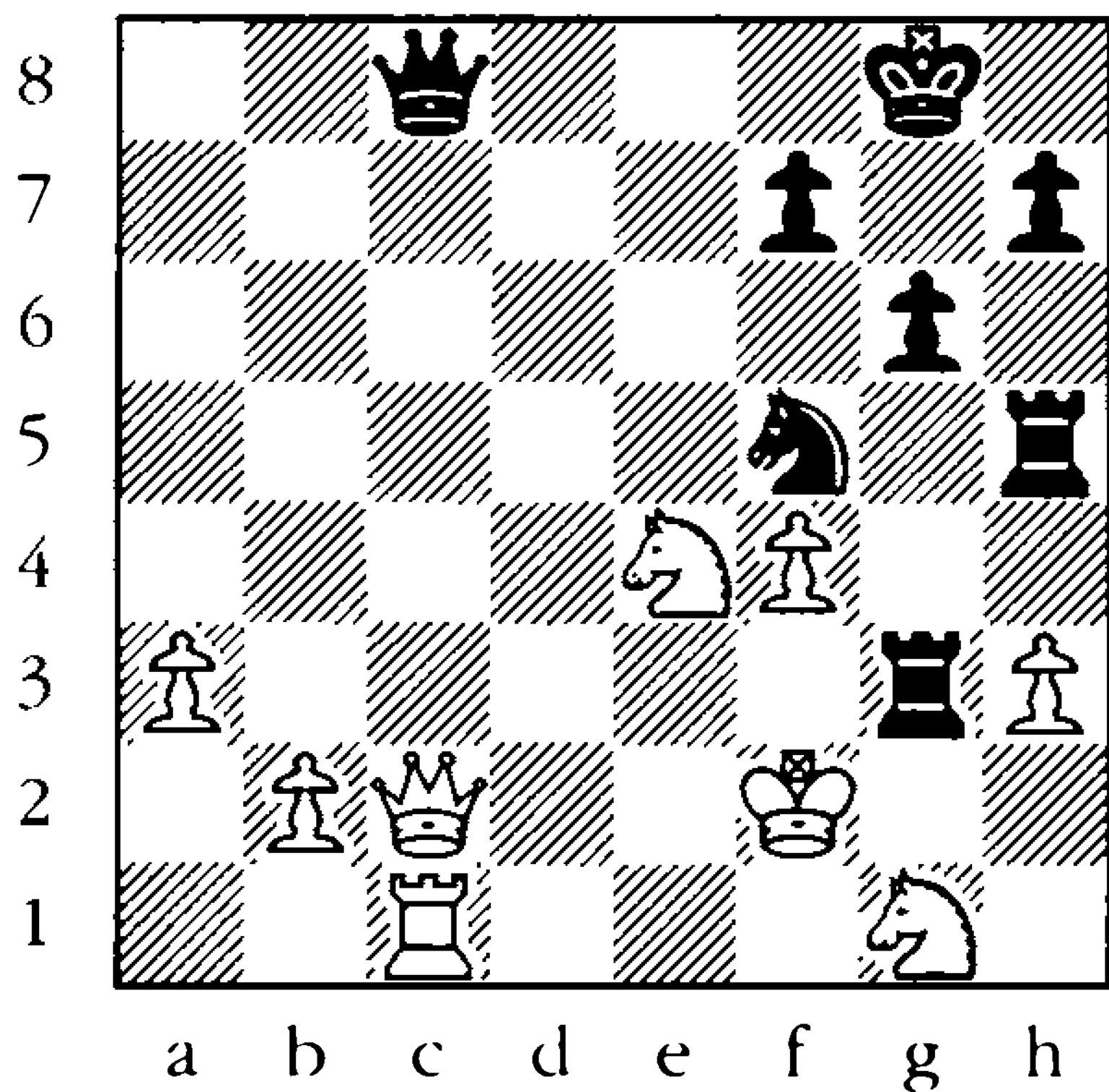
**Position number 107**

*Black to play*

□ Enqvist ■ Krasenkov

Stockholm 1995

Black has many threats to cope with: Qxc8+, Nxd3 and Nf6+. Can you see what he did?



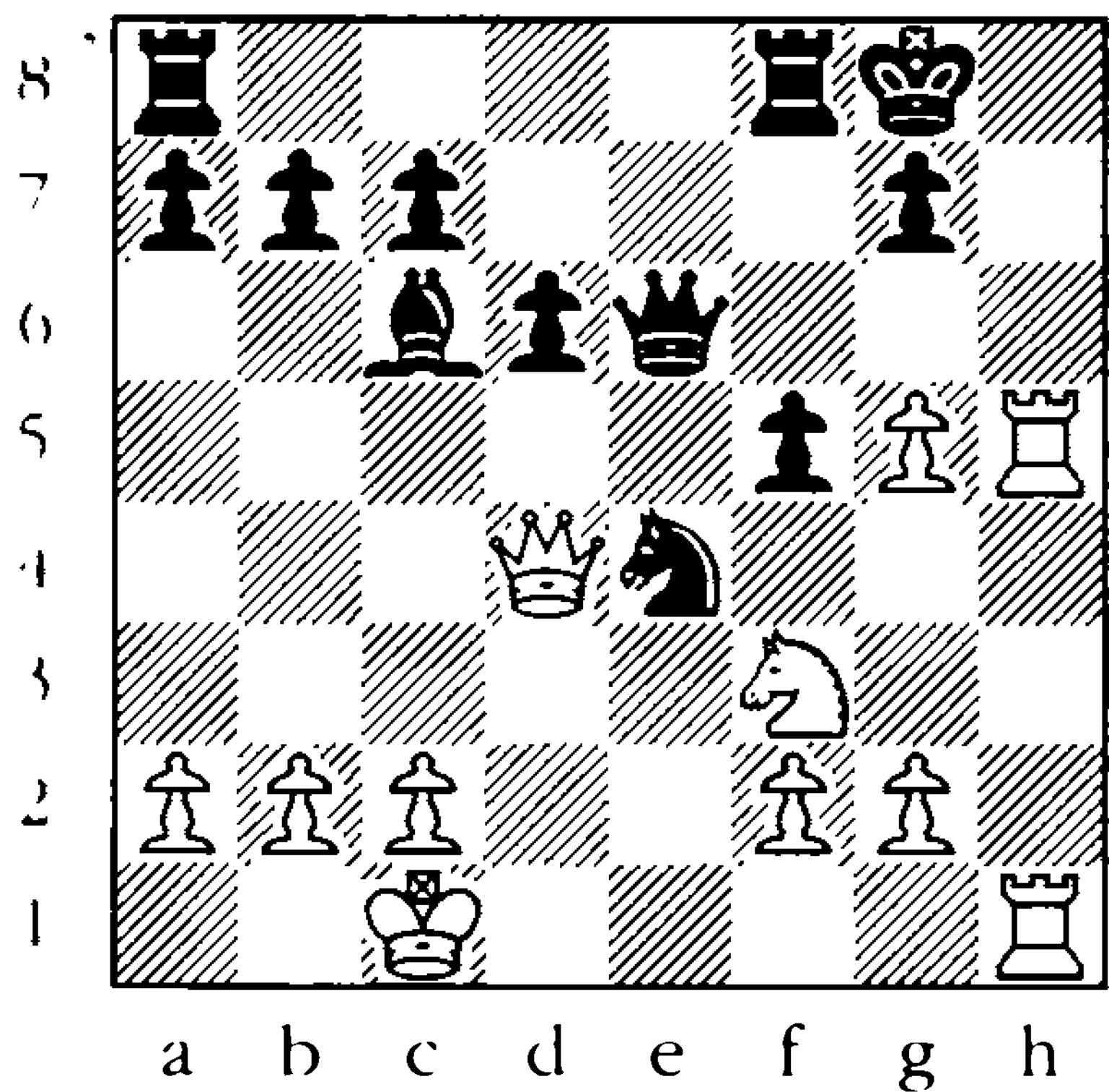
**Position number 106**

*White to play*

□ Alekhine ■ Van Mindeno

Holland 1933

White has sacrificed a piece for a strong attack along the h-file. Can you work out how White bottled up the black king to mate?



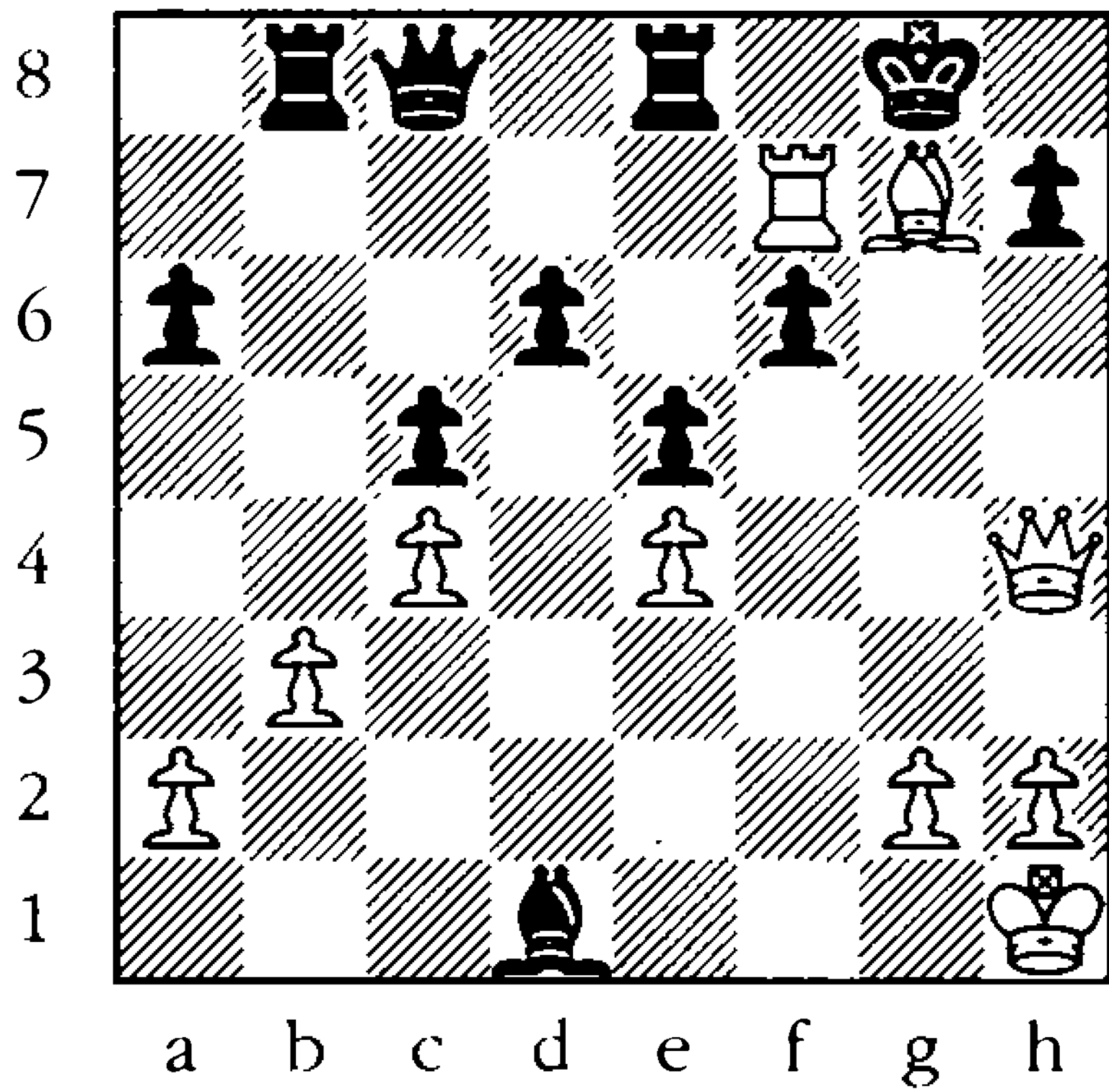
**Position number 108**

*White to play*

□ Tal ■ Rantanen

Tallinn 1979

Mikhail Tal was one of the great attacking geniuses of all time and this finish is typical. How did Tal deliver the killing blow?





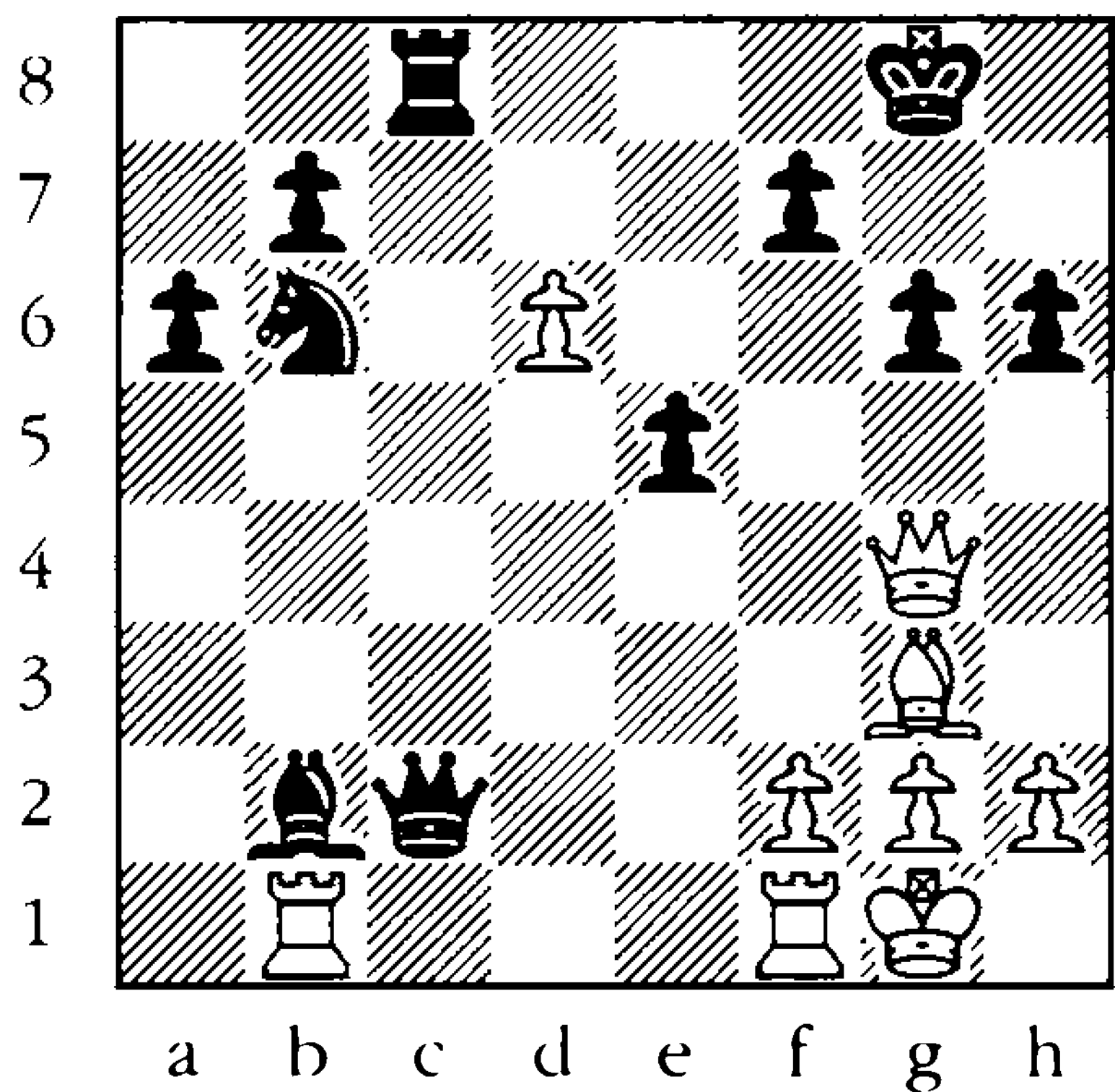
**Position number 109**

*White to play*

□ Engels ■ Maroczy

Dresden 1936

How did White obtain a winning material advantage with a brilliant combination?



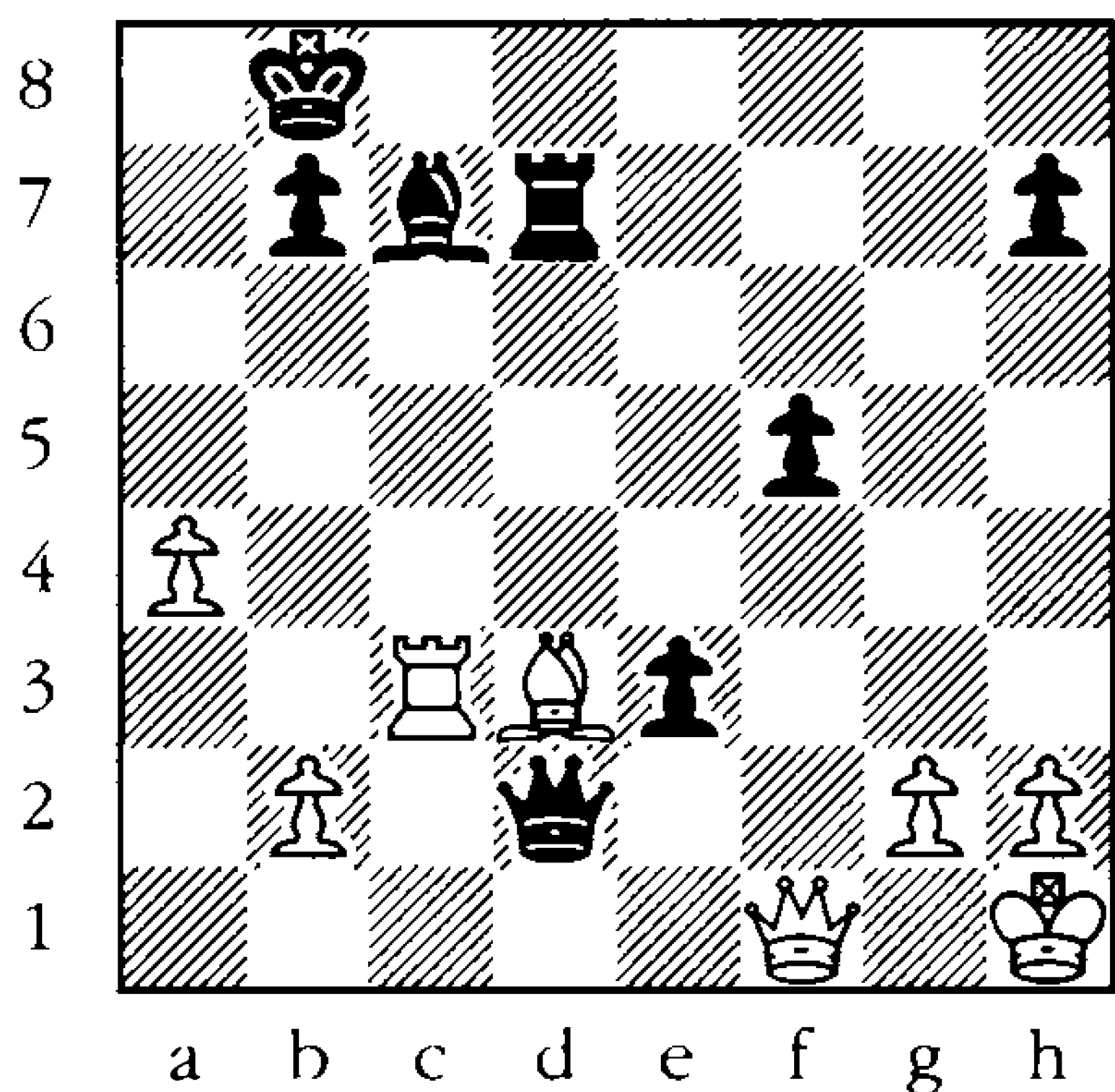
**Position number 110**

*Black to play*

□ Howell ■ Luther

Hastings 1995

Black has a powerful passed pawn on e3. How did he make the most of it?



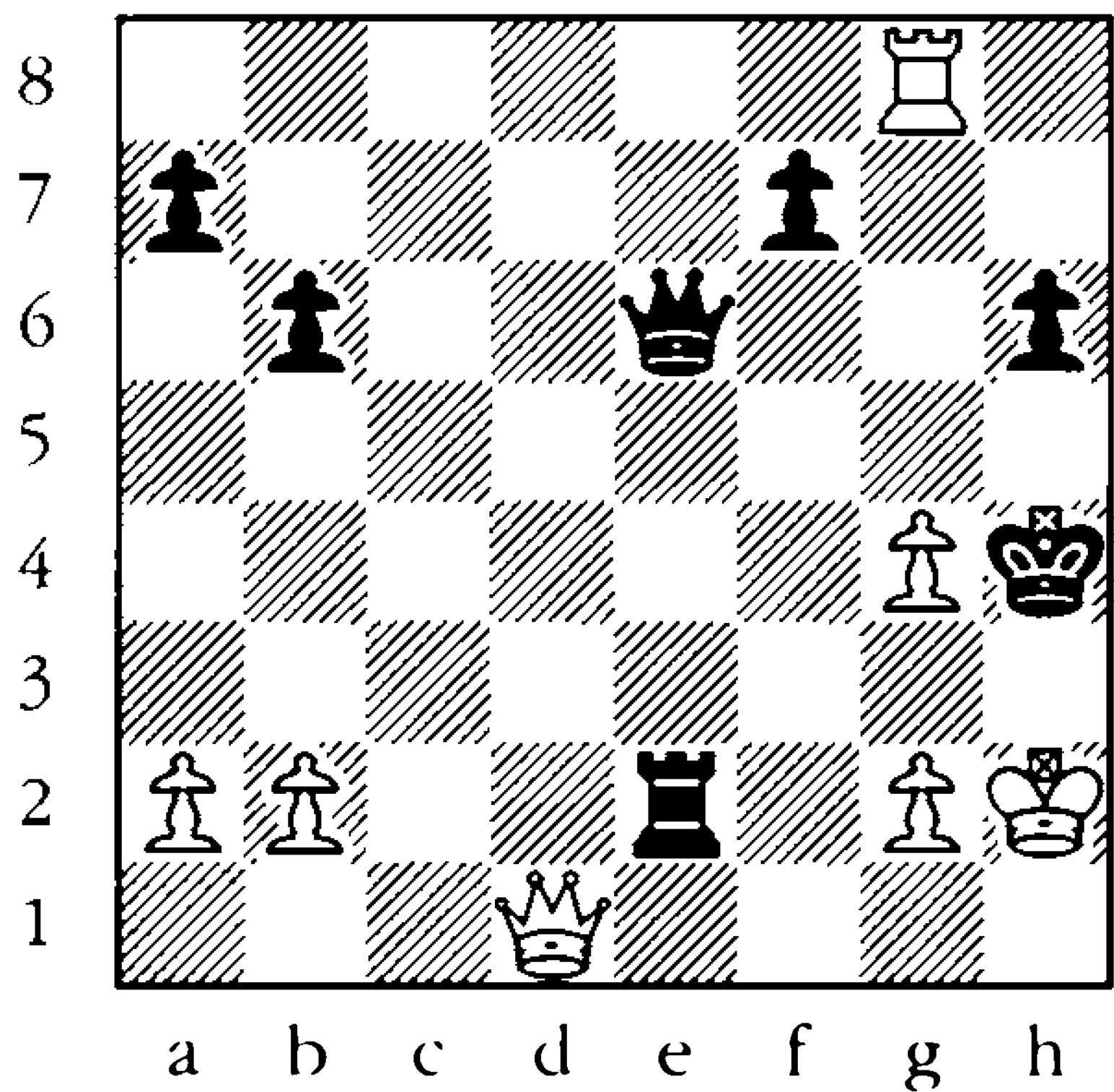
**Position number 111**

*White to play*

□ Stahlberg ■ Becker

Buenos Aires 1944

White has driven the black king right up the board, but it is not immediately clear how to continue. What did he play?



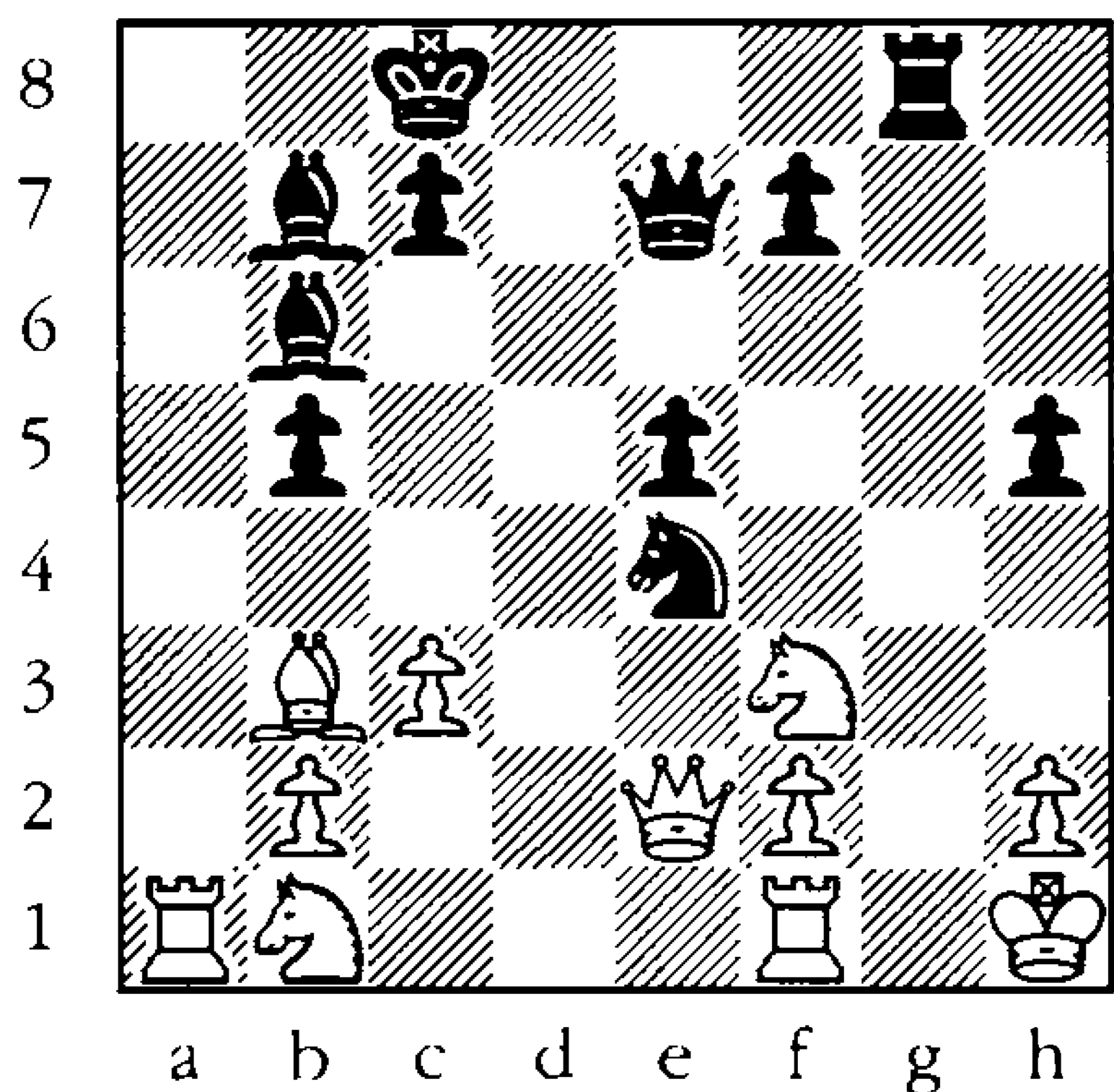
**Position number 112**

*Black to play*

□ Lepeshkin ■ Kosterin

Moscow 1961

The key to this position is the juxtaposition of the black bishop on b7 and the white king on h1. How did Black exploit this brilliantly?





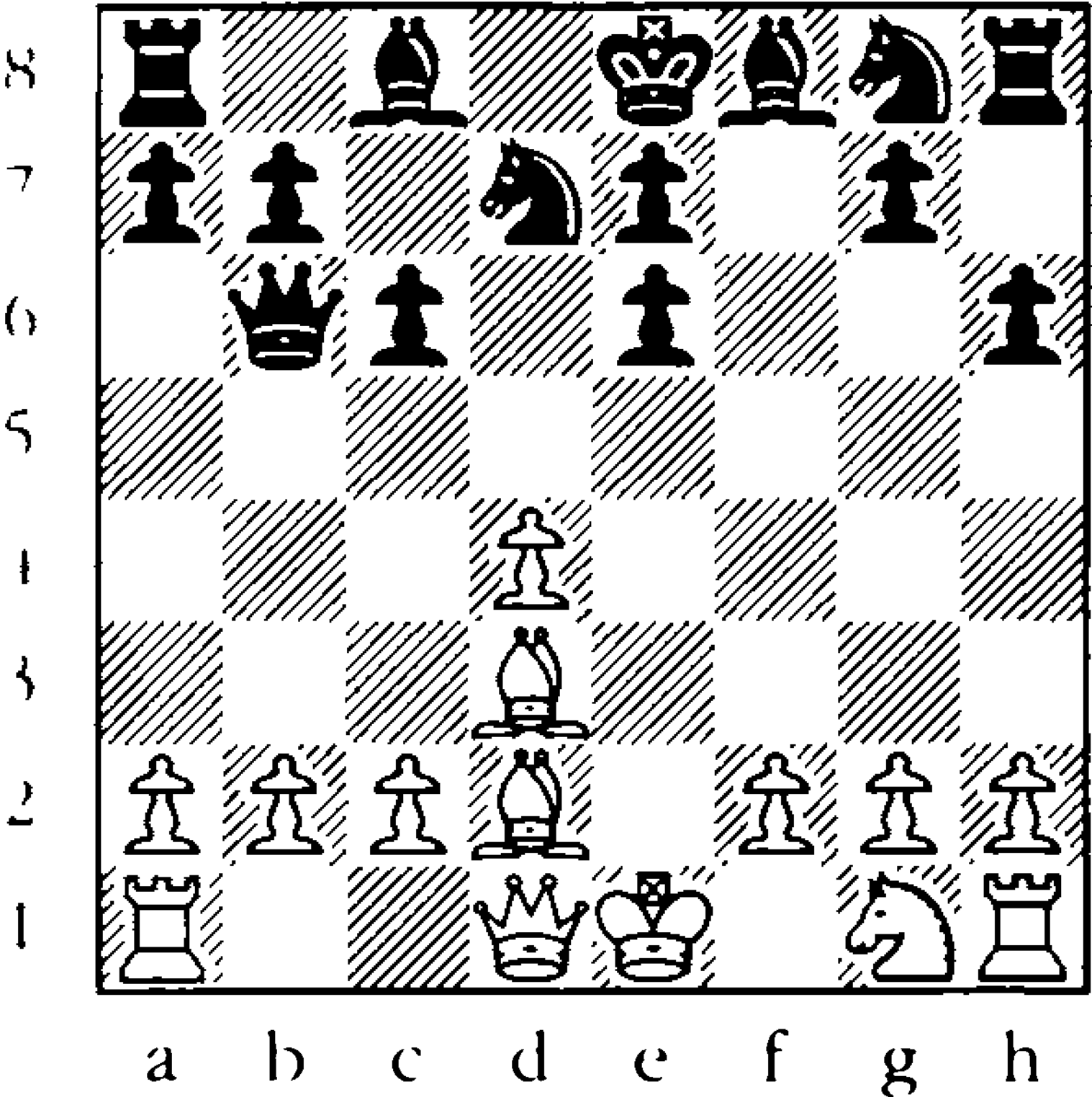
**Position number 113**

*White to play*

□ Nunn ■ Georgiev

Linares 1988

Black has just captured a piece but has fallen into his opponent's trap. How did White now make a decisive material gain?



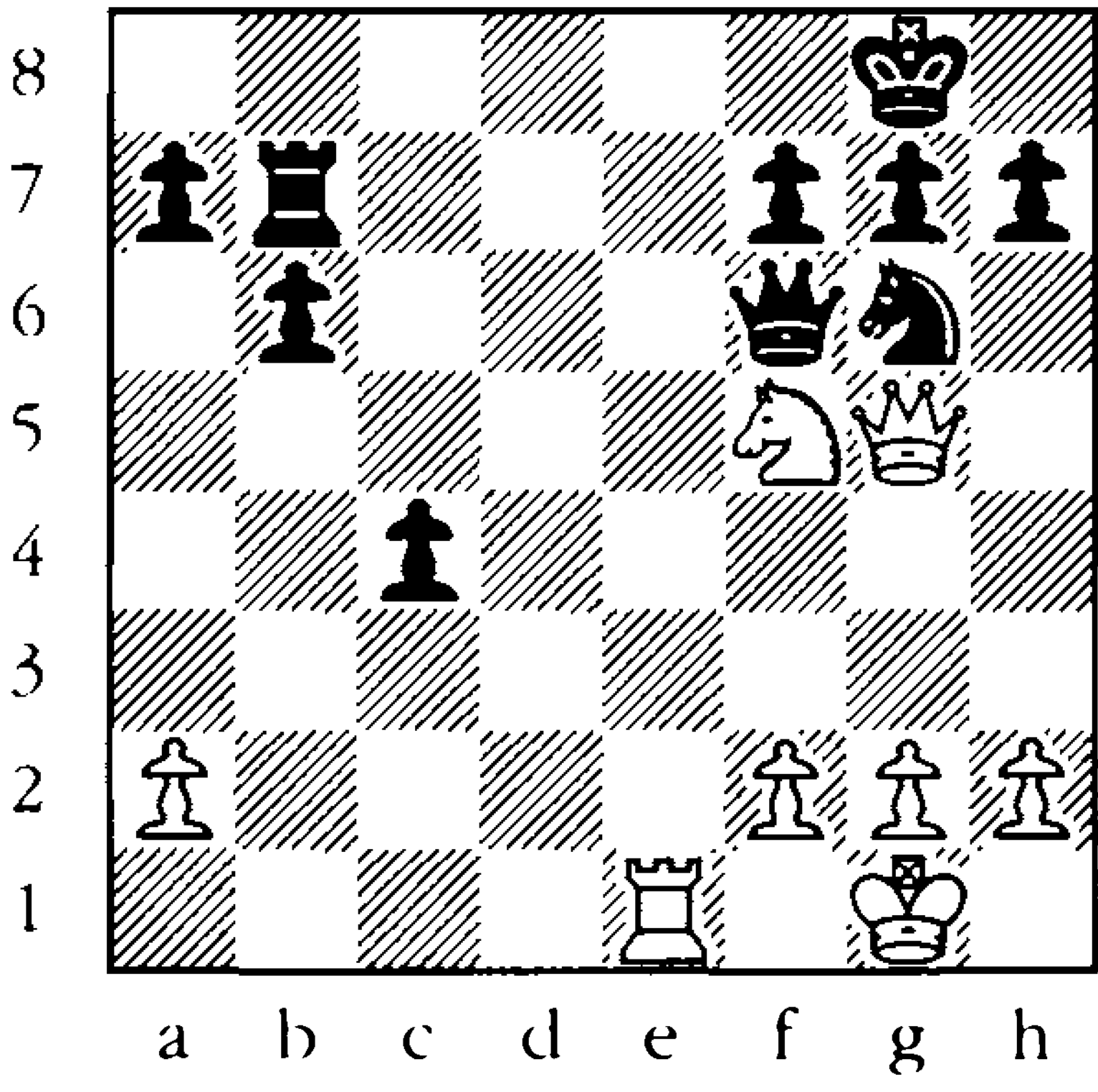
**Position number 115**

*White to play*

□ Alekhine ■ Freeman

New York 1924

Here the brilliant tactical genius Alexander Alekhine constructed a wonderful finish. What did he play?



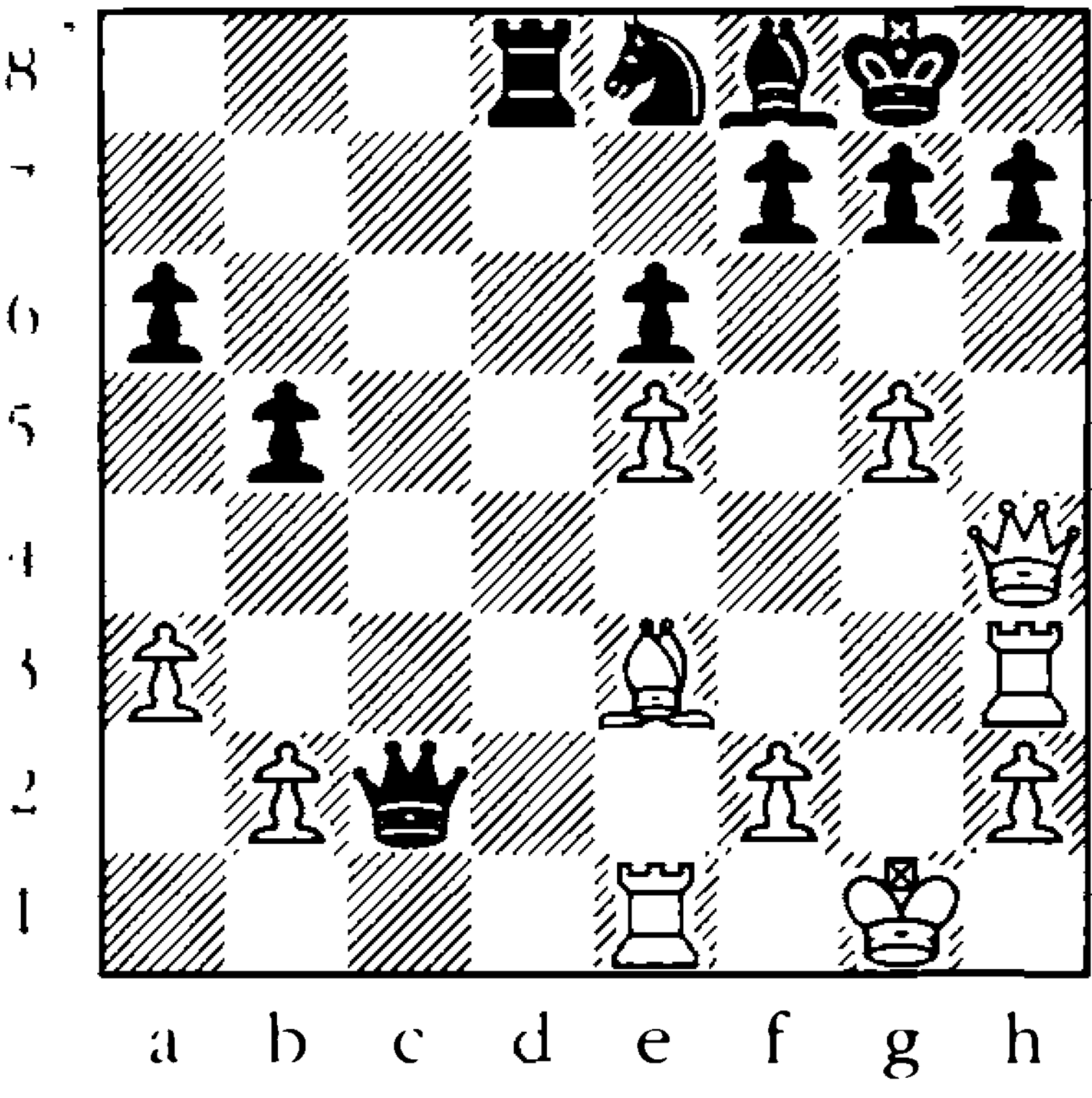
**Position number 114**

*White to play*

□ Polugayevsky ■ Antoshin

USSR 1955

Here White spotted a weakness in the black position which gave him the chance for a winning combination. Can you do as well?



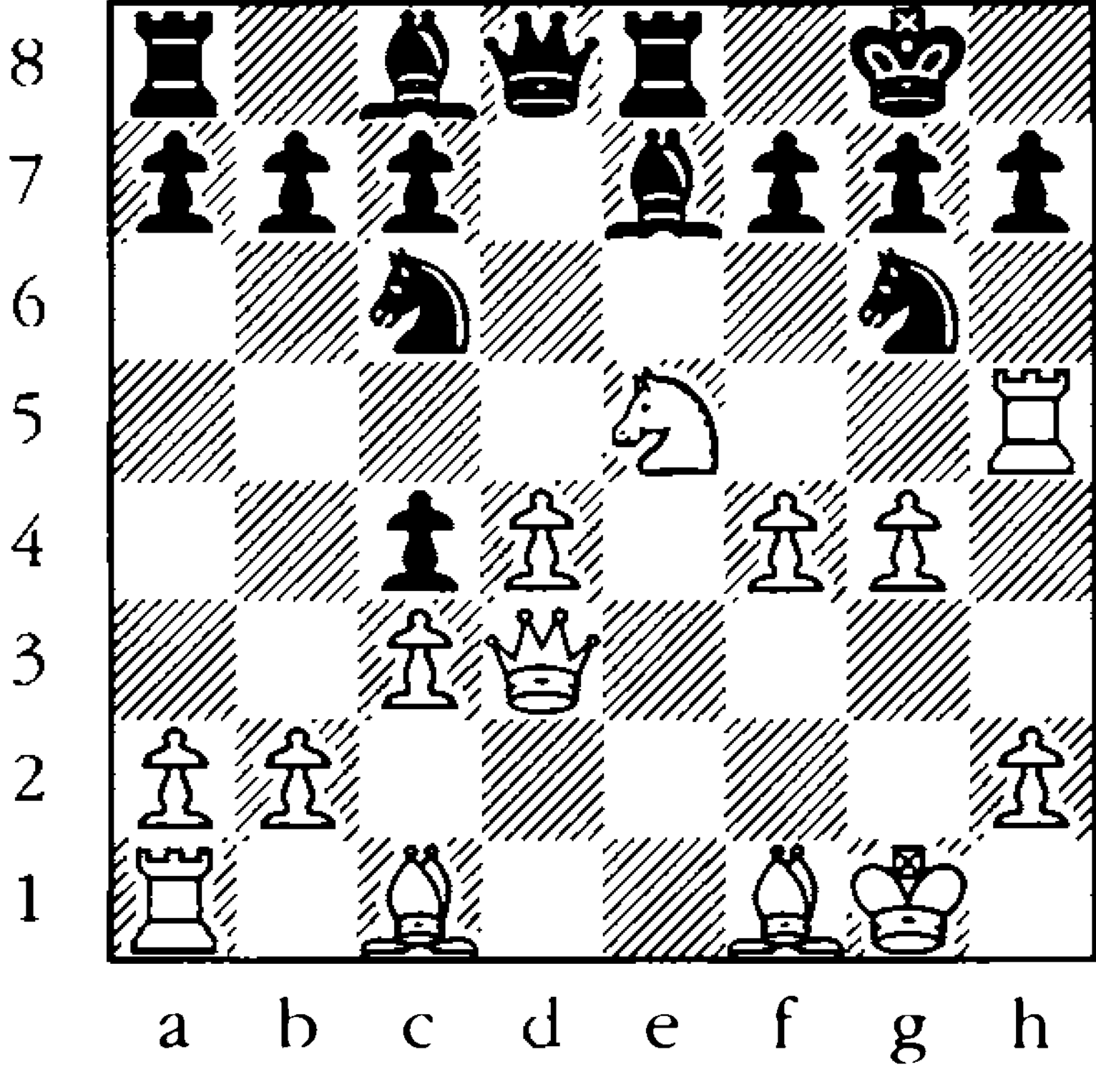
**Position number 116**

*White to play*

□ Fox ■ Bauer

Washington 1901

White is a piece down but has a very aggressive posture on the kingside. How did he now break through in brilliant style?



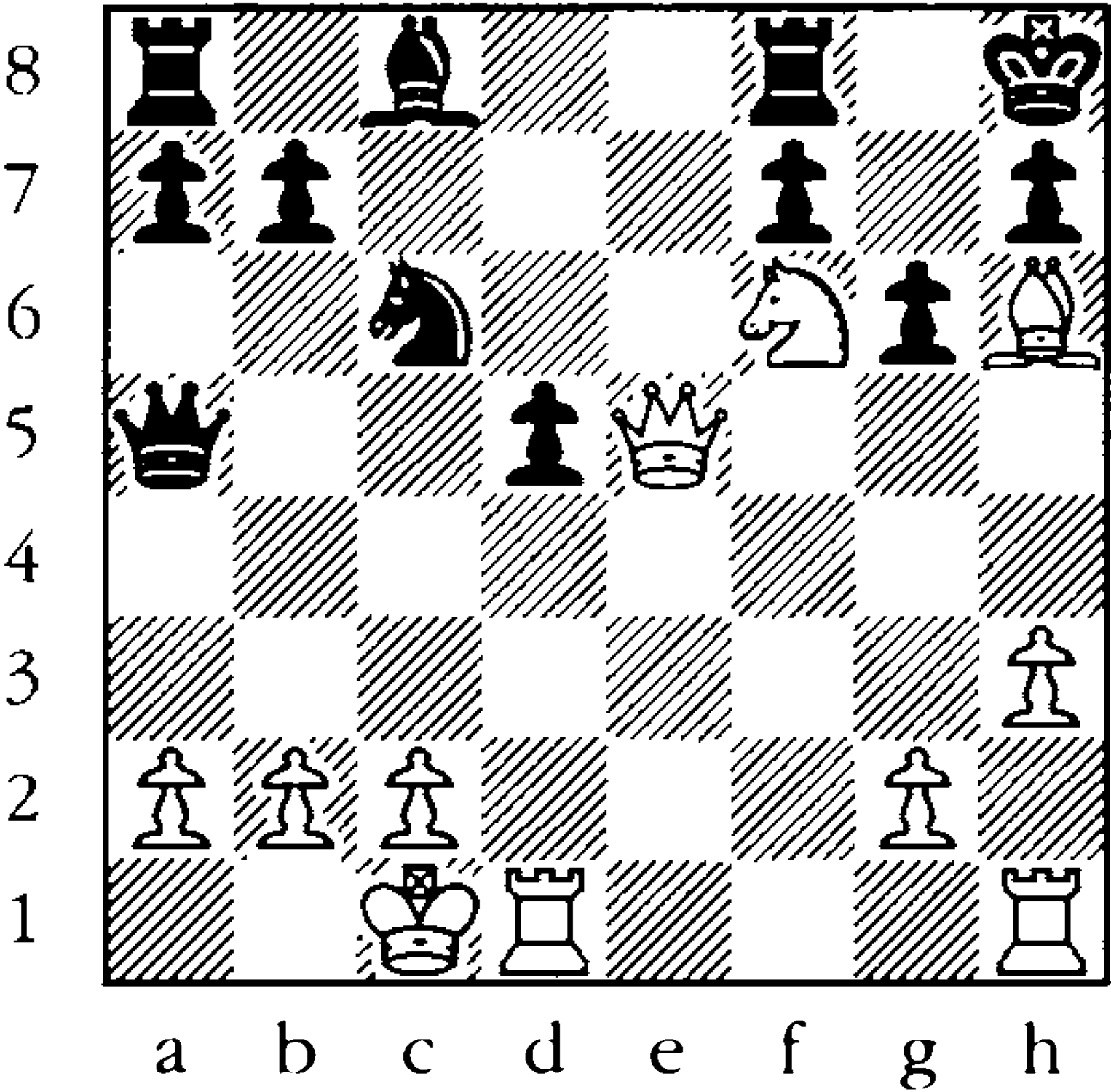
**Position number 117**

*White to play*

□ Mabbs ■ Alexander

London 1961

White has tremendous threats on the dark squares, particularly along the a1-h8 diagonal. Can you spot his winning combination?



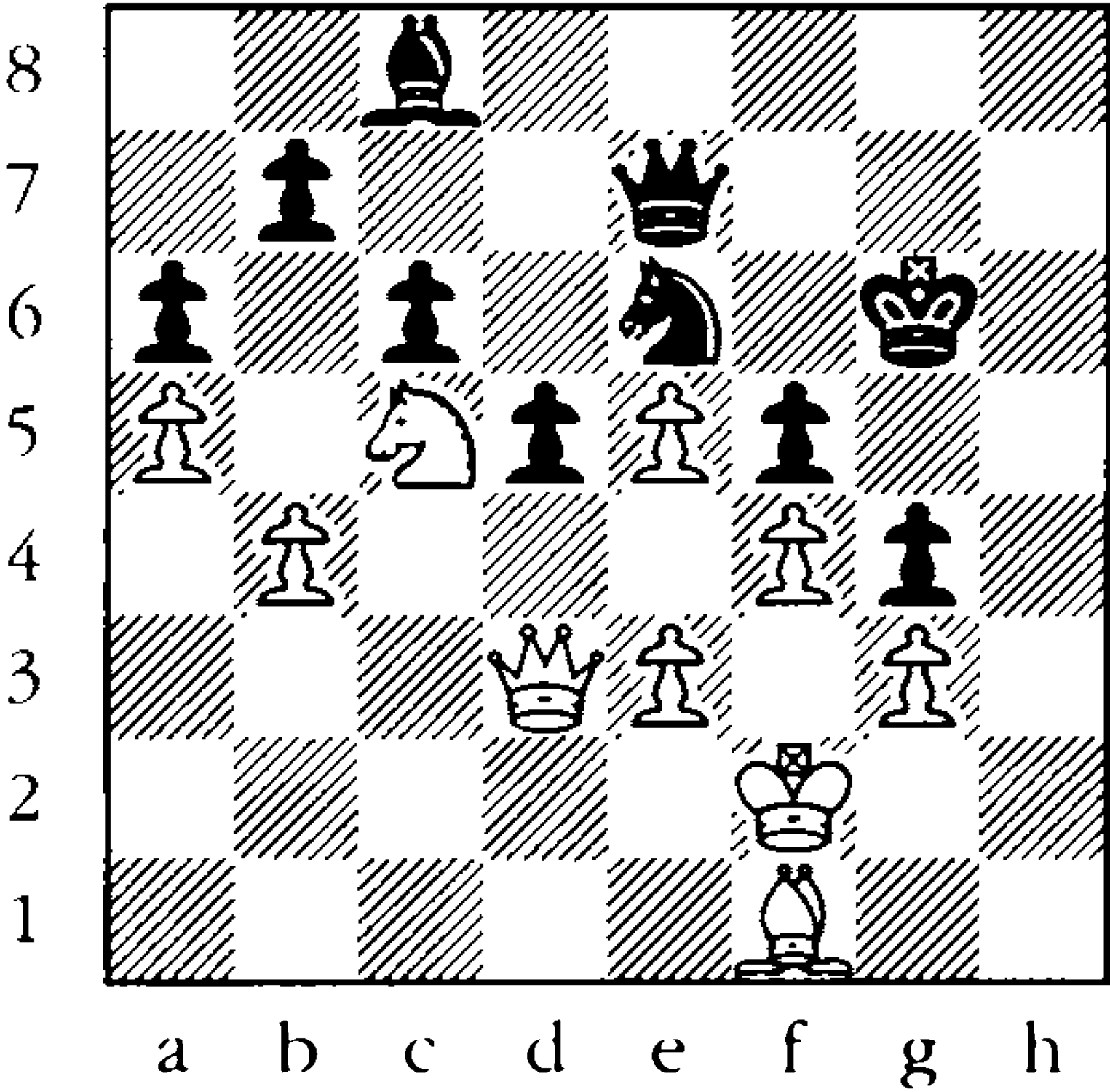
**Position number 119**

*White to play*

□ Kelecevic ■ Freiburghaus

Bern 1995

It looks as if the players may be in for a long struggle, but this was eliminated by White's next move. What did he play?



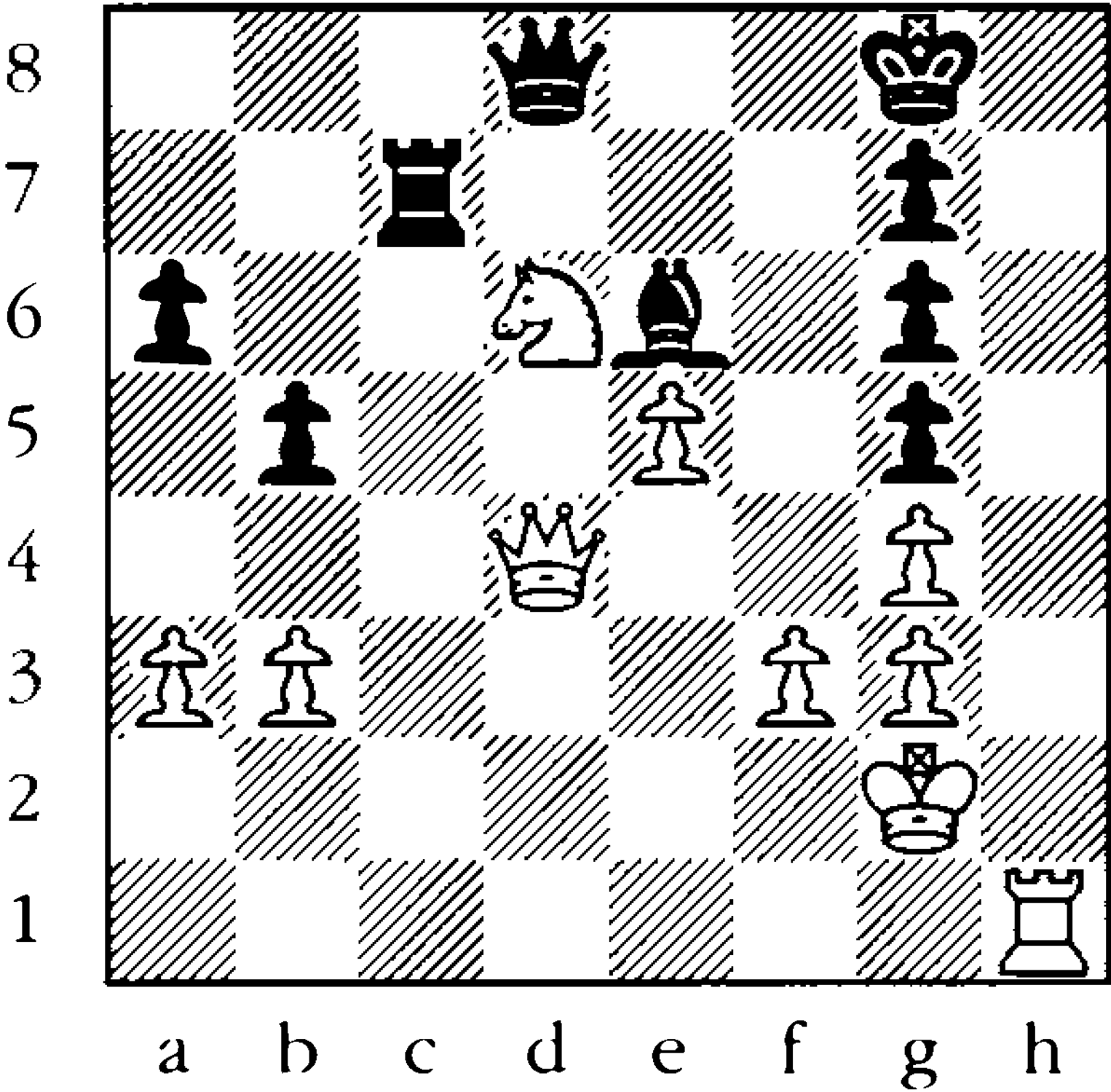
**Position number 118**

*White to play*

□ Meijers ■ Golubovic

Bern 1995

In this odd position with five g-pawns, the weak point is Black's undefended queen. How can White use this to his advantage?



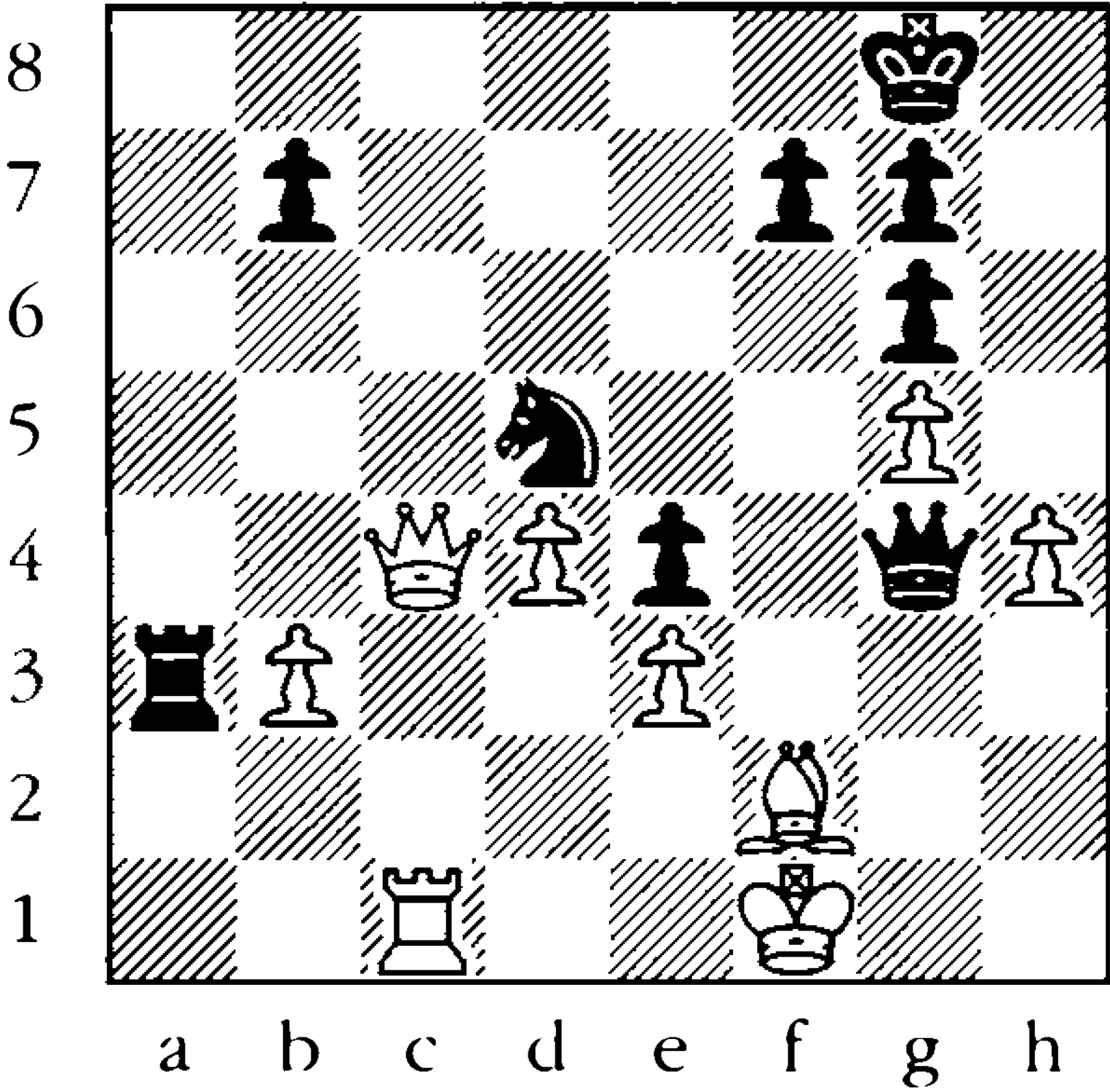
**Position number 120**

*Black to play*

□ Tisdall ■ Gulko

San Francisco 1995

The white king is horribly exposed to the attacking forces. How did Black now gain the victory with a clever tactical sequence?





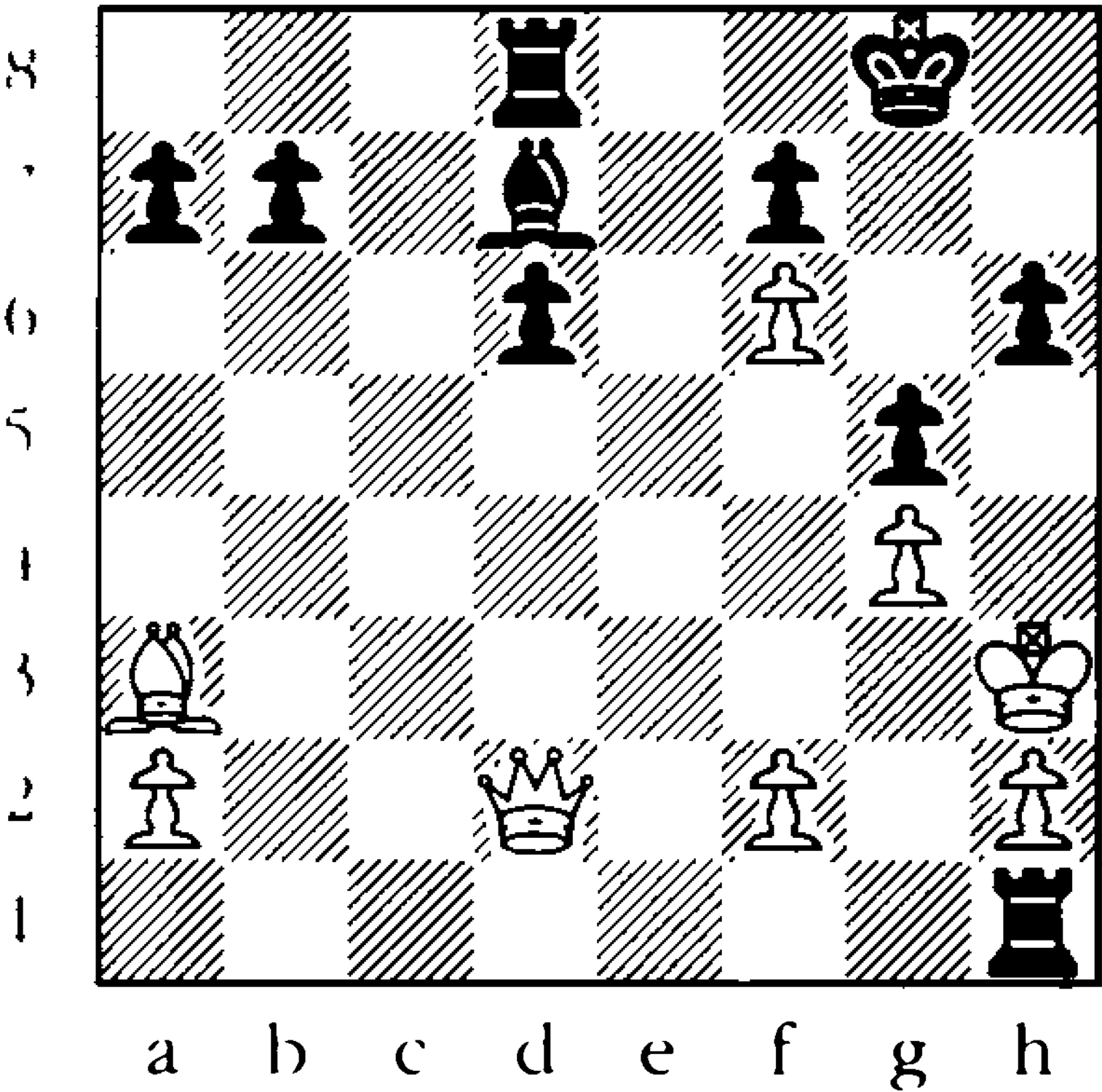
**Position number 121**

*Black to play*

□ Kramnik ■ Kamsky

New York Candidates 1994

Black has two rooks for the queen and now found a way to round up the exposed white king. How did he continue?



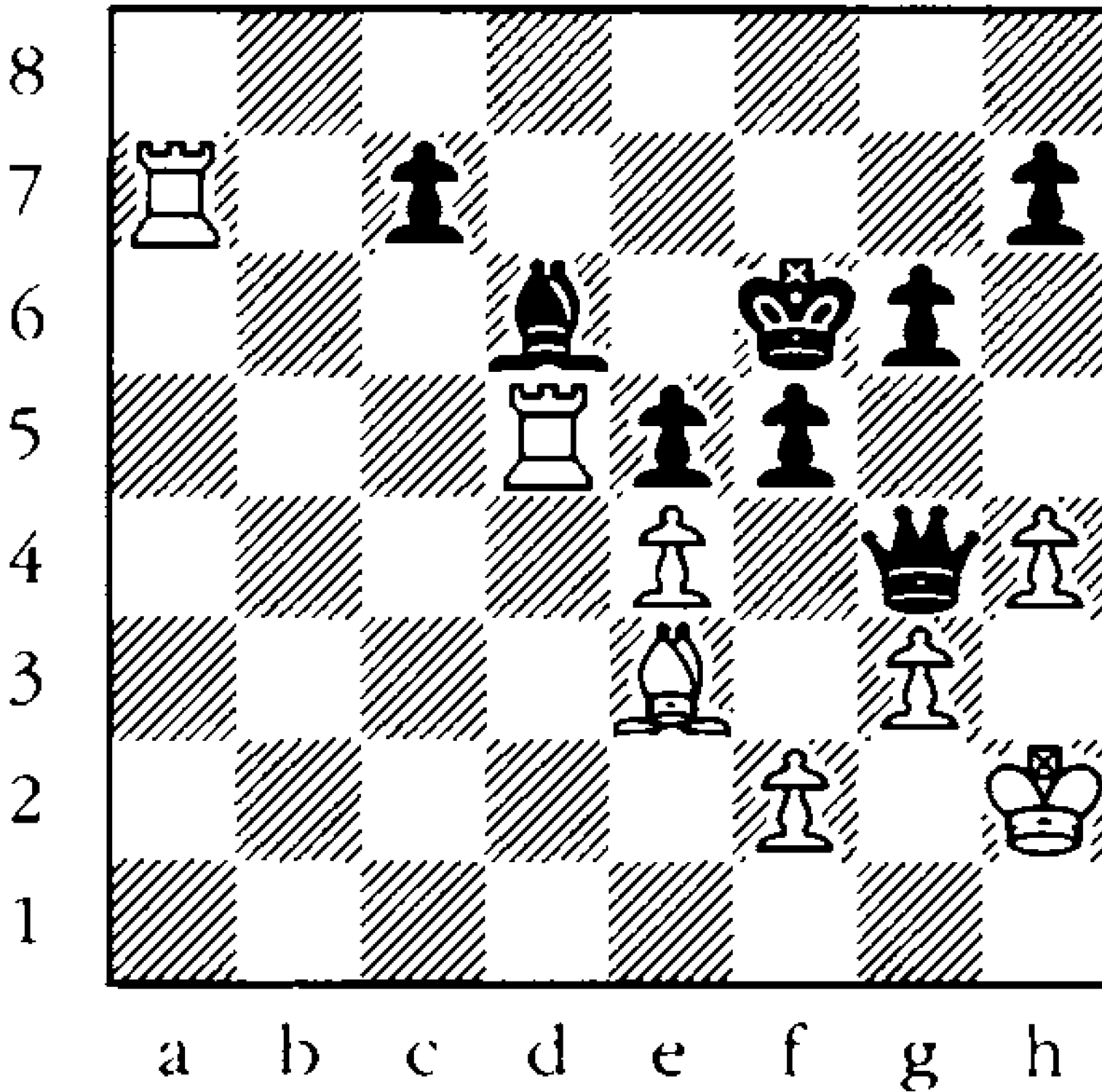
**Position number 123**

*White to play*

□ Quinteros ■ Tukmakov

Leningrad 1973

How did White now obtain a decisive material advantage?



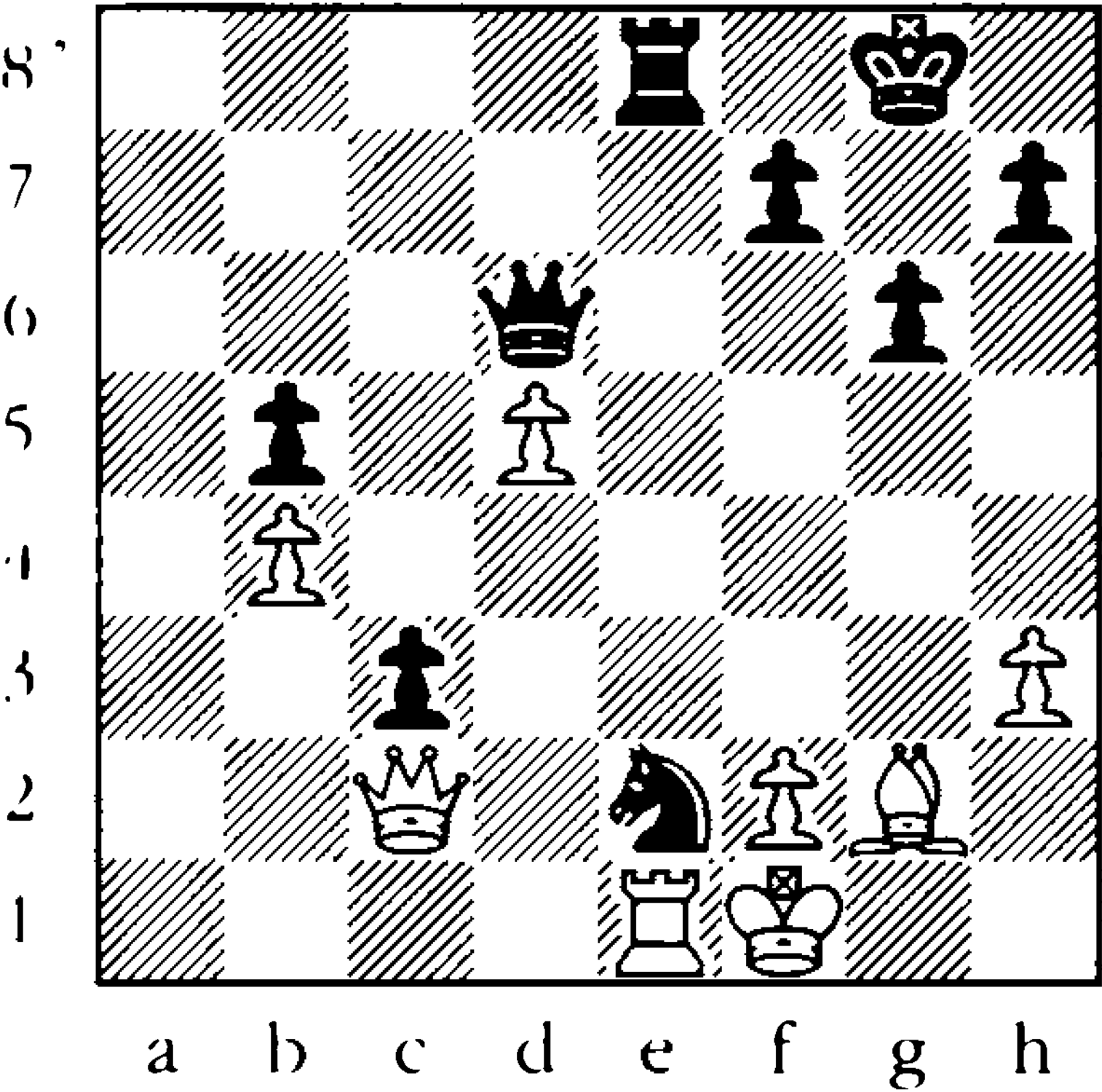
**Position number 122**

*Black to play*

□ Weltmänder ■ Polugayevsky

Sochi 1958

Here Black finished with a brilliant combination which concluded with the promotion of his c-pawn. Can you see how he achieved this?



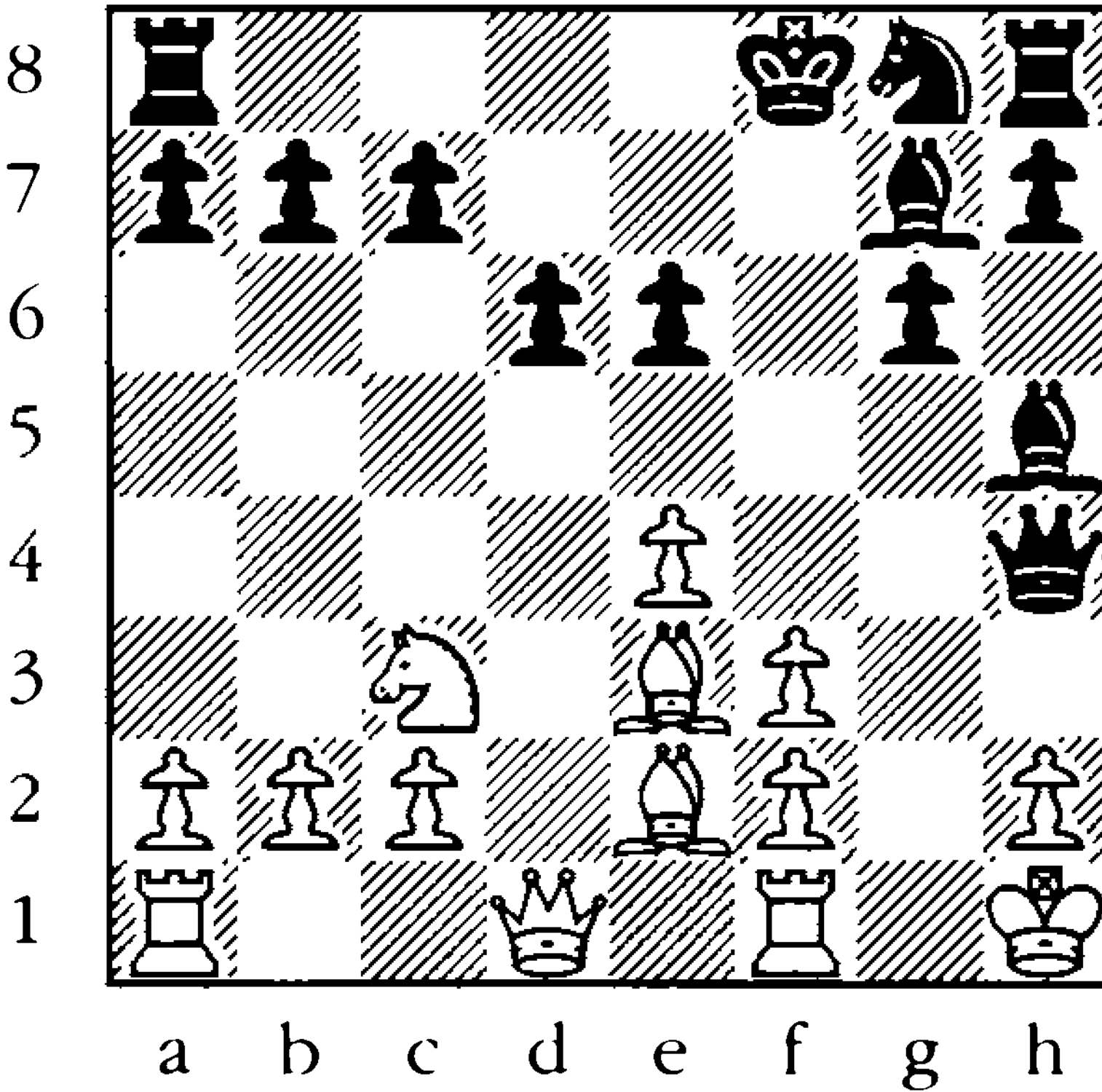
**Position number 124**

*Black to play*

□ Dorfman ■ Romanishin

USSR 1977

How does Black break through the weakened white defences on the kingside?





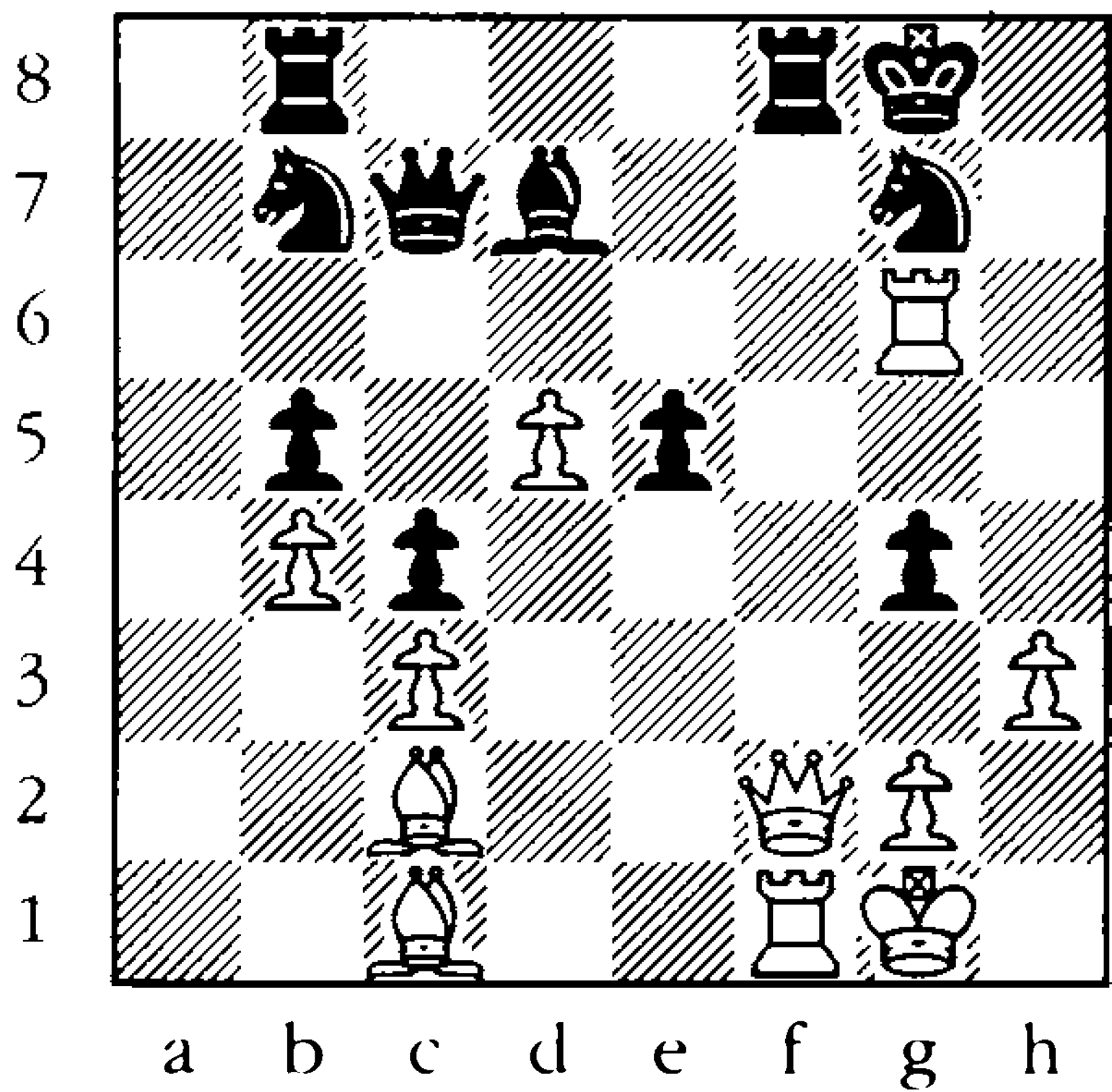
**Position number 125**

*White to play*

□ Nunn ■ Short

Amsterdam 1986

White has sacrificed a piece to open lines on the kingside and now concluded his attack with a brilliant sequence. Can you see it?



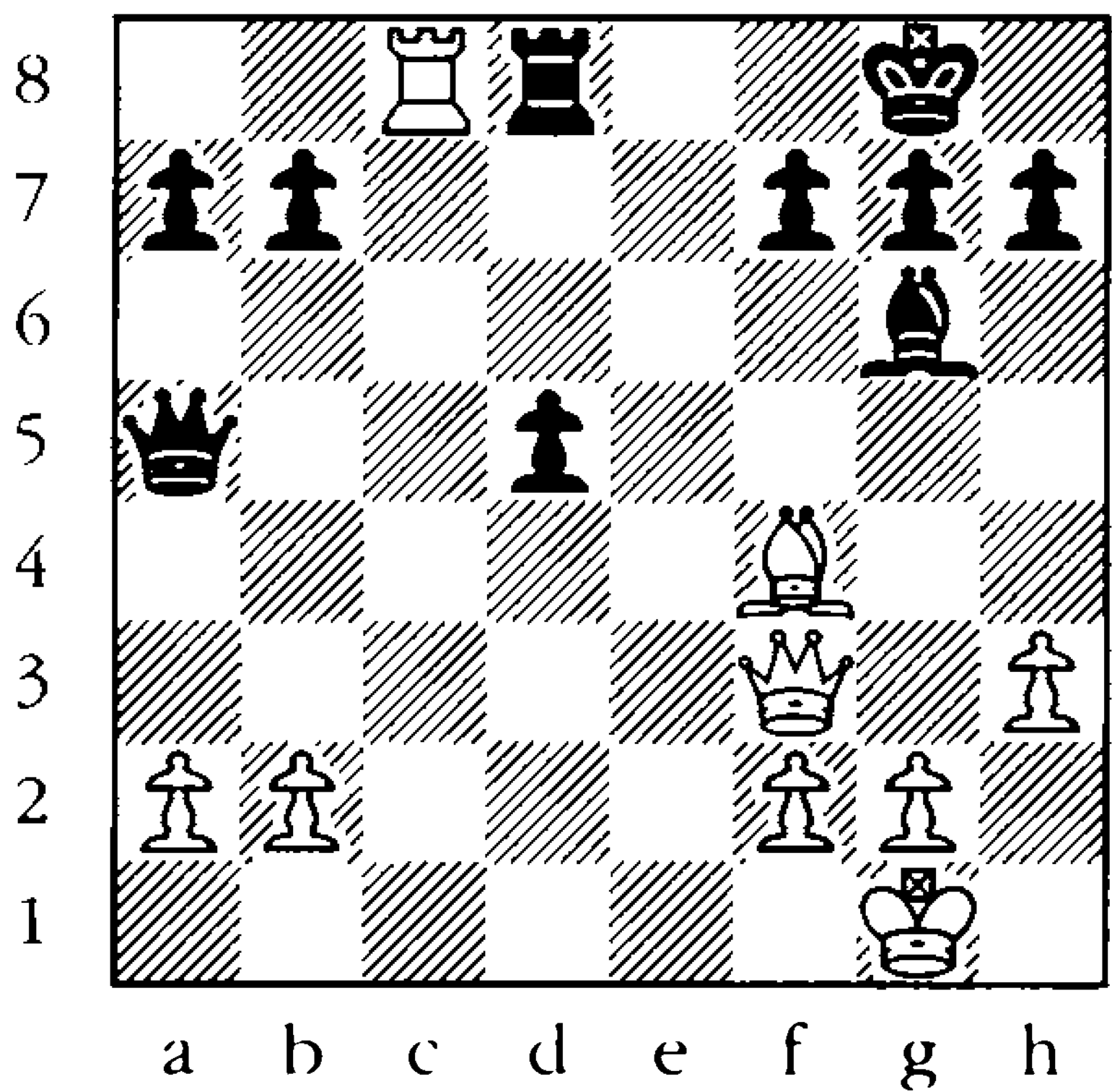
**Position number 127**

*White to play*

□ Karpov ■ Timman

Amsterdam 1991

White would like to play 1 Bc7 forking queen and rook, but Black can reply 1 ... Qe1+. How can White improve on this variation?



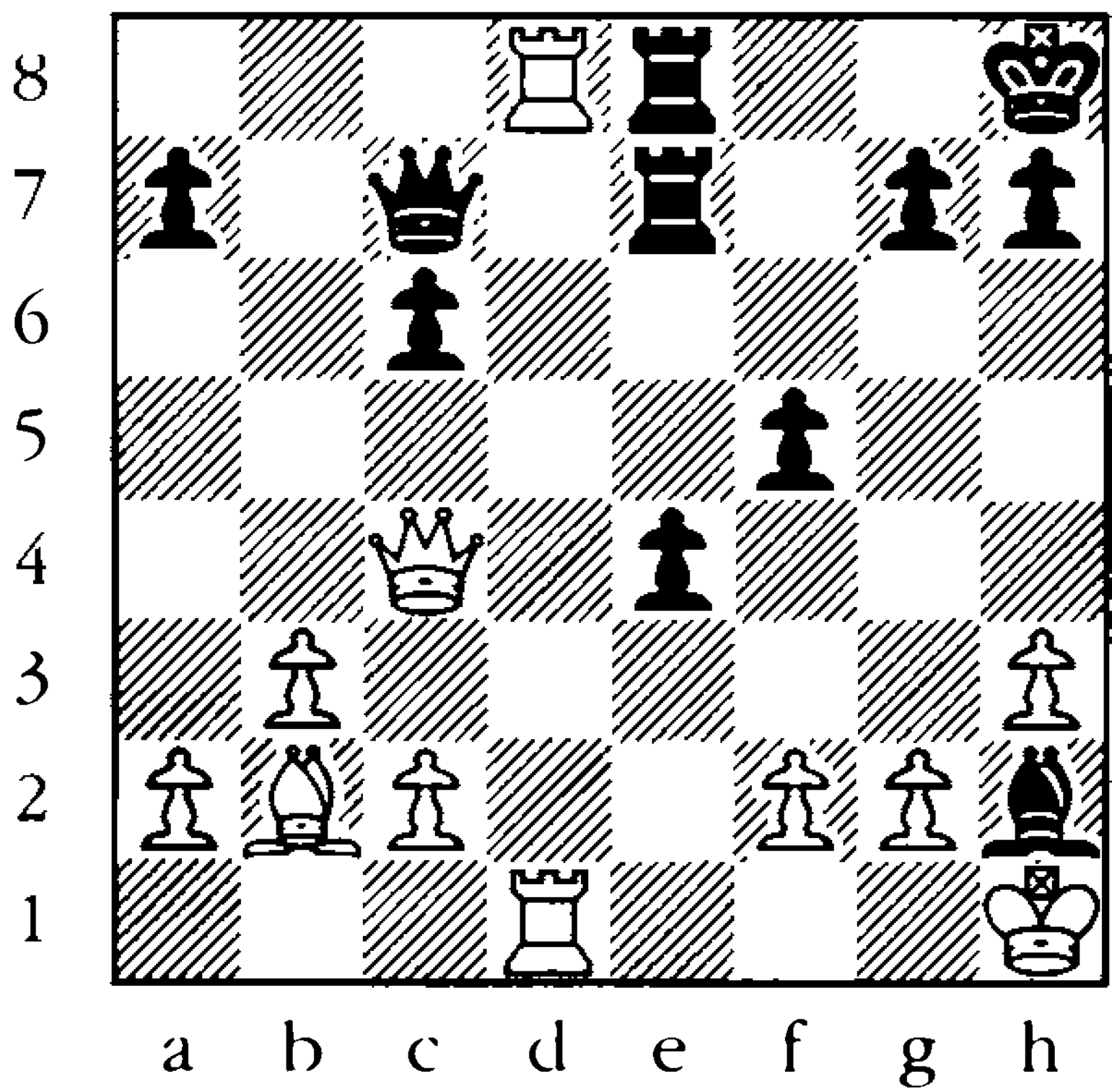
**Position number 126**

*White to play*

□ Szalanczy ■ Vanscura

Yugoslavia 1995

How did White combine his pressure on the long diagonal and the advanced position of his rook to score a quick win?



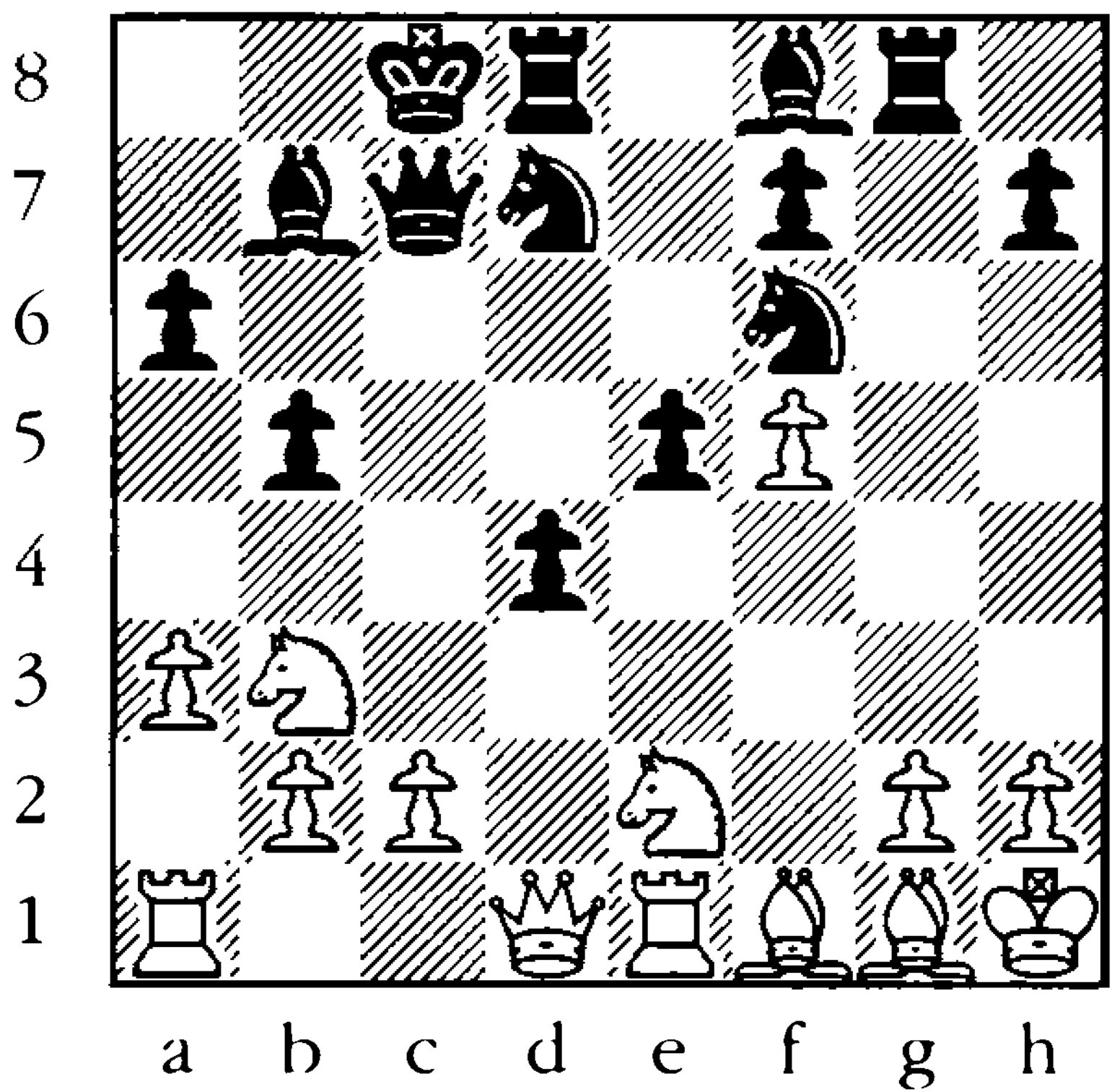
**Position number 128**

*Black to play*

□ Karic ■ Justin

USSR 1987

Here Black won with a brilliant and unusual combination based on his pressure on the long diagonal. Can you see it?



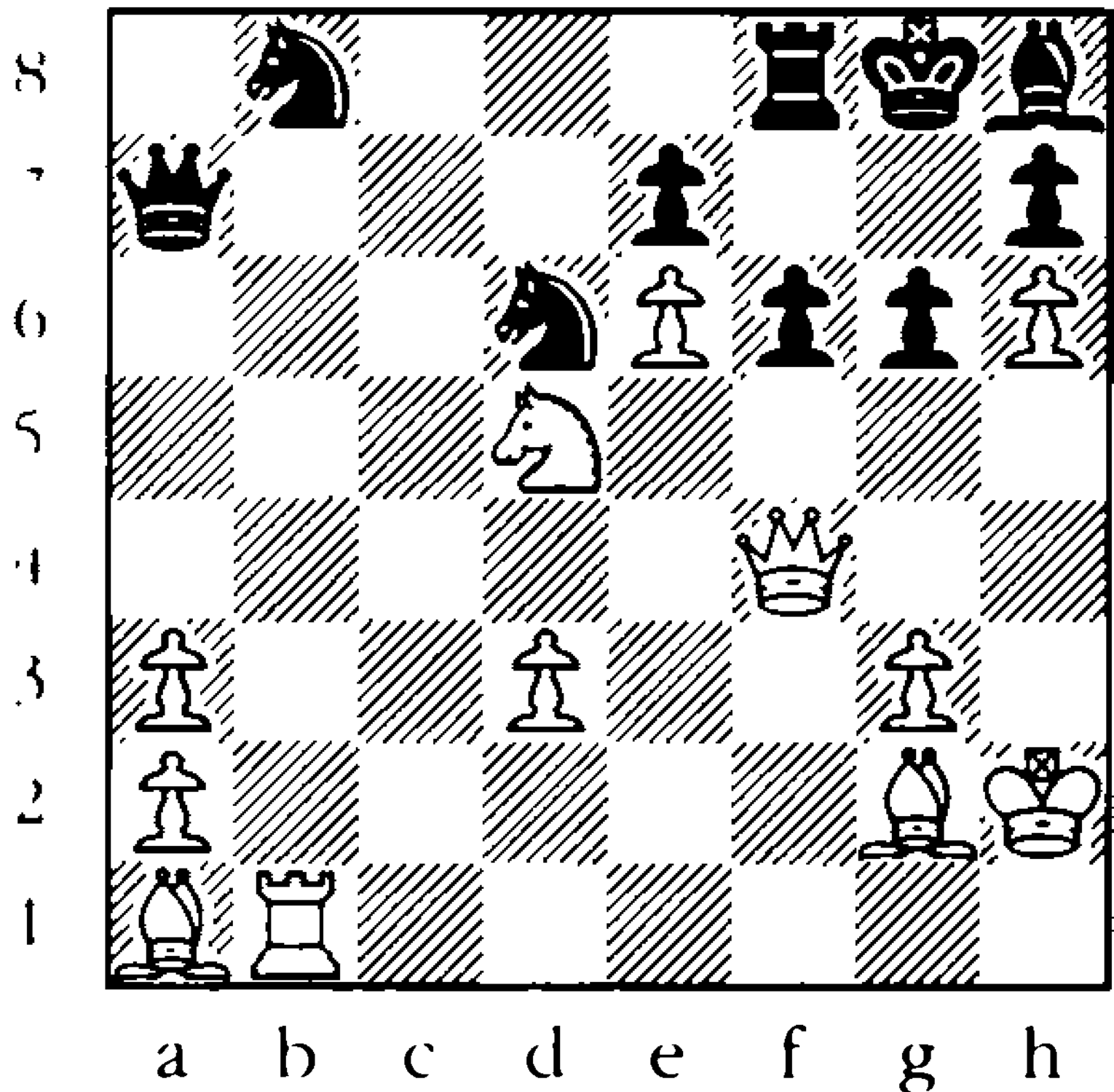
**Position number 129**

*White to play*

☐ Mestrovic    ■ Payen

Cannes 1995

How did White finish off the game by spotting a neat tactical opportunity?



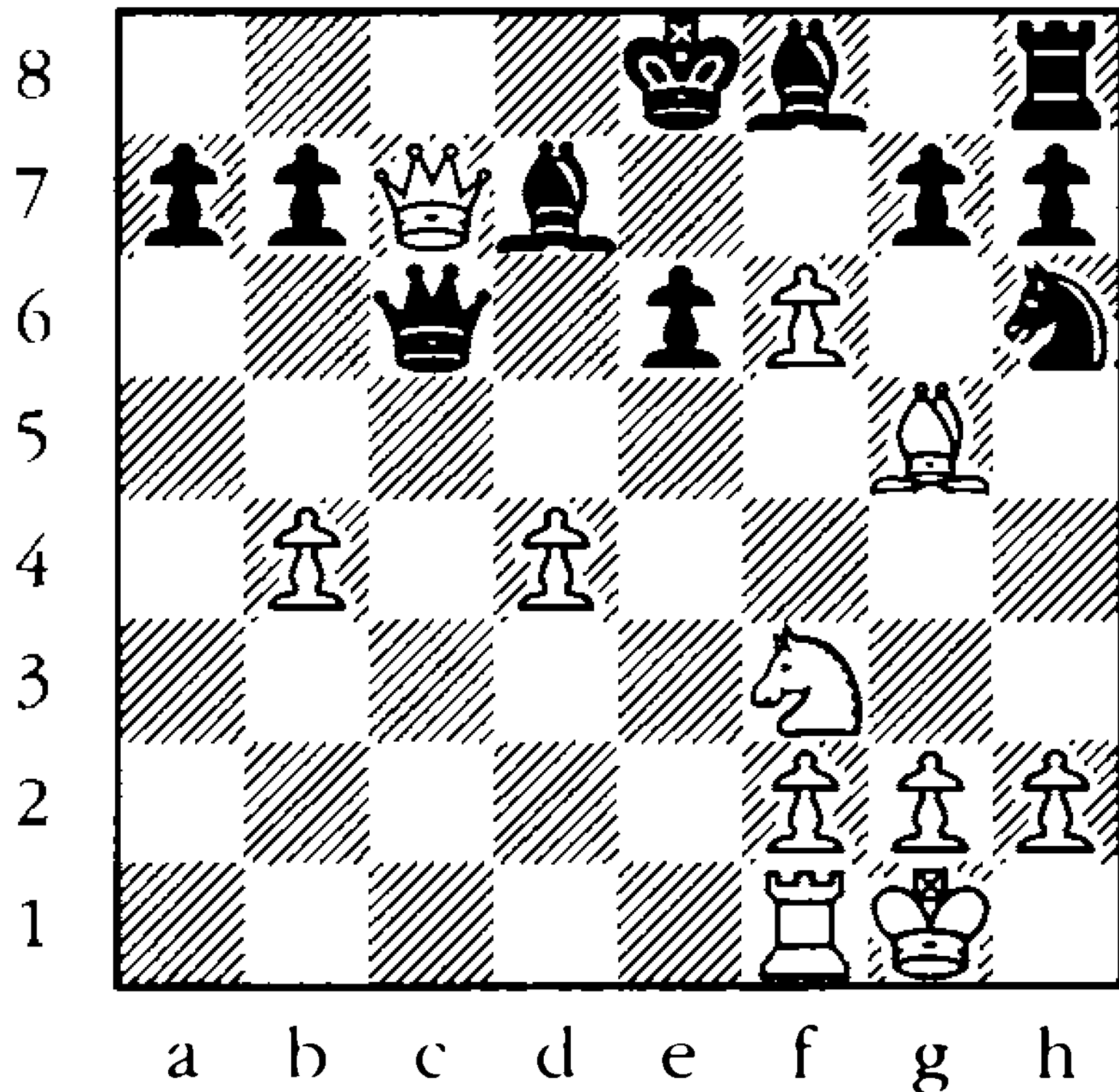
**Position number 131**

*White to play*

☐ Duncan    ■ Whiteley

St. Peters de Beauvoir 1995

White is a piece down but soon gained a decisive material advantage. Can you see how he achieved this?



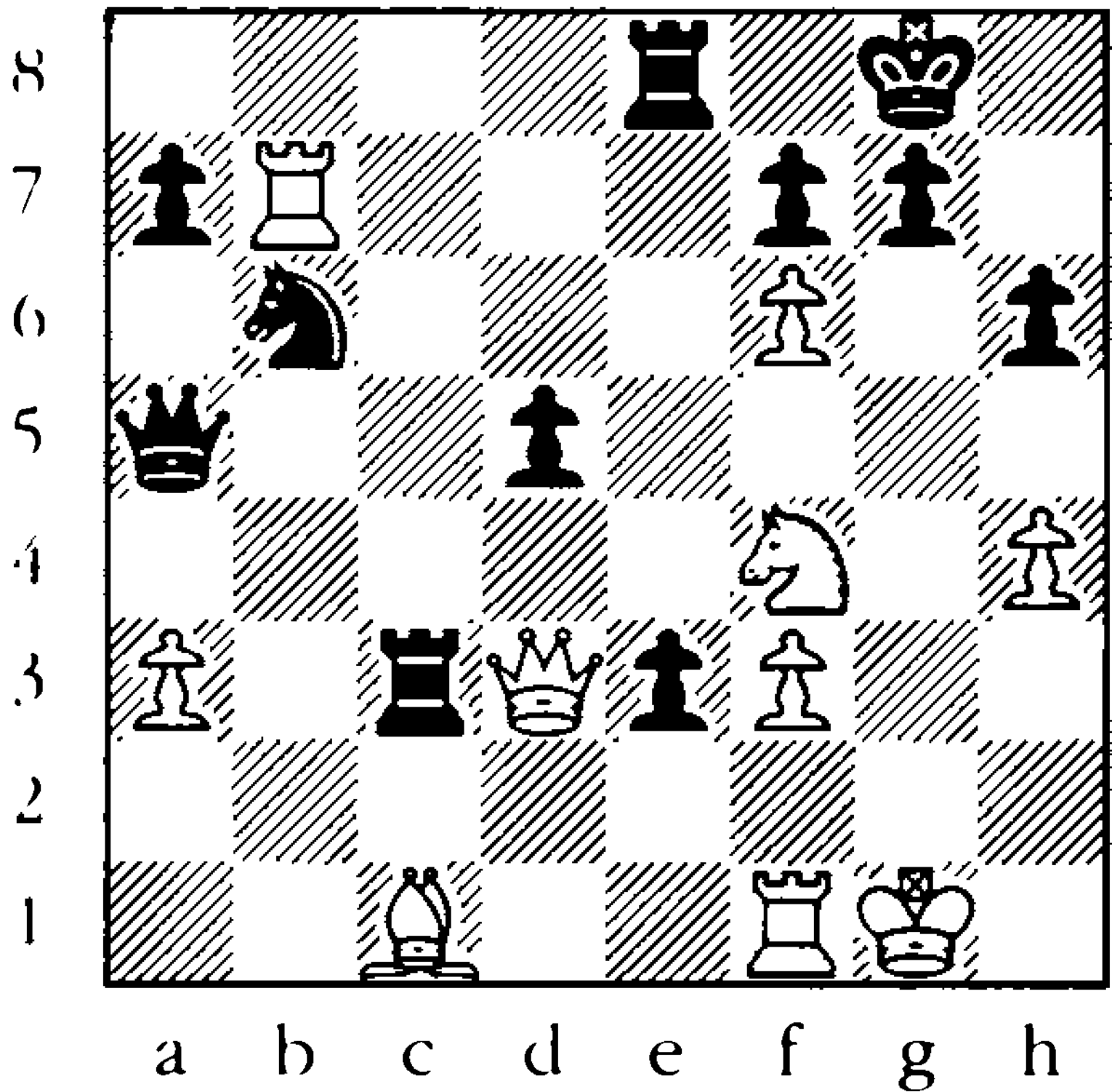
**Position number 130**

*White to play*

☐ Bronstein    ■ Geller

USSR 1961

How did White power his way through in this seemingly chaotic situation?



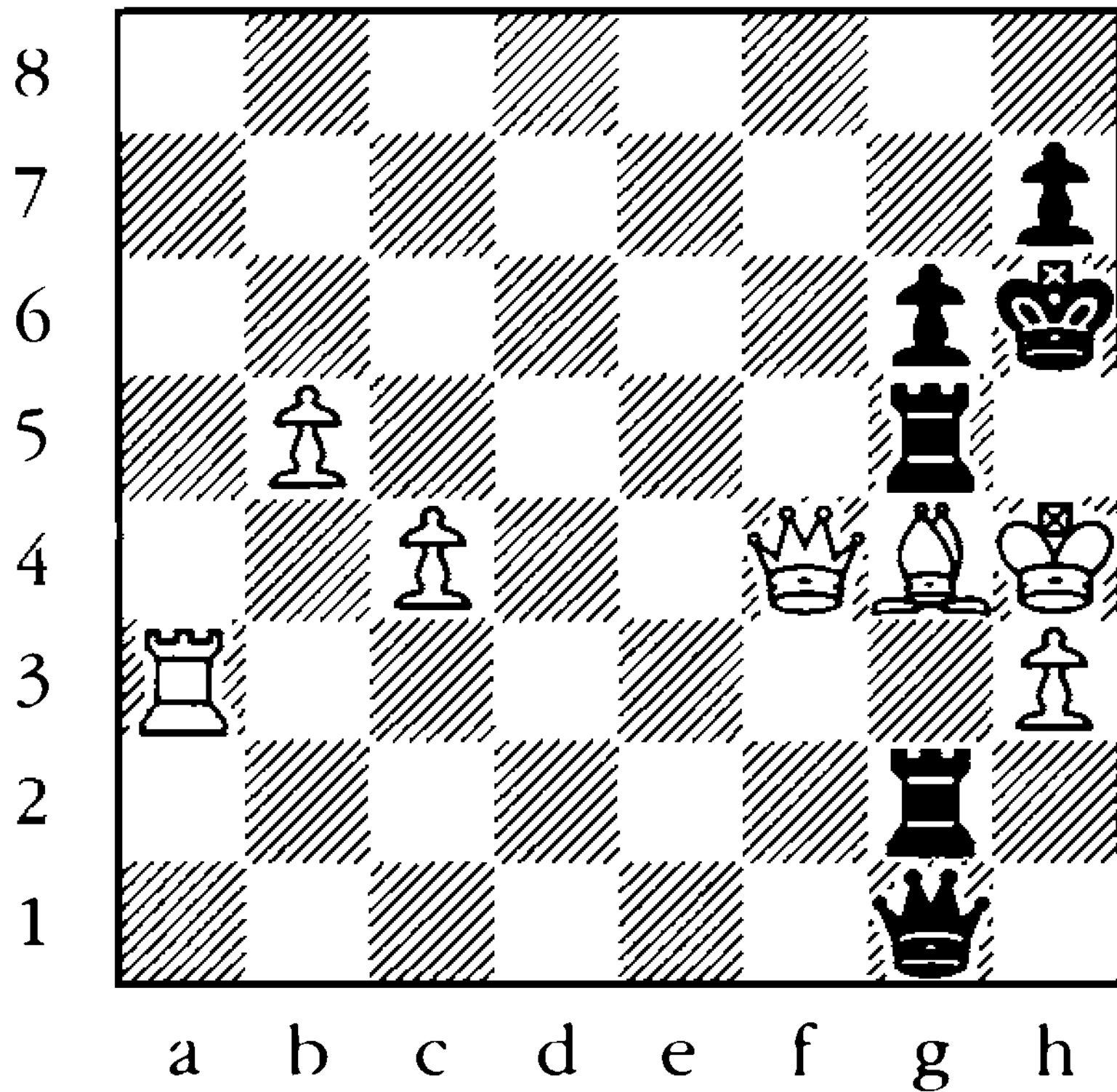
**Position number 132**

*Black to play*

☐ Georgadze    ■ Kundschi

USSR 1973

Both kings have been driven up the board, but it is Black's move and he forced a win with a clever sequence. Can you see how?





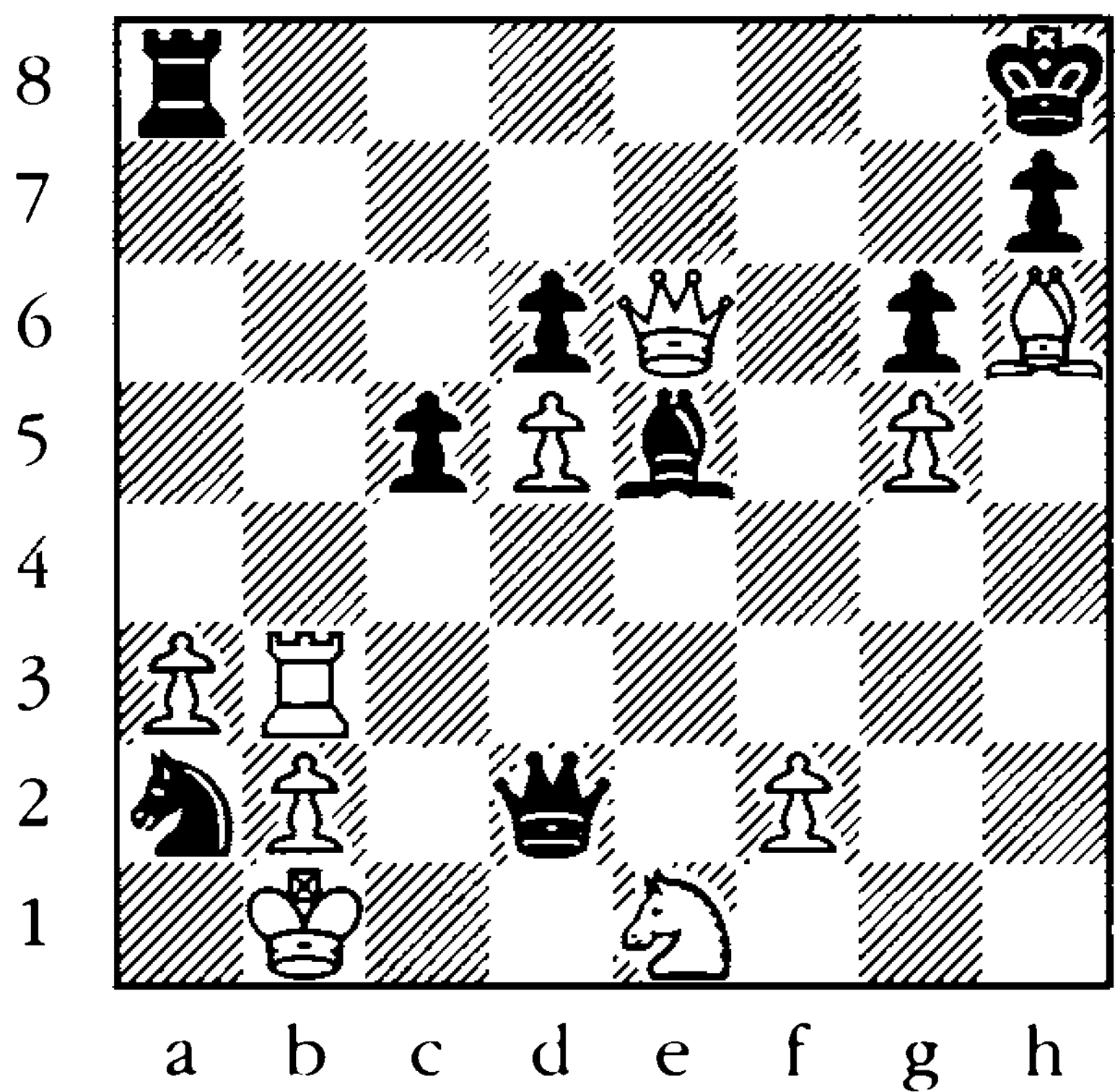
**Position number 133**

*Black to play*

□ Grigoriev ■ Nadisewa

USSR 1975

Here Black forced checkmate with a neat series of tactics. Can you see how?



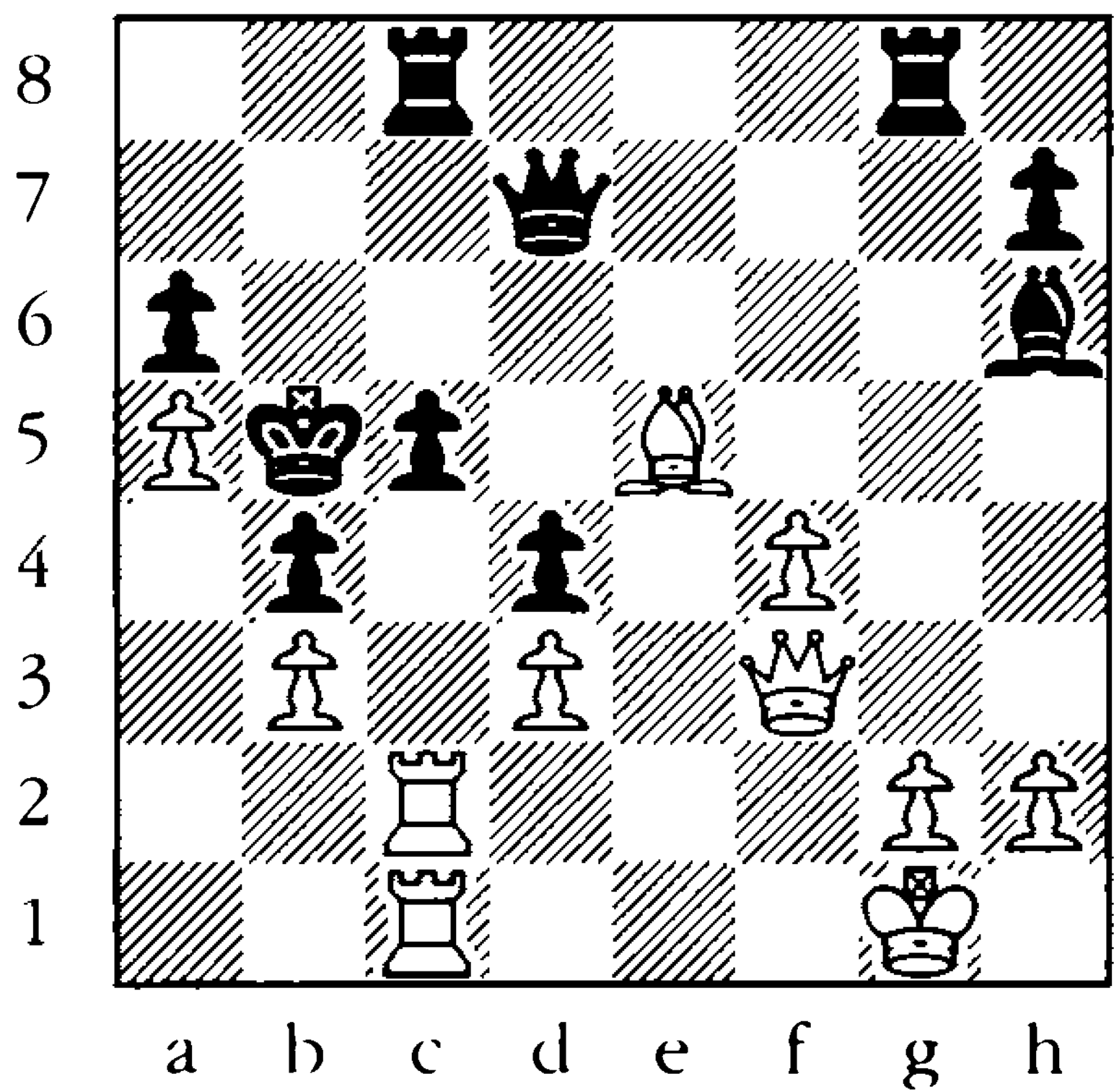
**Position number 135**

*White to play*

□ Tarrasch ■ Consulting Partners

Naples 1914

White would like to play 1 Qb7+ or 1 Rxc5+ but Black's simply captures. How did White combine these ideas in brilliant style?



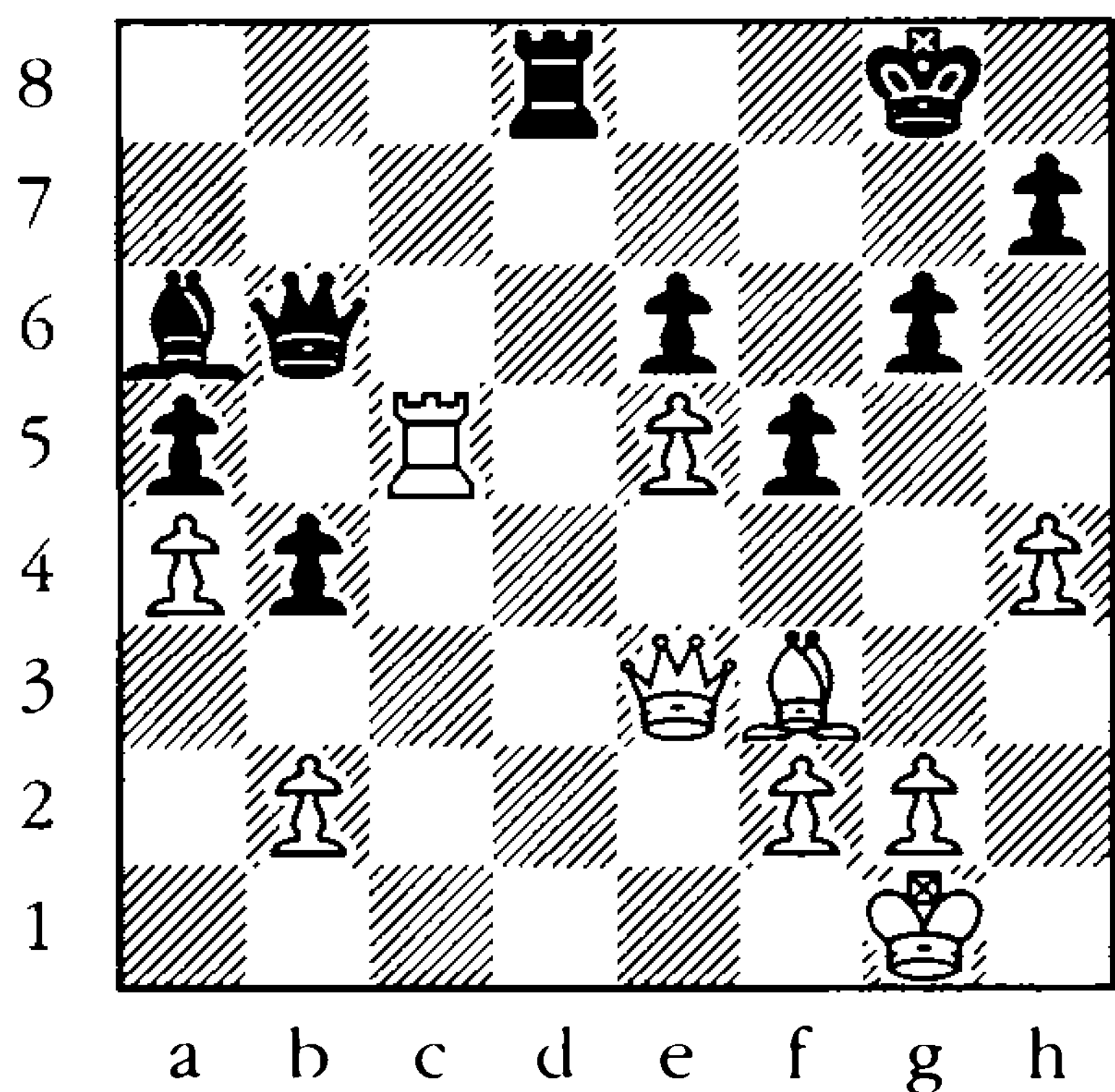
**Position number 134**

*White to play*

□ Alekhine ■ Flohr

Bled 1931

Can you spot a typical tactical thrust from the champion in this position?



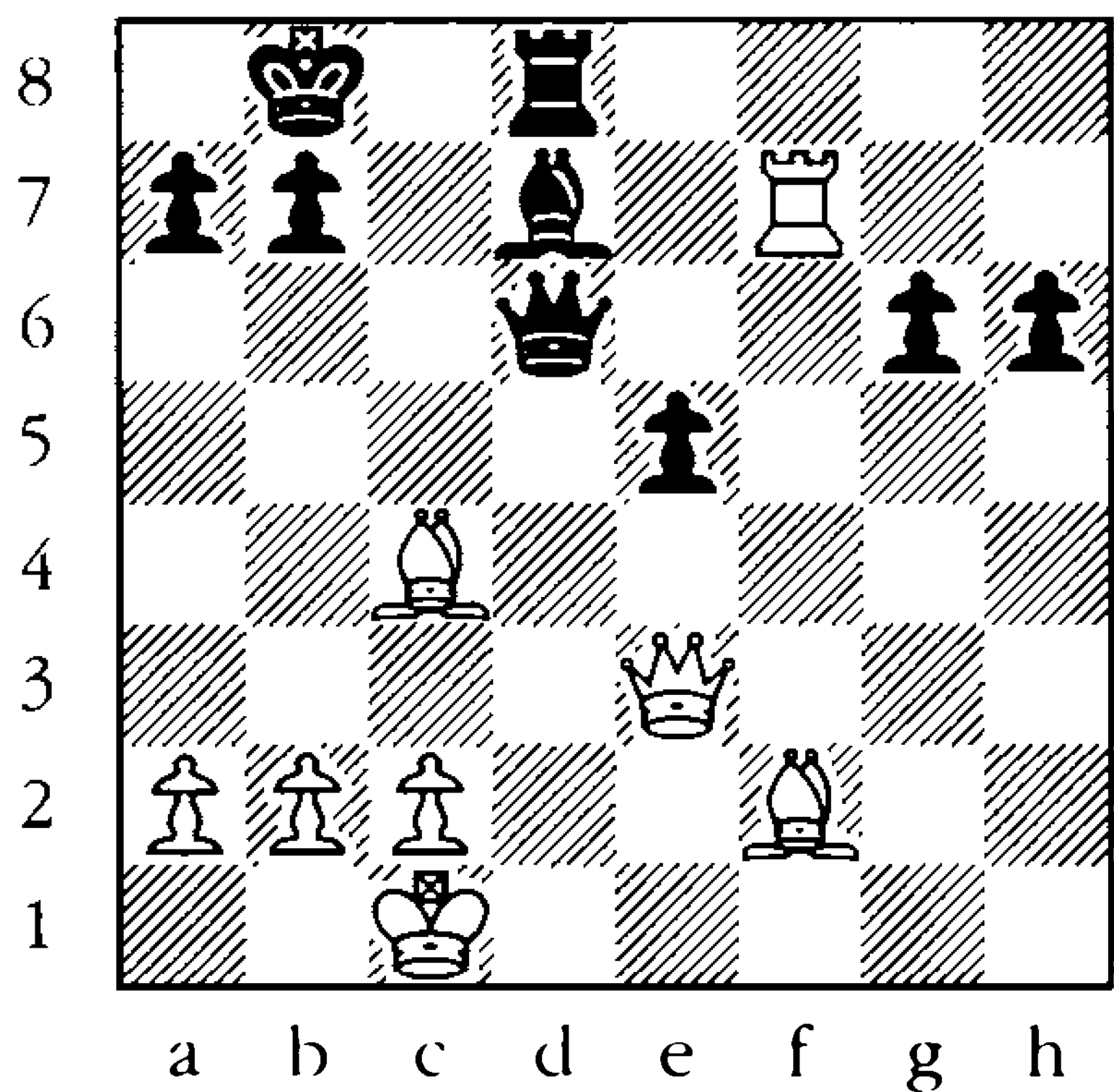
**Position number 136**

*Black to play*

□ Andersson ■ Knutsson

Sweden 1974

Although Black is a piece in arrears, he has a way to win the game immediately. can you see how?





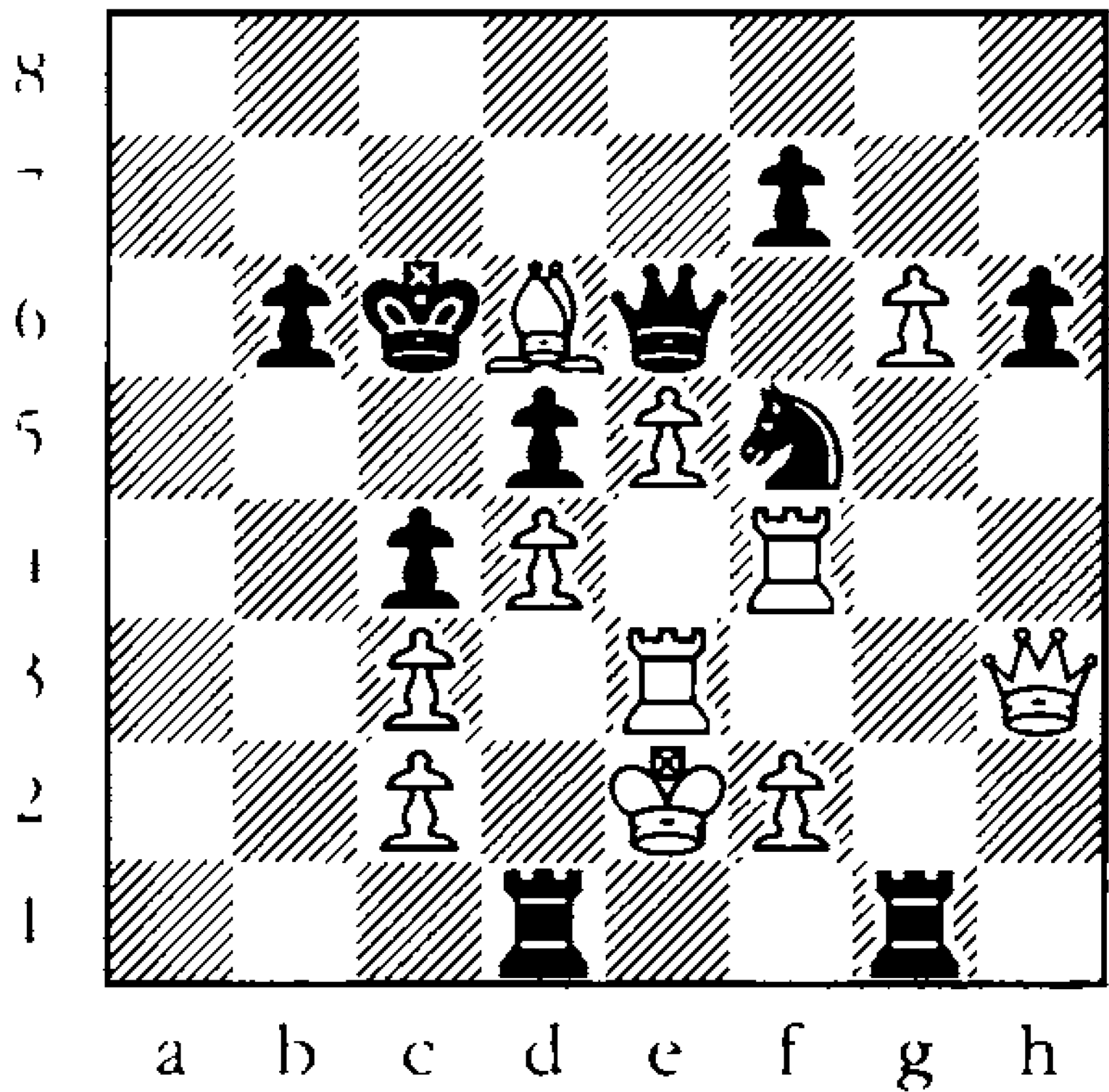
**Position number 137**

*Black to play*

□ Smyslov ■ Botvinnik

Leningrad 1941

Black could capture the white rook on e3 with his knight but he actually has a much stronger continuation. Can you see it?



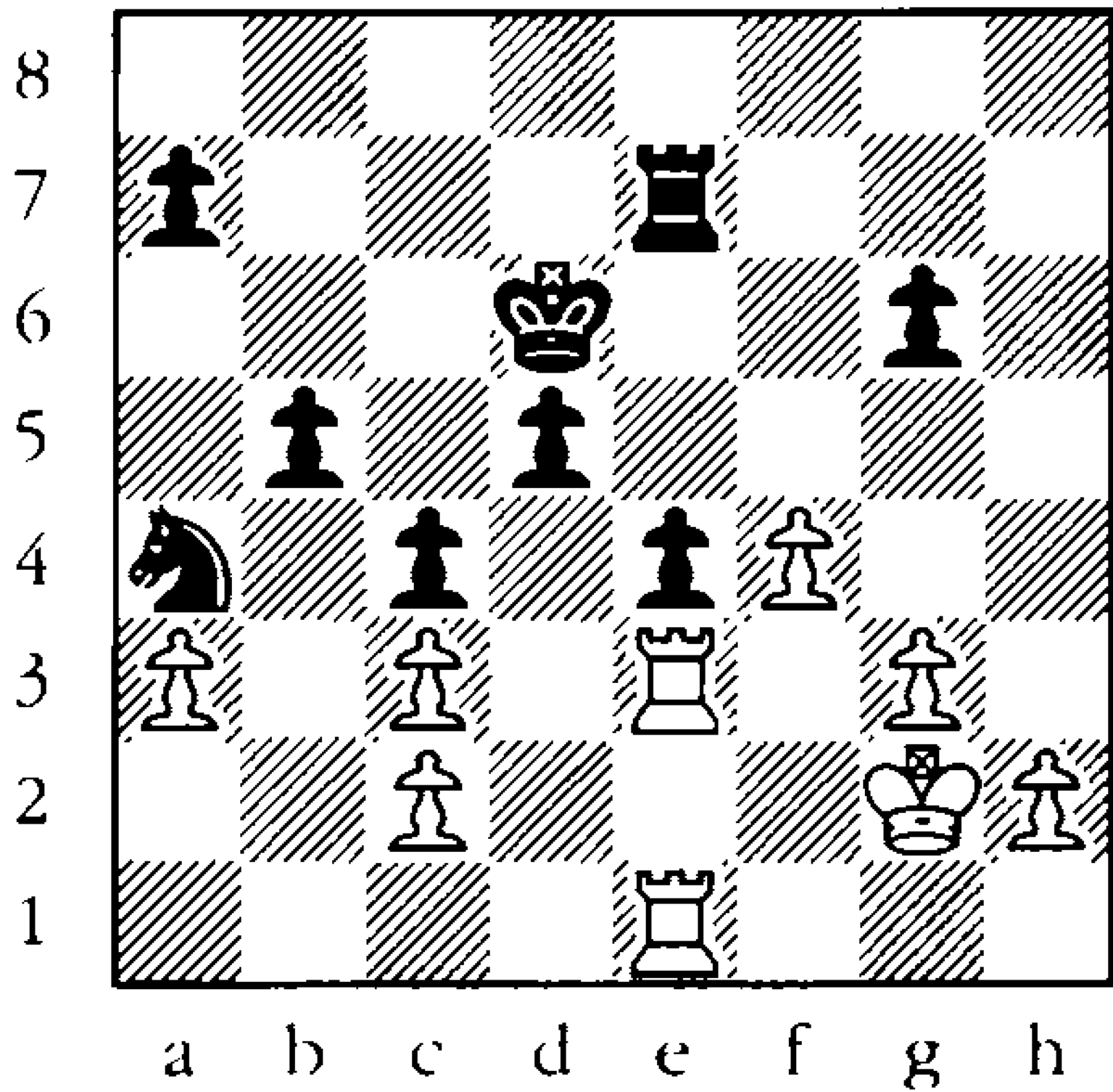
**Position number 139**

*Black to play*

□ Antoshin ■ Botvinnik

Moscow 1955

Here Black is the exchange down and looks to be in trouble, but he found a clever way to turn the tables. Can you see what he played?



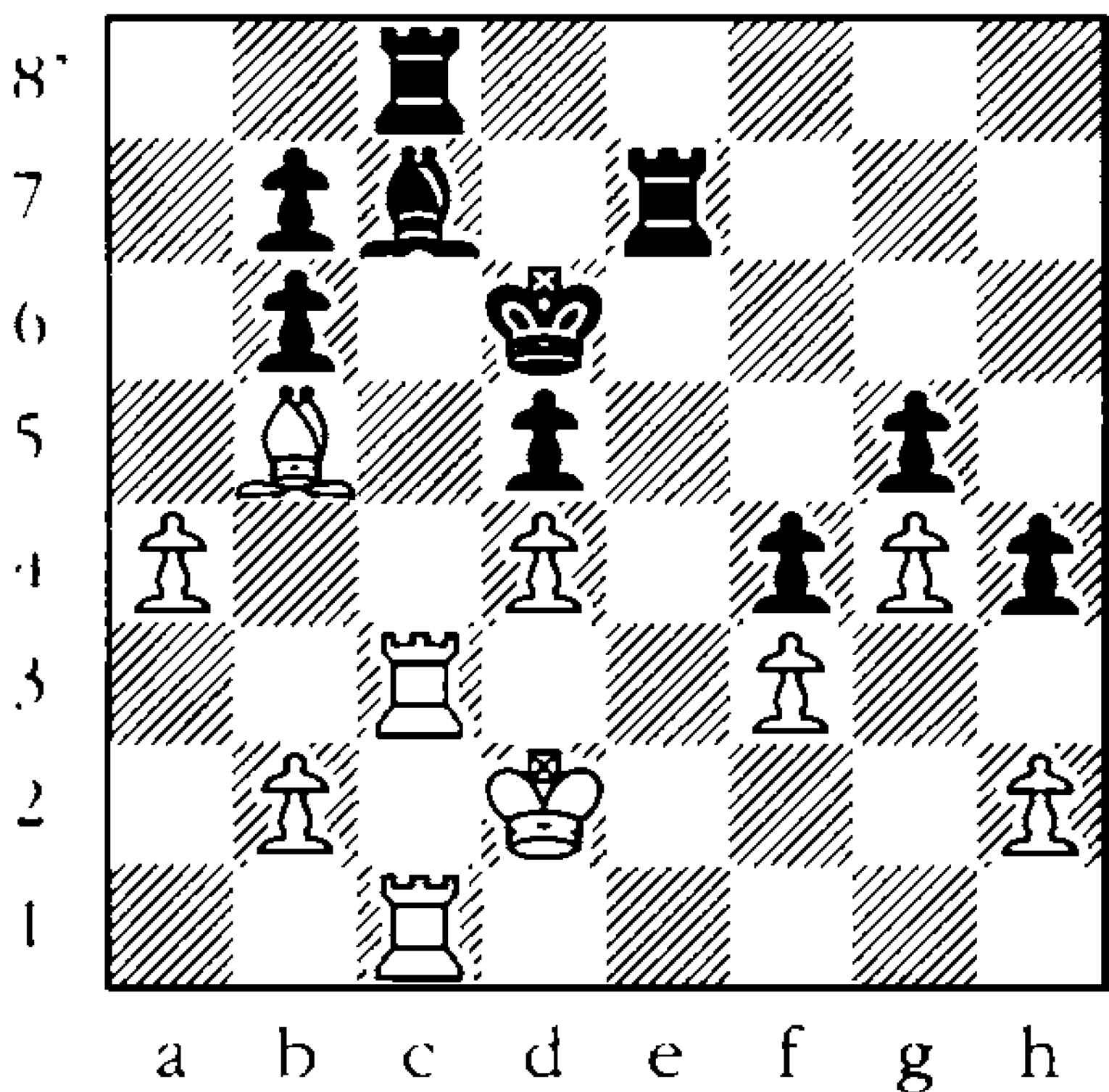
**Position number 138**

*White to play*

□ Alekhine ■ Amateur

Simultaneous display 1944

Although Black is trapped in an uncomfortable pin on the c-file, he probably did not expect to be mated in short order...



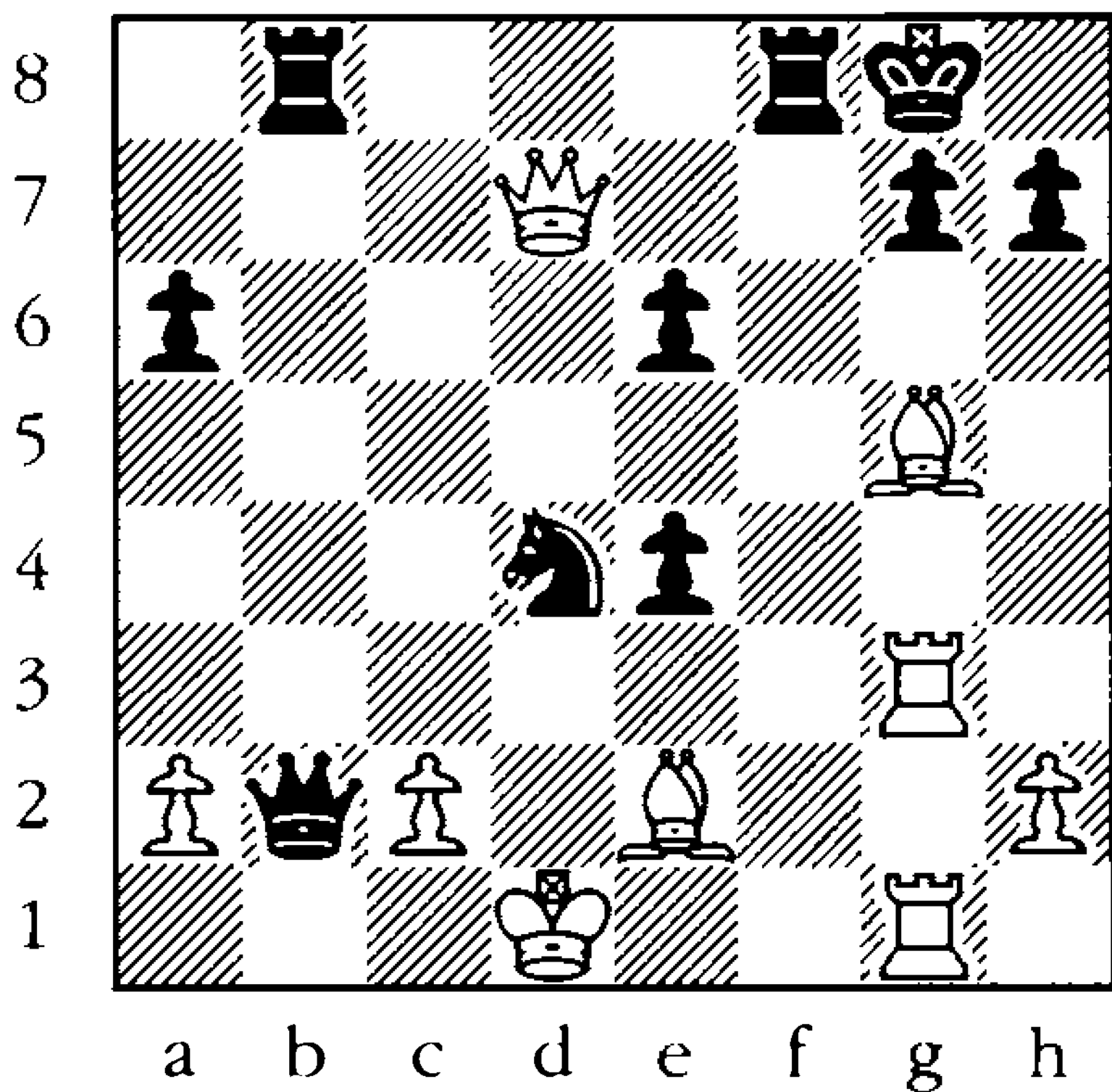
**Position number 140**

*White to play*

□ Westerinen ■ Sigurjonsson

New York 1977

Black has sacrificed a piece for a fierce attack, but White turned the tables with an attacking sequence of his own...



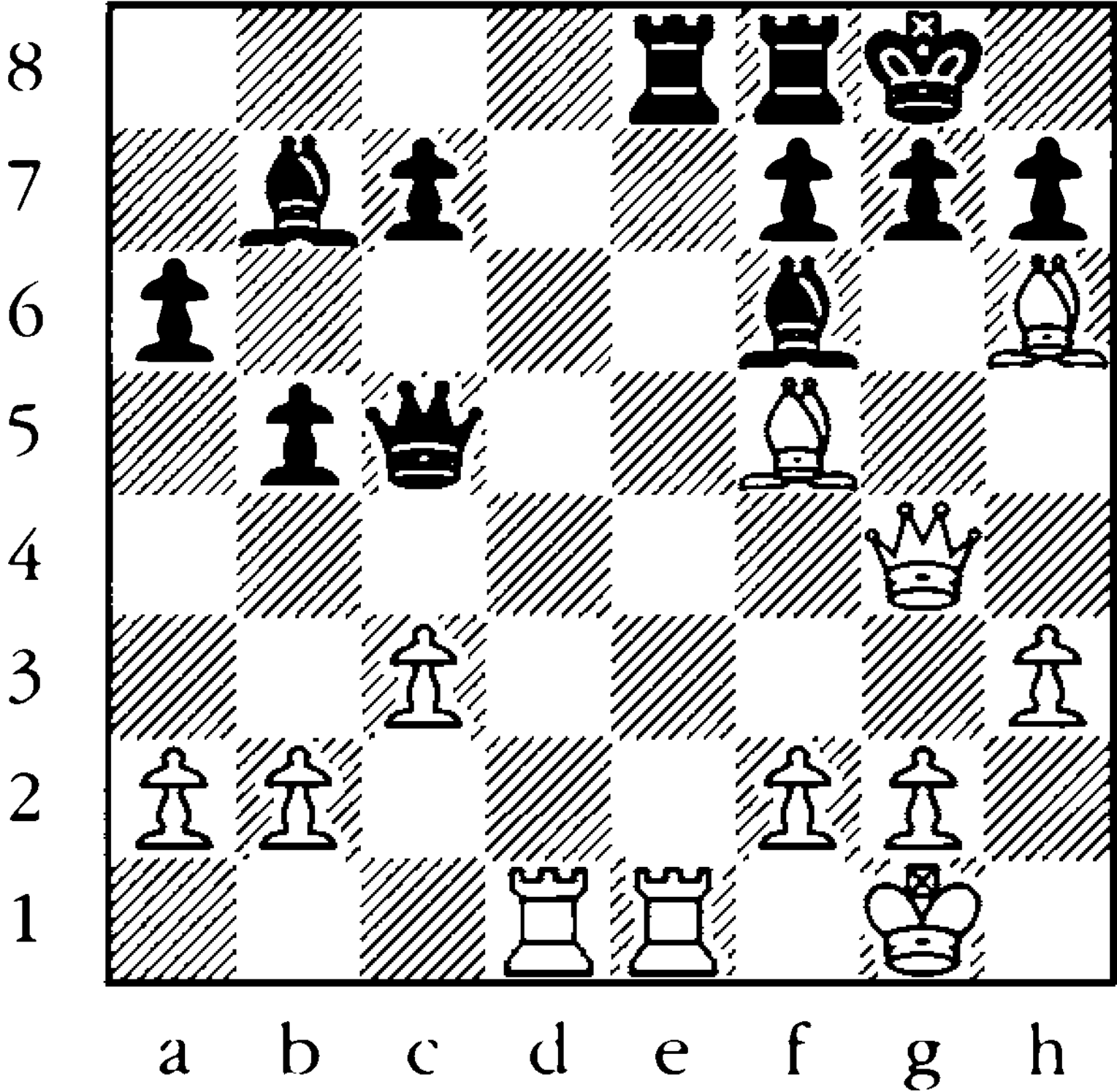
**Position number 141**

*White to play*

□ Vasiukov ■ Kholmov

Moscow 1964

The key to this position is the unprotected black queen on c5. Can you see how White used this factor to force a quick win?



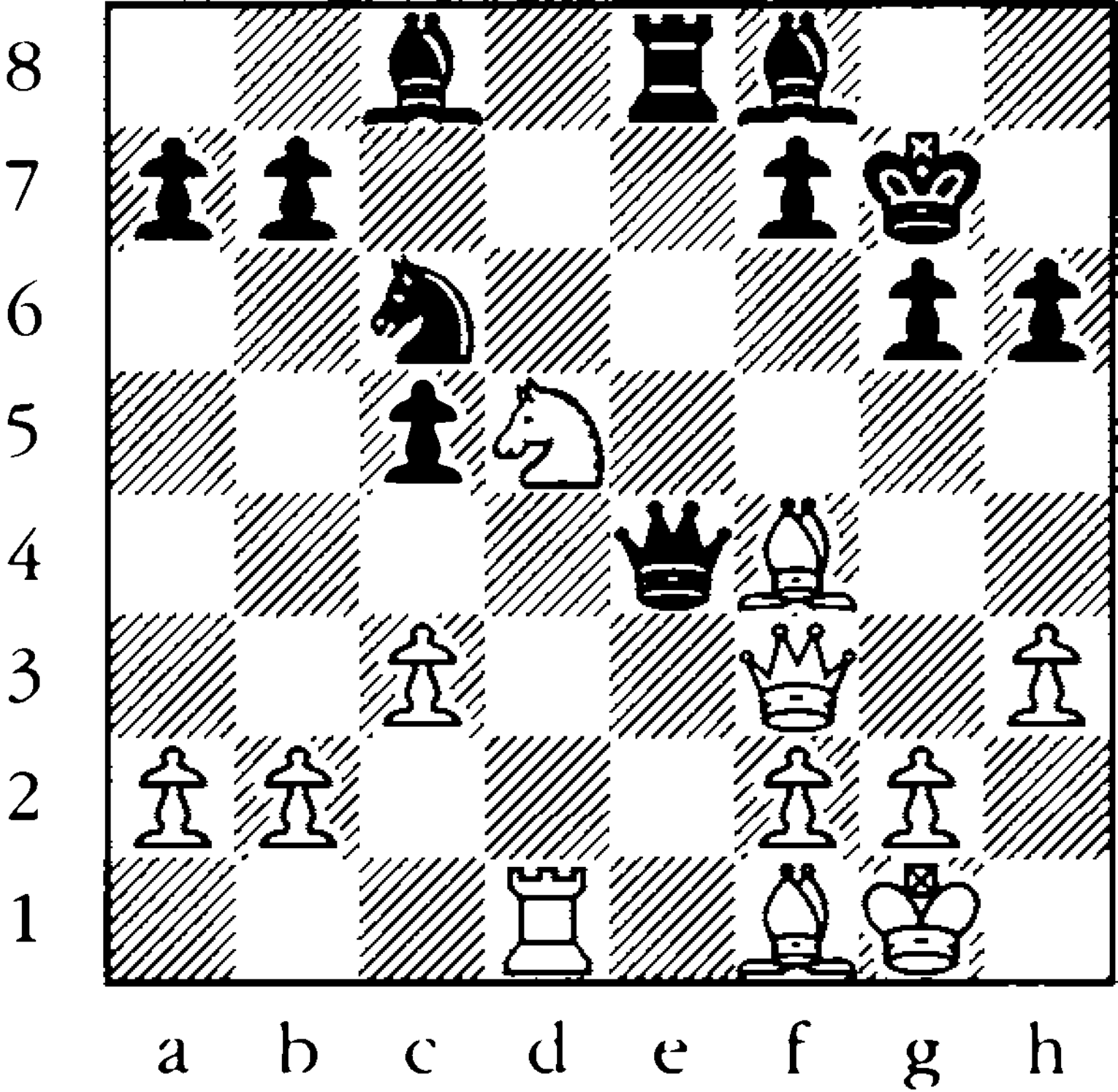
**Position number 143**

*White to play*

□ Karpov ■ Topalov

Dos Hermanas 1994

In this innocent-looking position, Karpov found an amazing move which led to a winning endgame. Can you spot his brilliant coup?



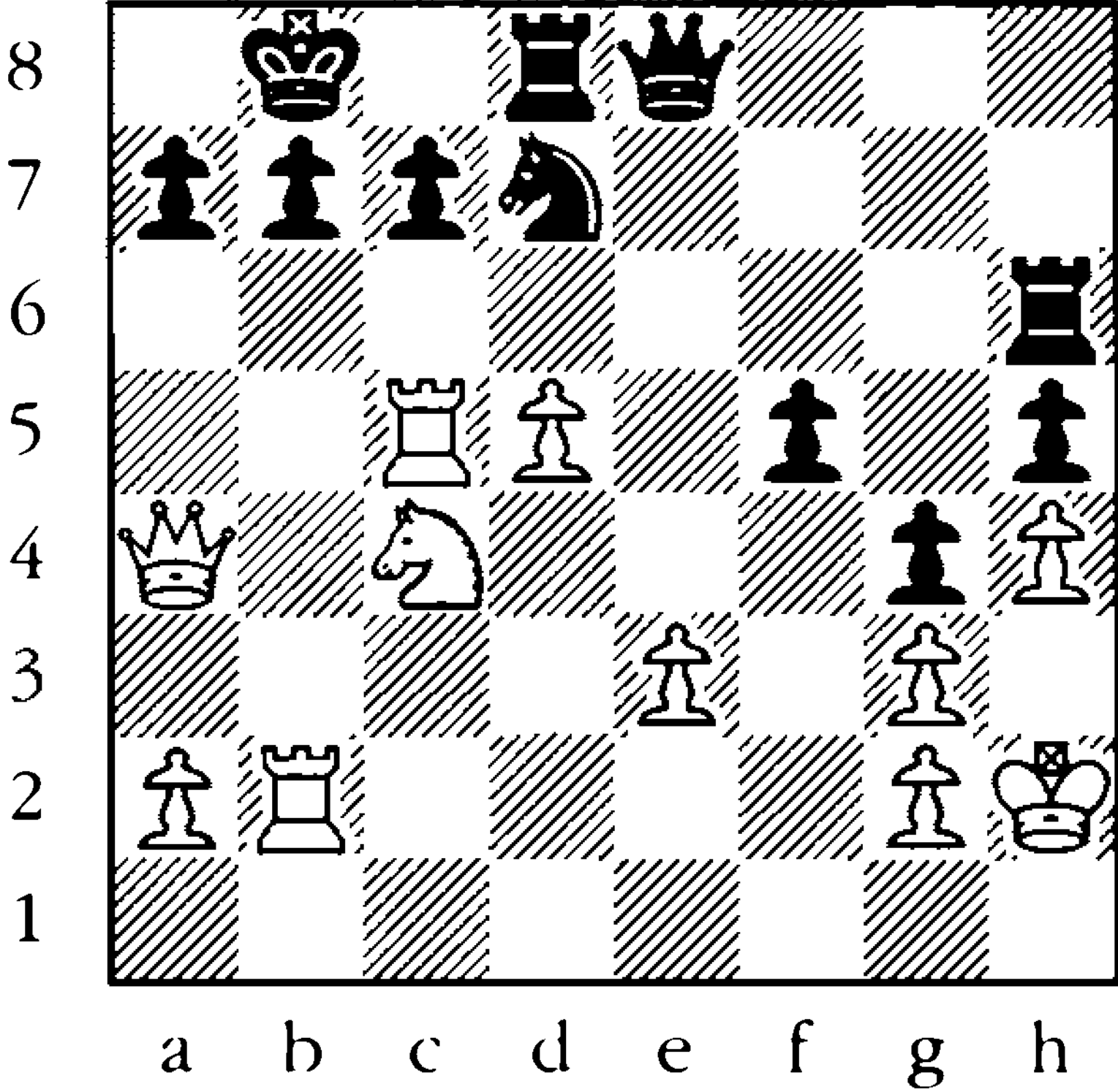
**Position number 142**

*White to play*

□ Khalifman ■ Serper

St. Petersburg 1994

Here White bludgeoned his way through on the queenside with a series of sacrifices. Can you see how?



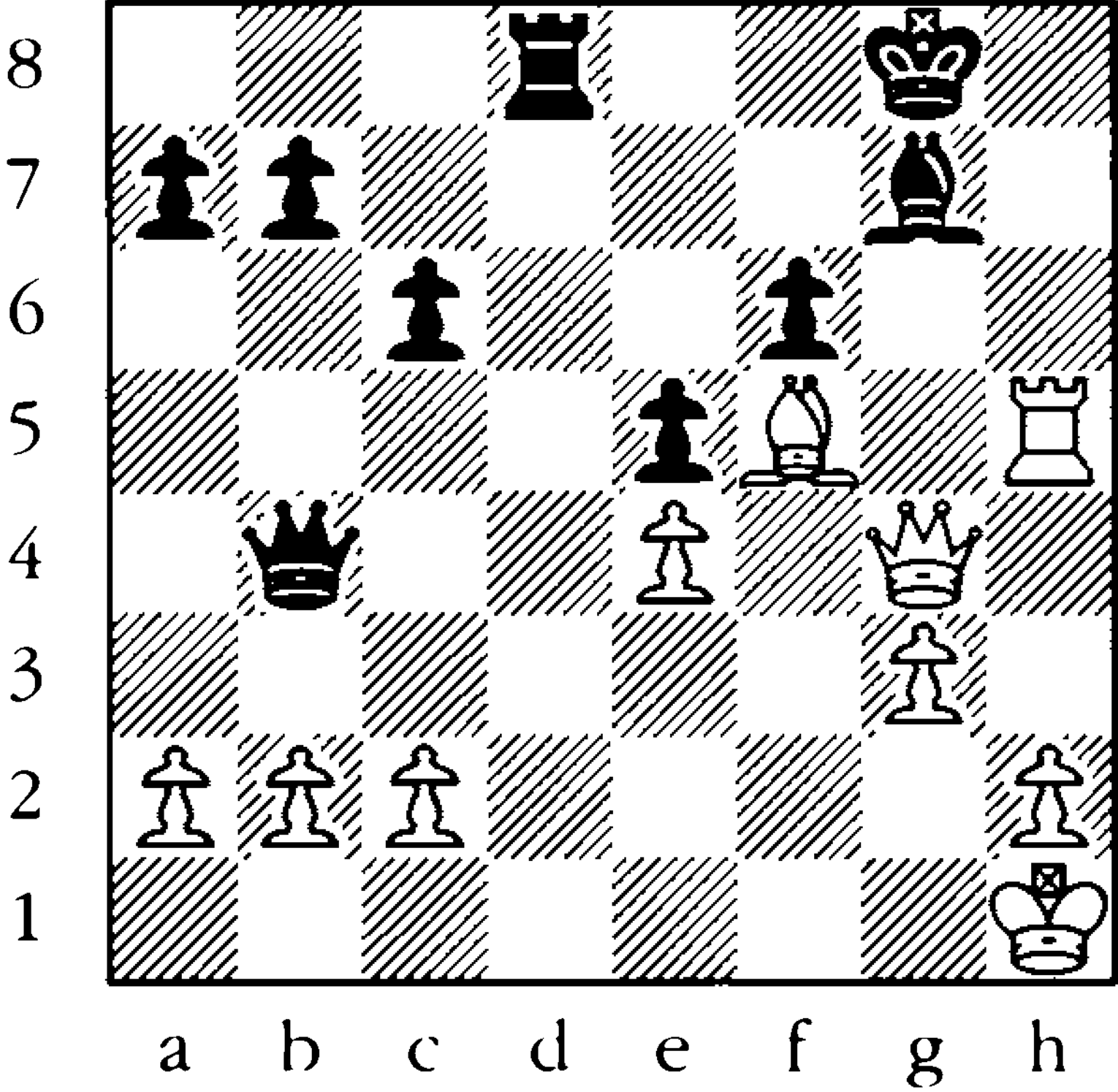
**Position number 144**

*White to play*

□ Petrosian ■ Moldagaliev

USSR 1970

How did White mount a mating attack on Black's chronically weak light squares?





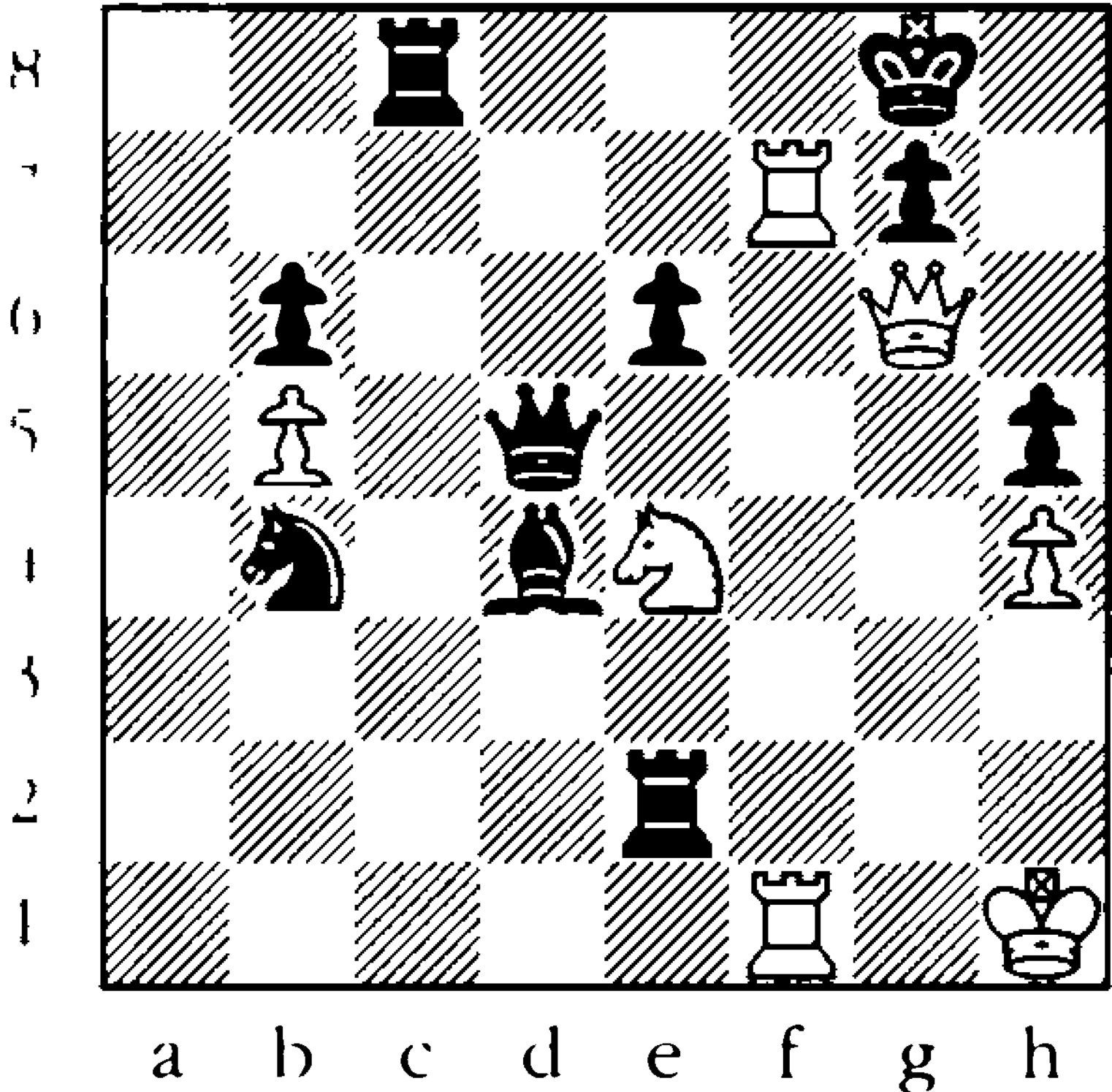
**Position number 145**

*White to play*

□ Miles ■ Nedobora

Seville 1994

White is a piece and two pawns down and his knight on e4 is pinned. Can he salvage anything from this apparent disaster?



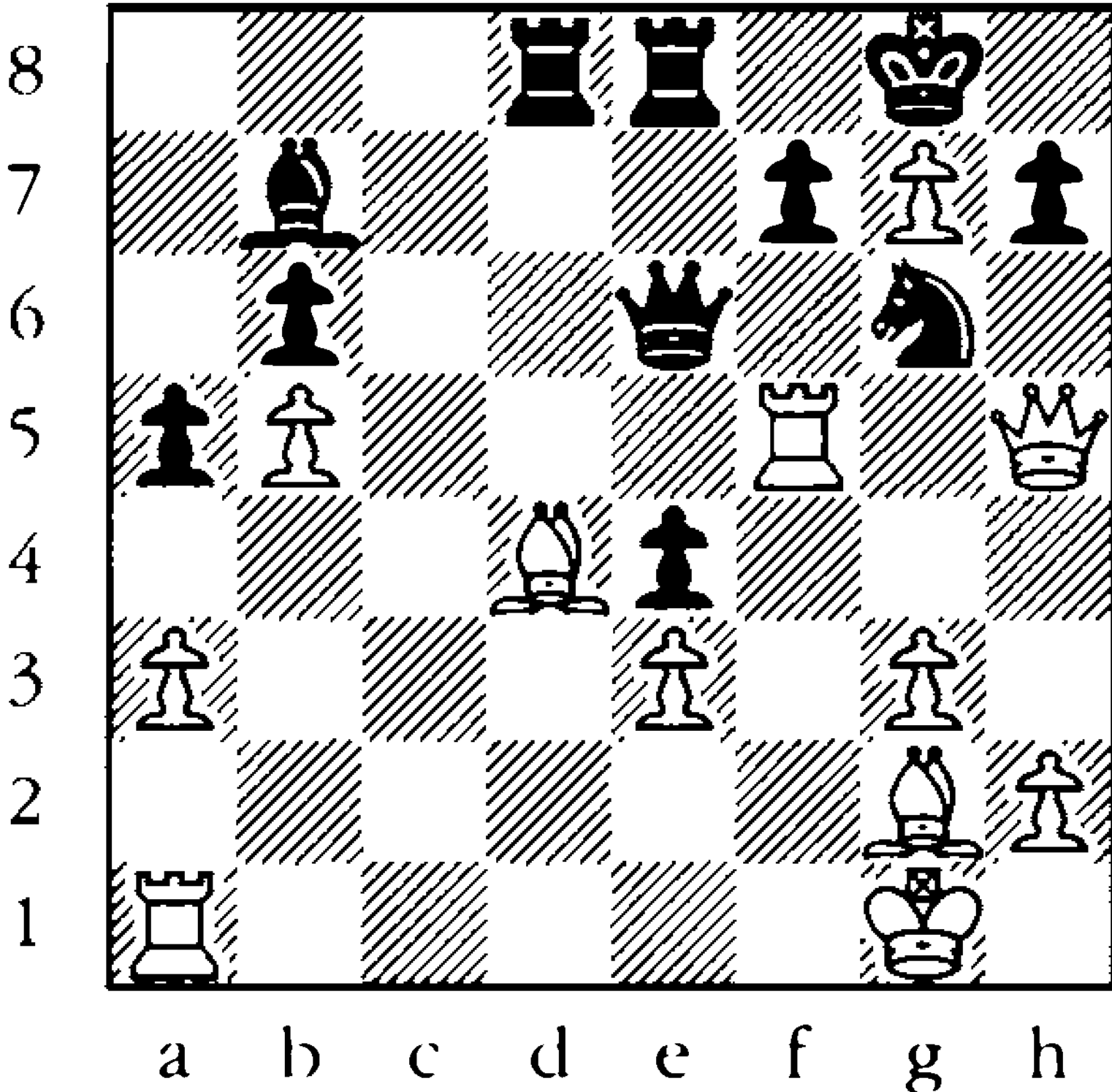
**Position number 147**

*White to play*

□ Botvinnik ■ Padevsky

Monte Carlo 1968

How did White capitalise on his powerful passed pawn on g7?



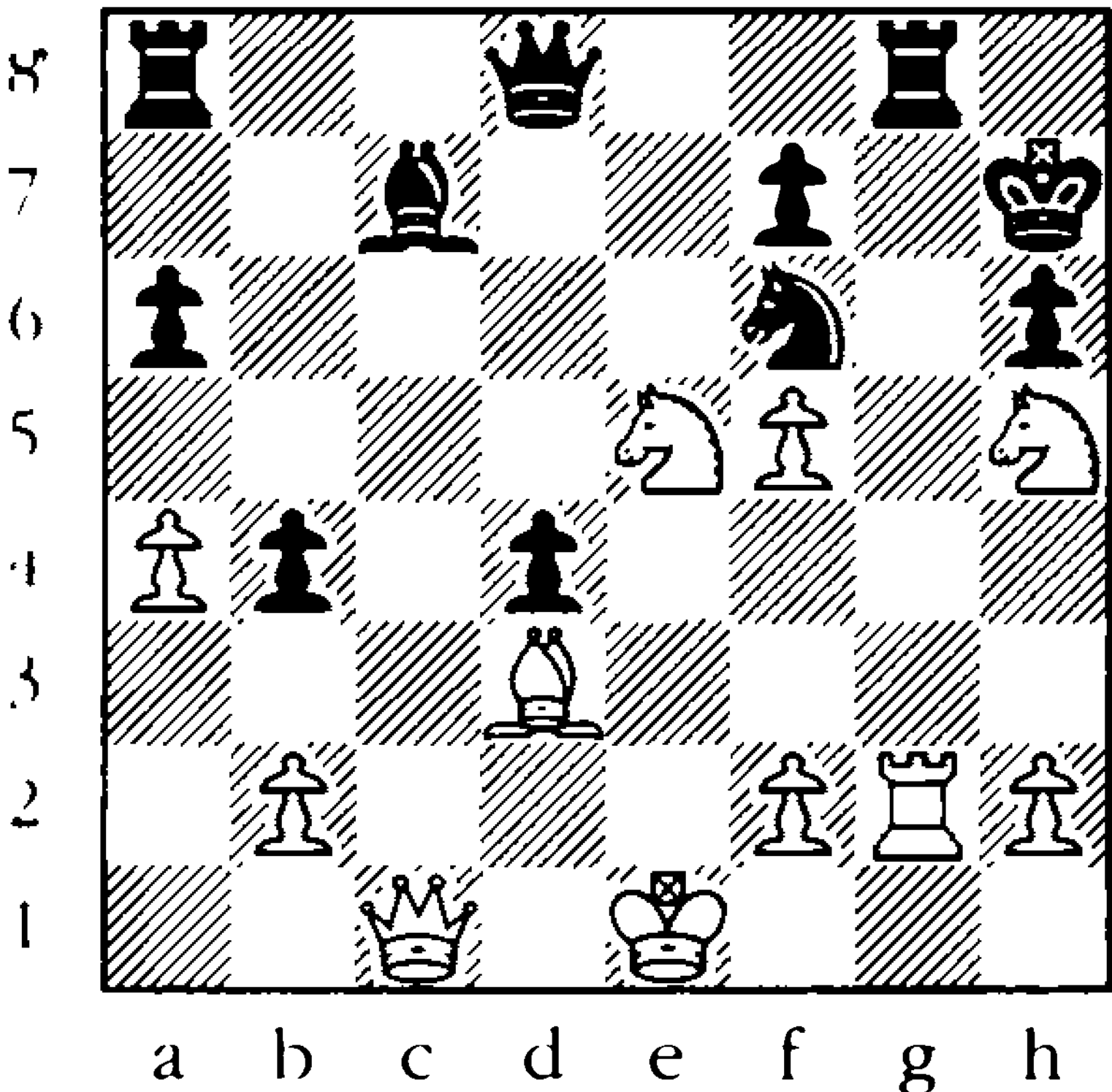
**Position number 146**

*White to play*

□ Ribli ■ Hennings

Leipzig 1973

Here White found a continuation which exploited the weaknesses in the black kingside in dramatic fashion. How did he continue?



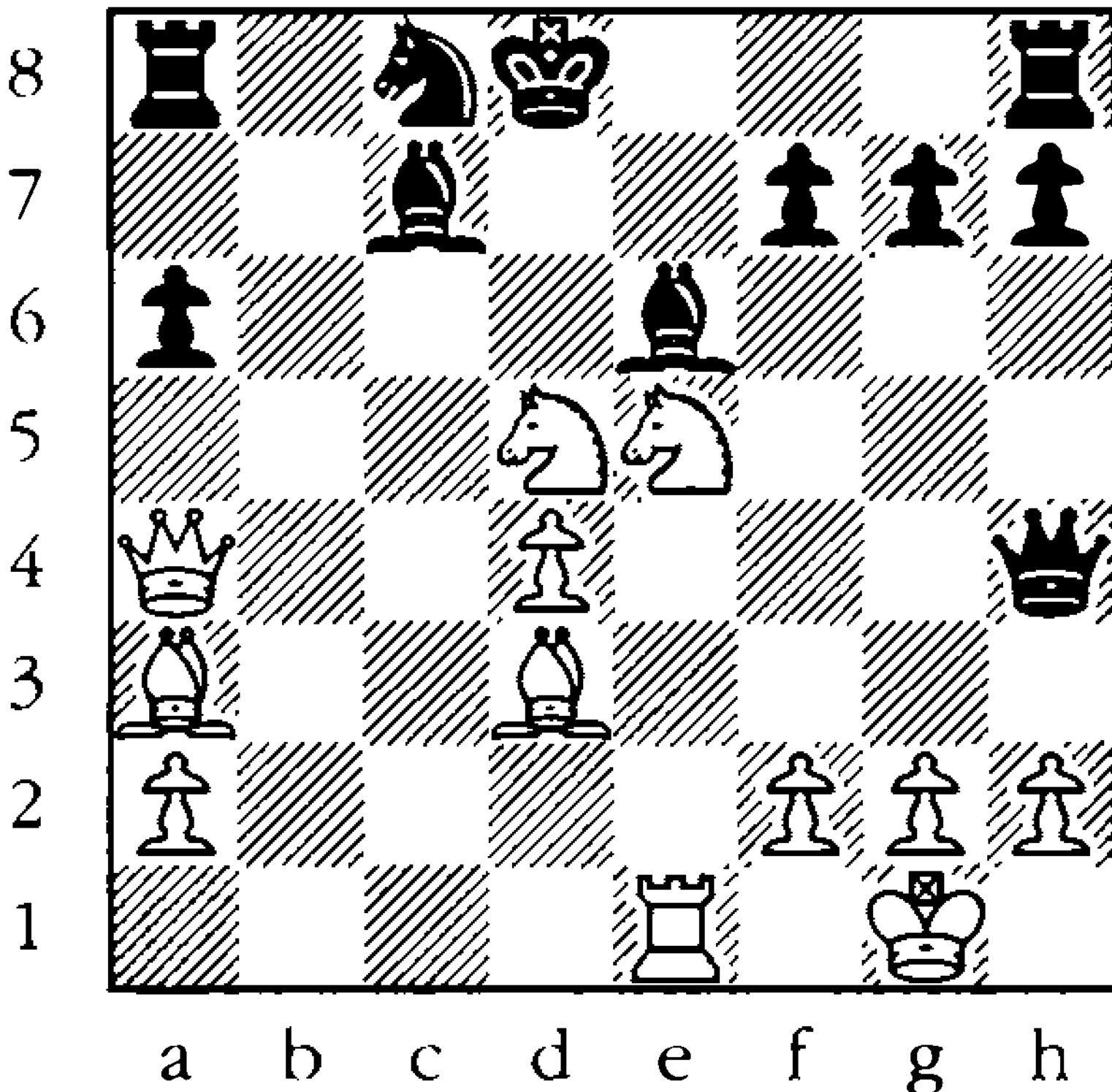
**Position number 148**

*White to play*

□ Blackburne ■ Smith

Brighton 1882

With the black king trapped, in the centre, White has a fierce attack. Can you spot his immediate kill?



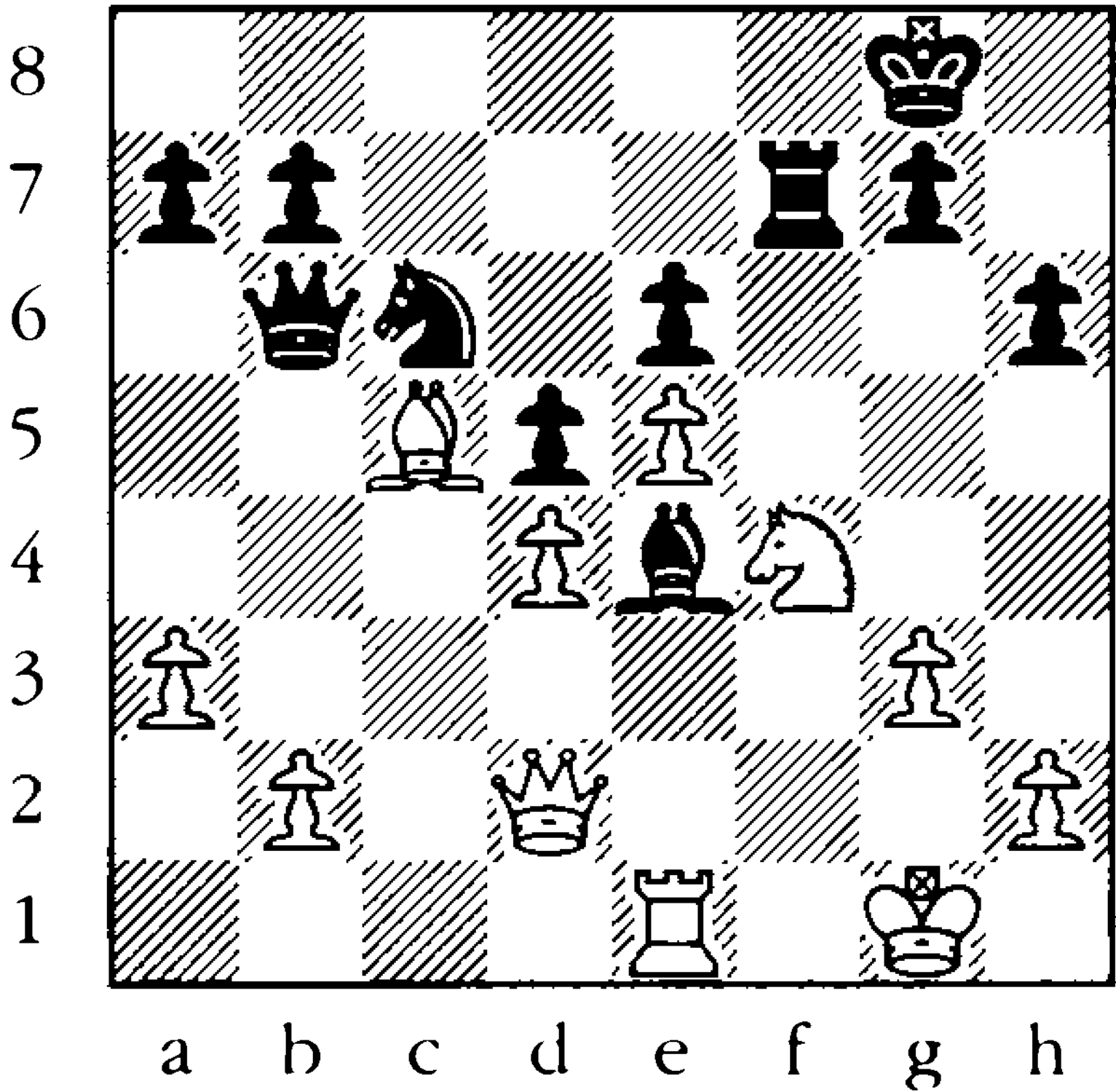
**Position number 149**

*Black to play*

□ Mayet ■ Kennedy

London 1851

Here Black alertly spotted an opportunity to win a key pawn. What did he play?



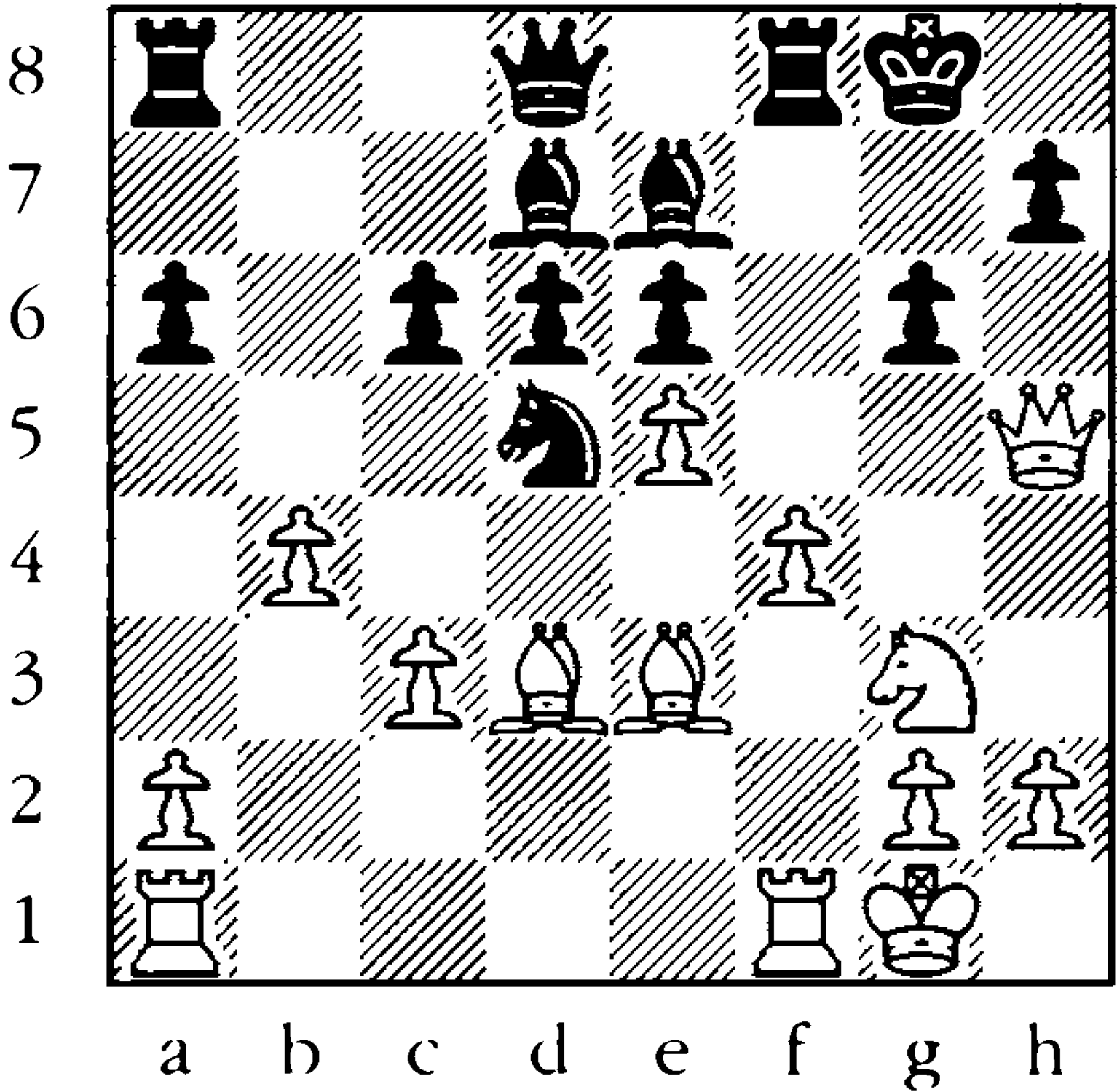
**Position number 151**

*White to play*

□ Kennedy ■ Staunton

Brighton 1844

How did White power his way through on the kingside to score a quick win?



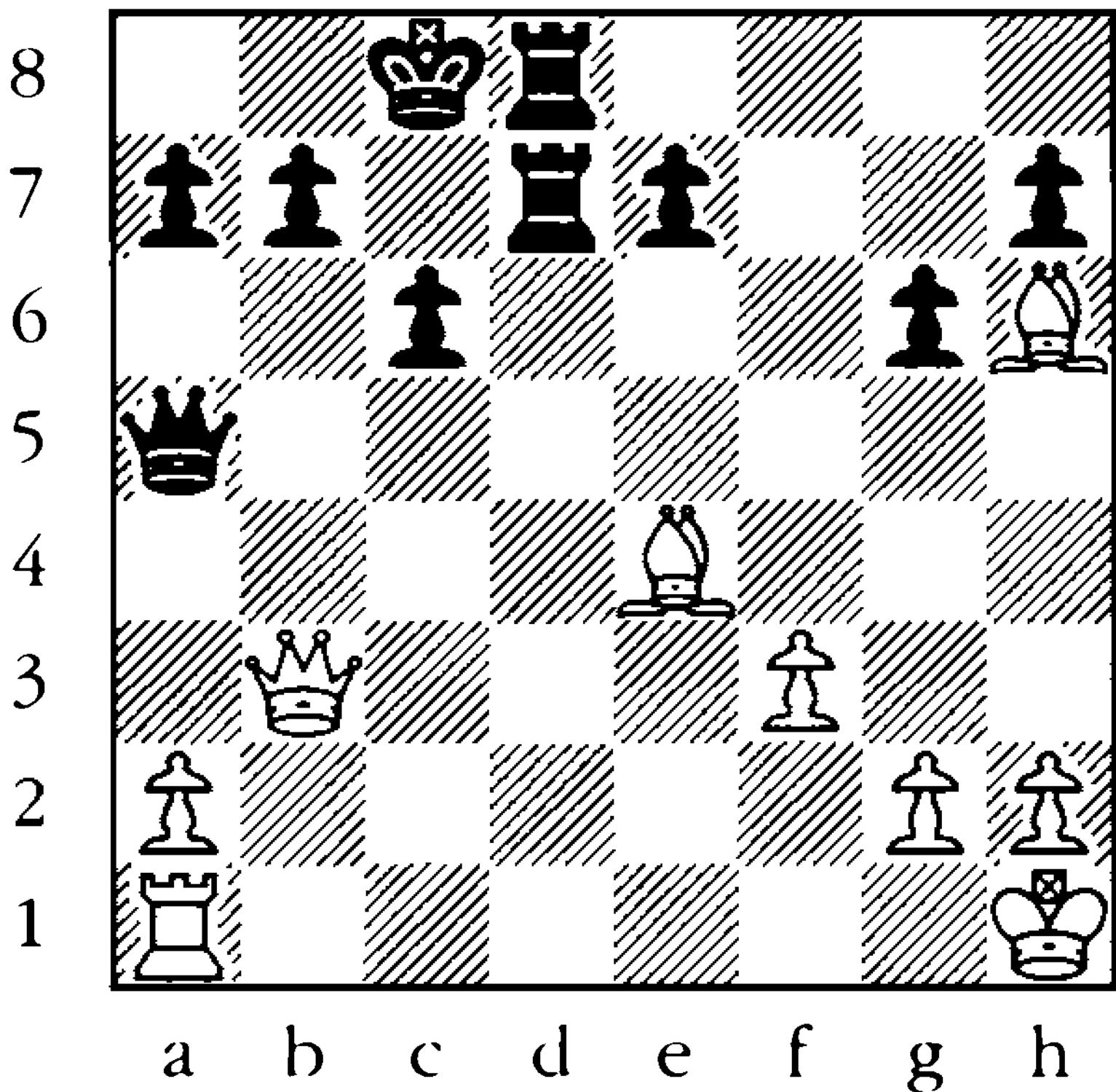
**Position number 150**

*Black to play*

□ Downer ■ Pierce

Sussex Championship 1884

Black finished off with a brilliant move, exploiting the weakness of White's back rank. can you see what he played?



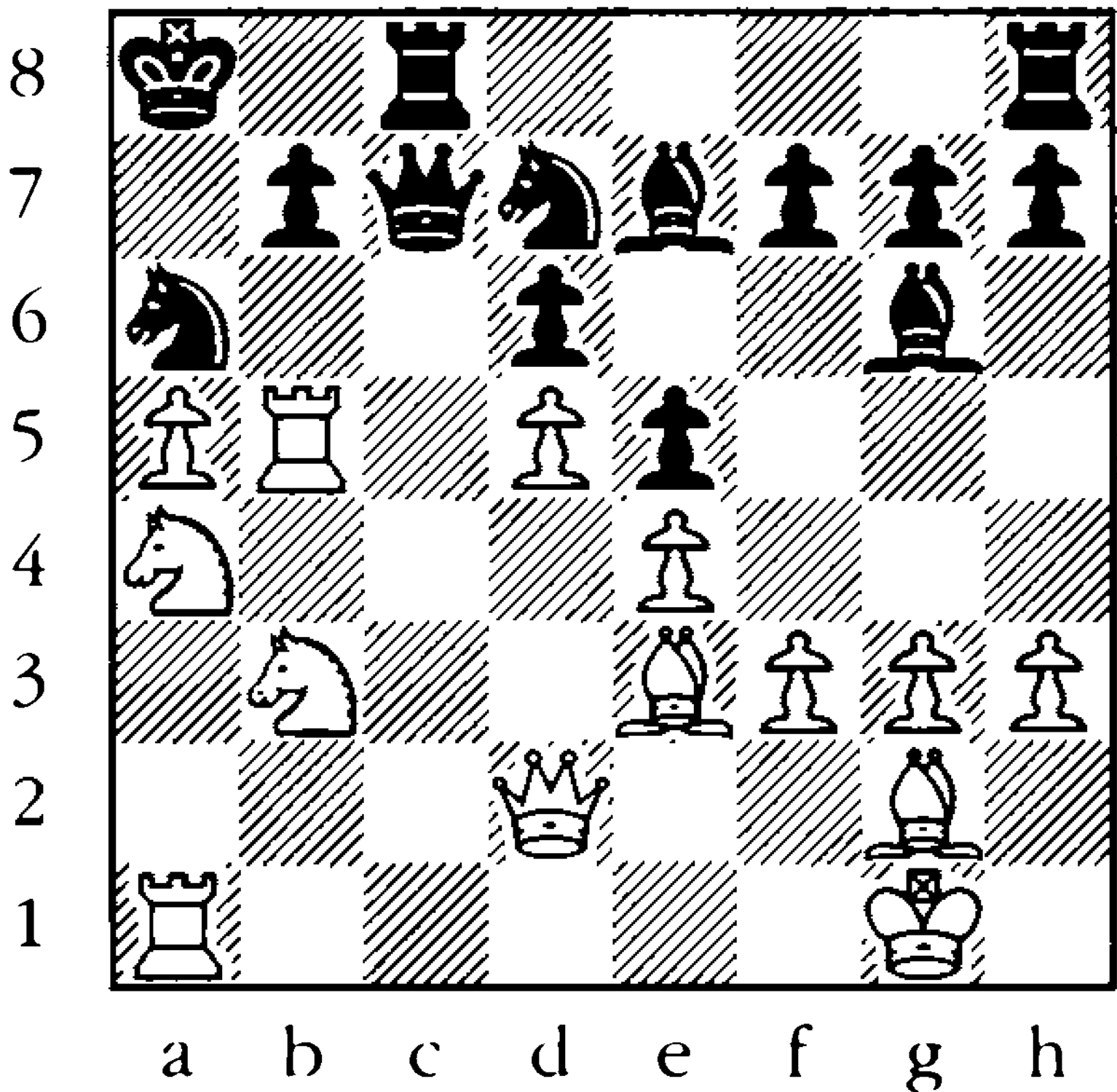
**Position number 152**

*White to play*

□ Alekhine ■ Janowski

New York 1924

White has created an enormous attack, completely unhindered by any black counterplay. How did White now crash through?





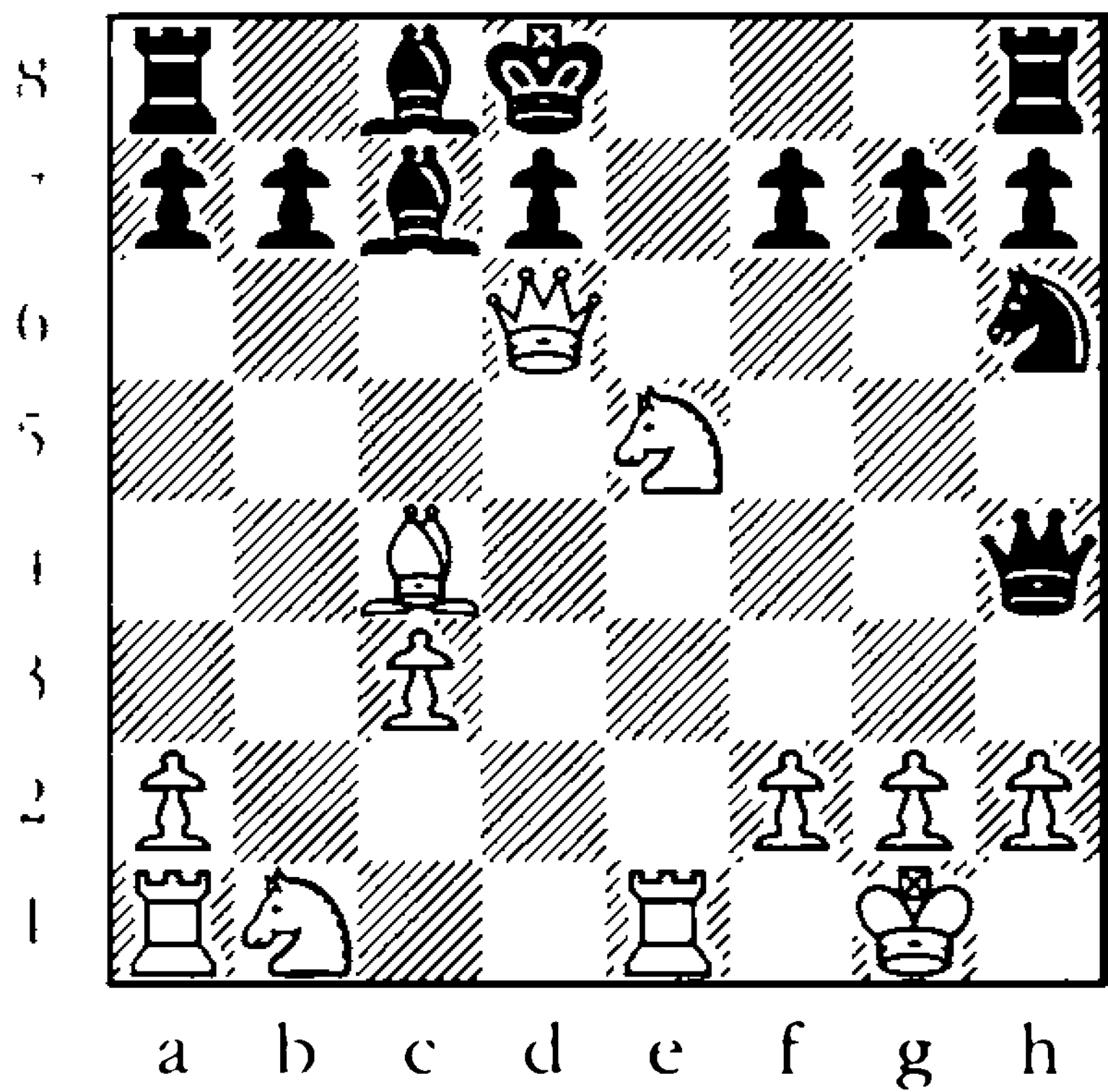
**Position number 153**

*White to play*

□ Schiffers ■ Jurewitsch

St. Petersburg 1892

White wants to play 1 Nxf7 mate, but the black knight on h6 prevents this possibility. How did White overcome this problem?



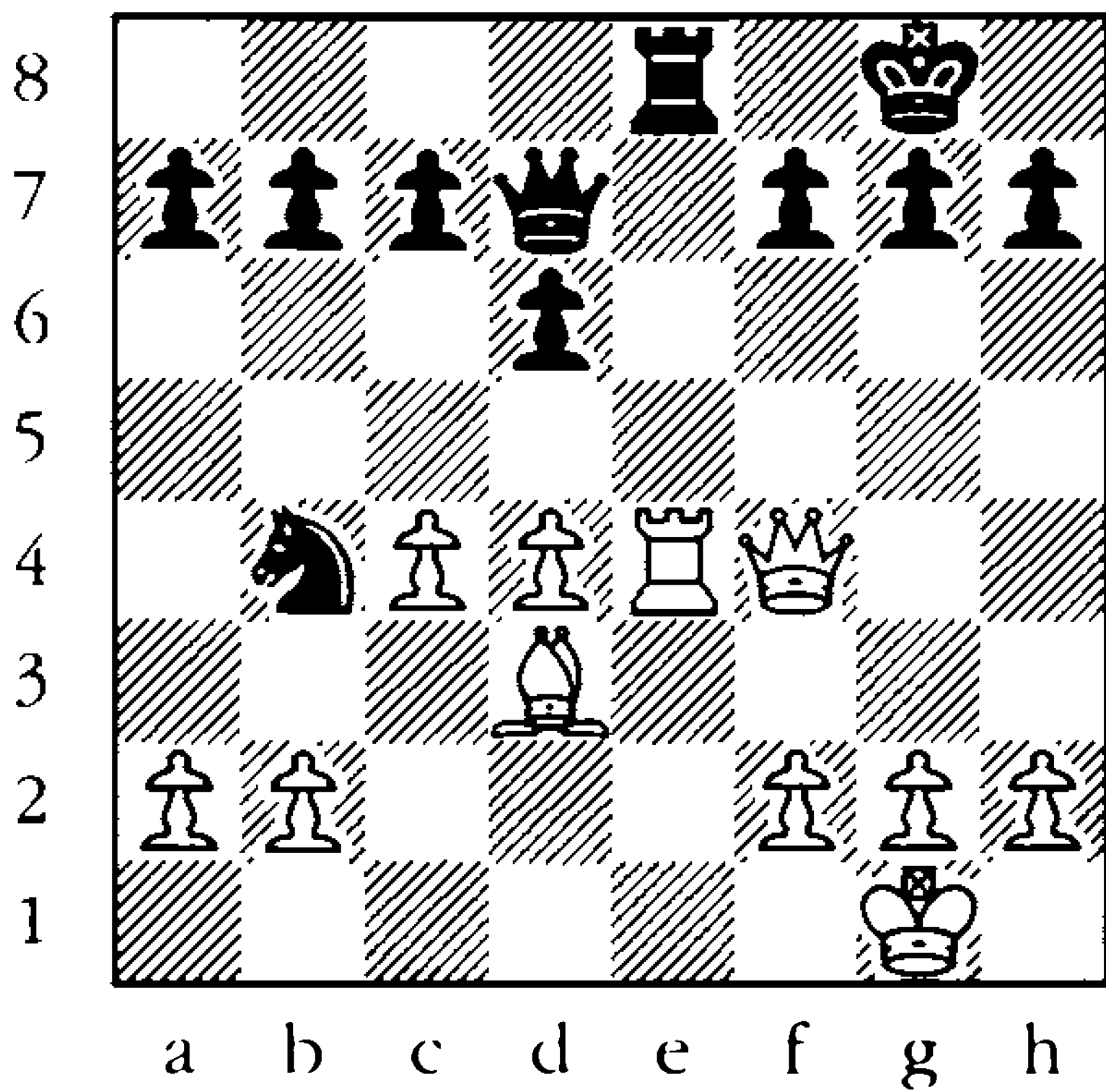
**Position number 155**

*White to play*

□ Nunn ■ Plaskett

London 1986

In this innocuous-looking position, White found a neat move which won the game instantly. Can you see what he played?



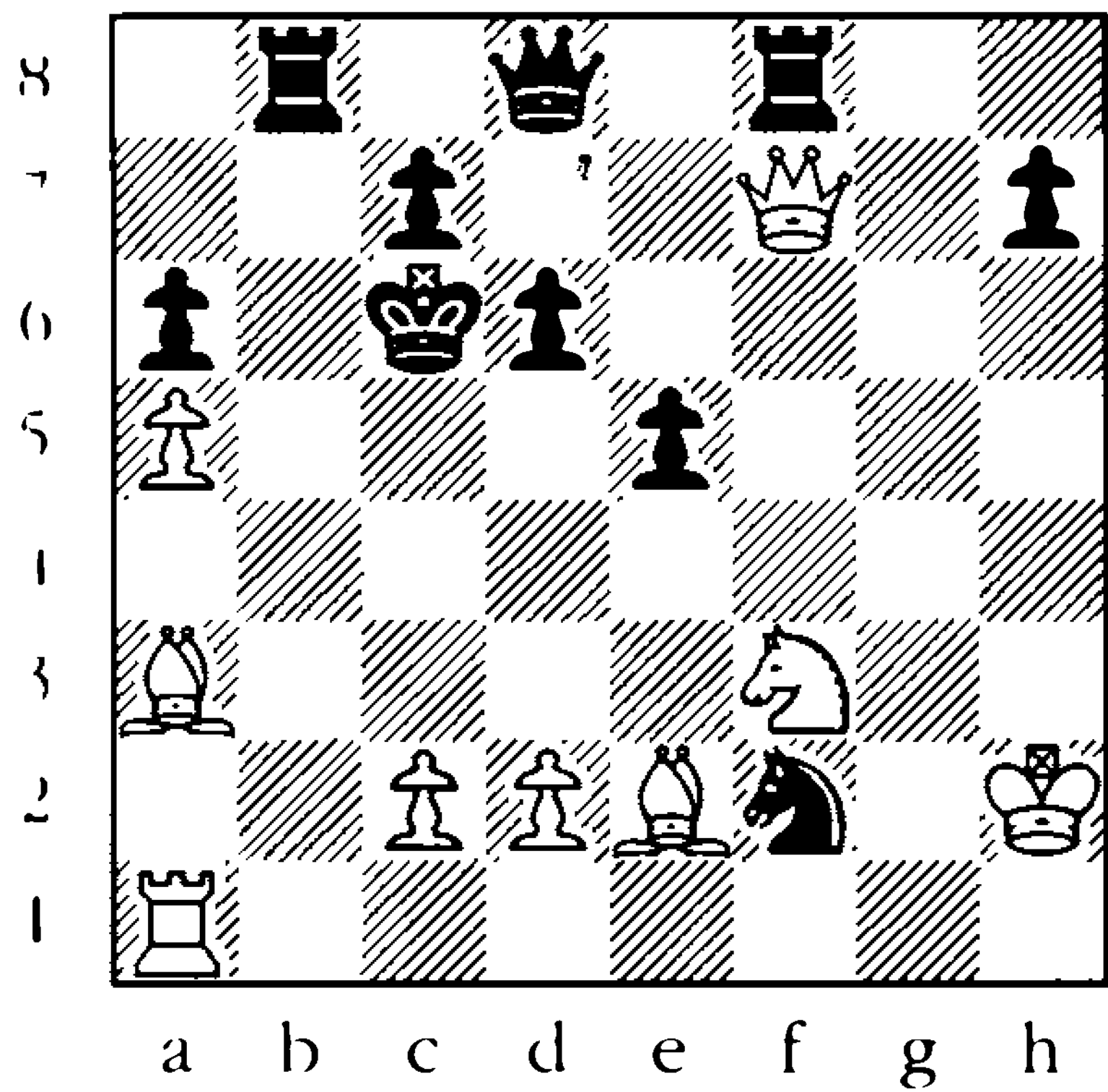
**Position number 154**

*White to play*

□ Keene ■ Bond

Simultaneous display 1995

How does White exploit the exposed situation of the black king to force a quick checkmate?



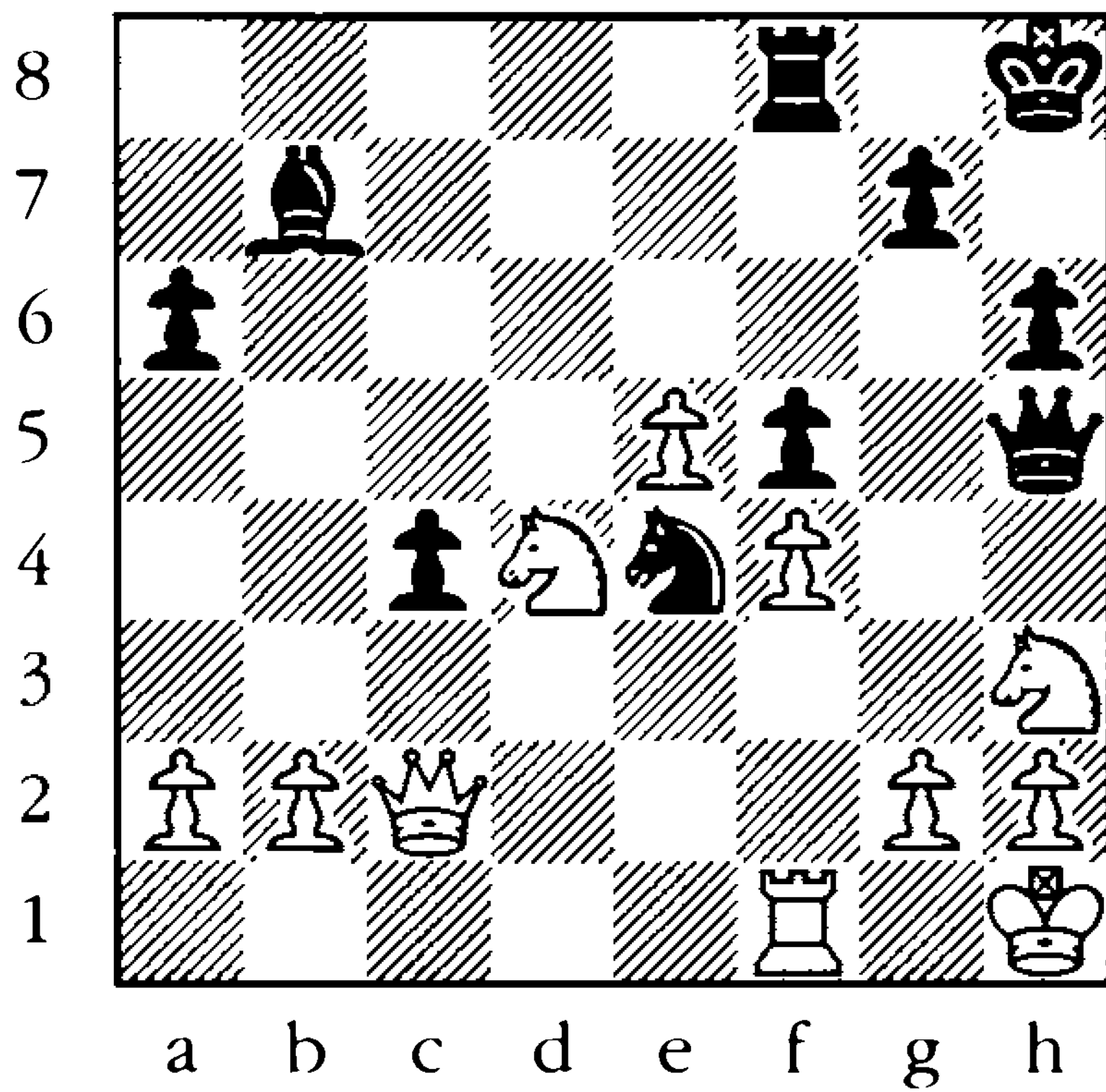
**Position number 156**

*Black to play*

□ Torres ■ Alekhine

Seville 1922

Black has a very powerful bishop on the long diagonal leading to White's king. How did he make the most of this?



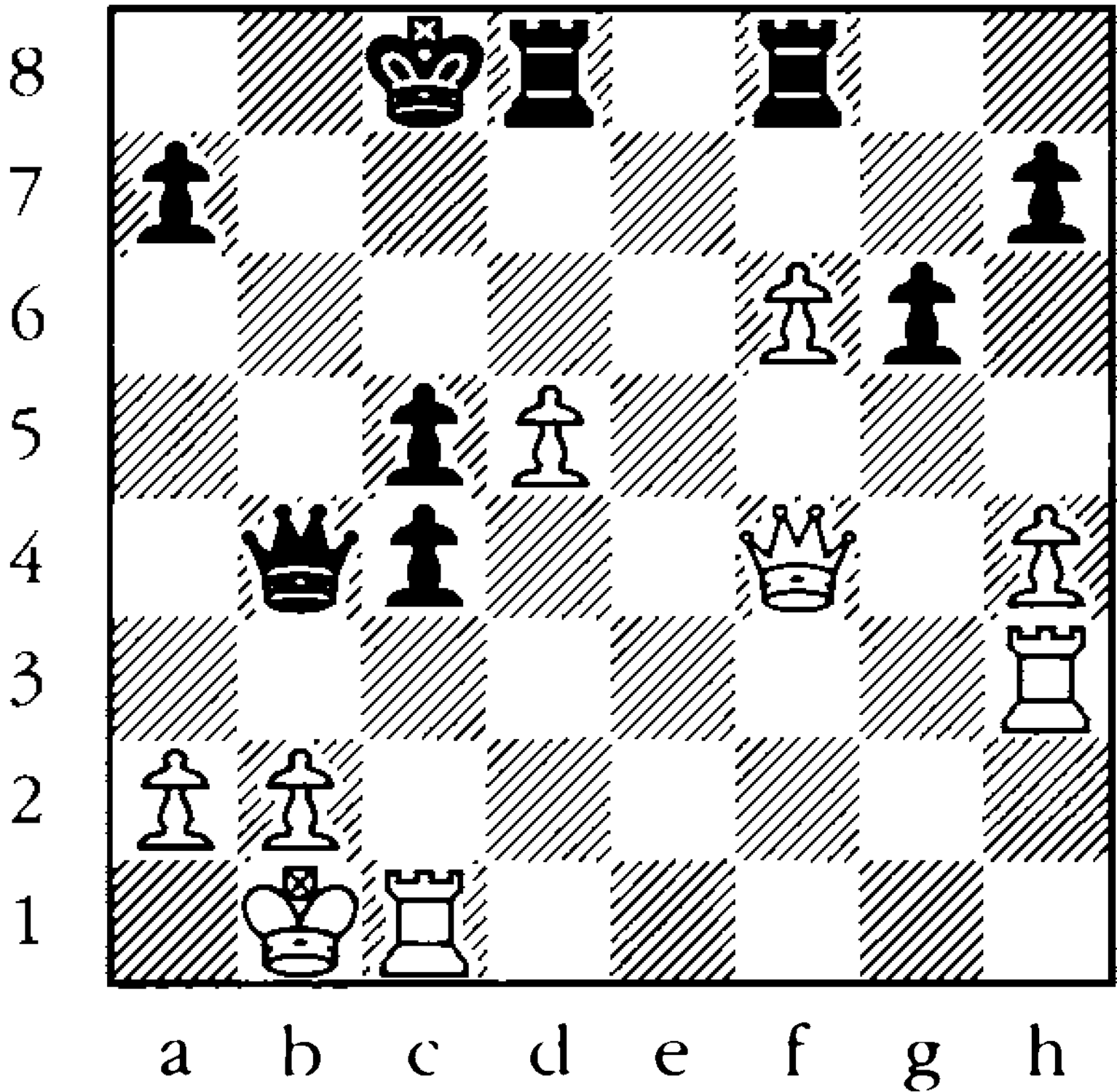
**Position number 157**

*White to play*

□ Klaman ■ Lisitsin

Leningrad 1937

The black king is exposed but White has to find a way to get his major pieces into the action. Can you see how he did this?



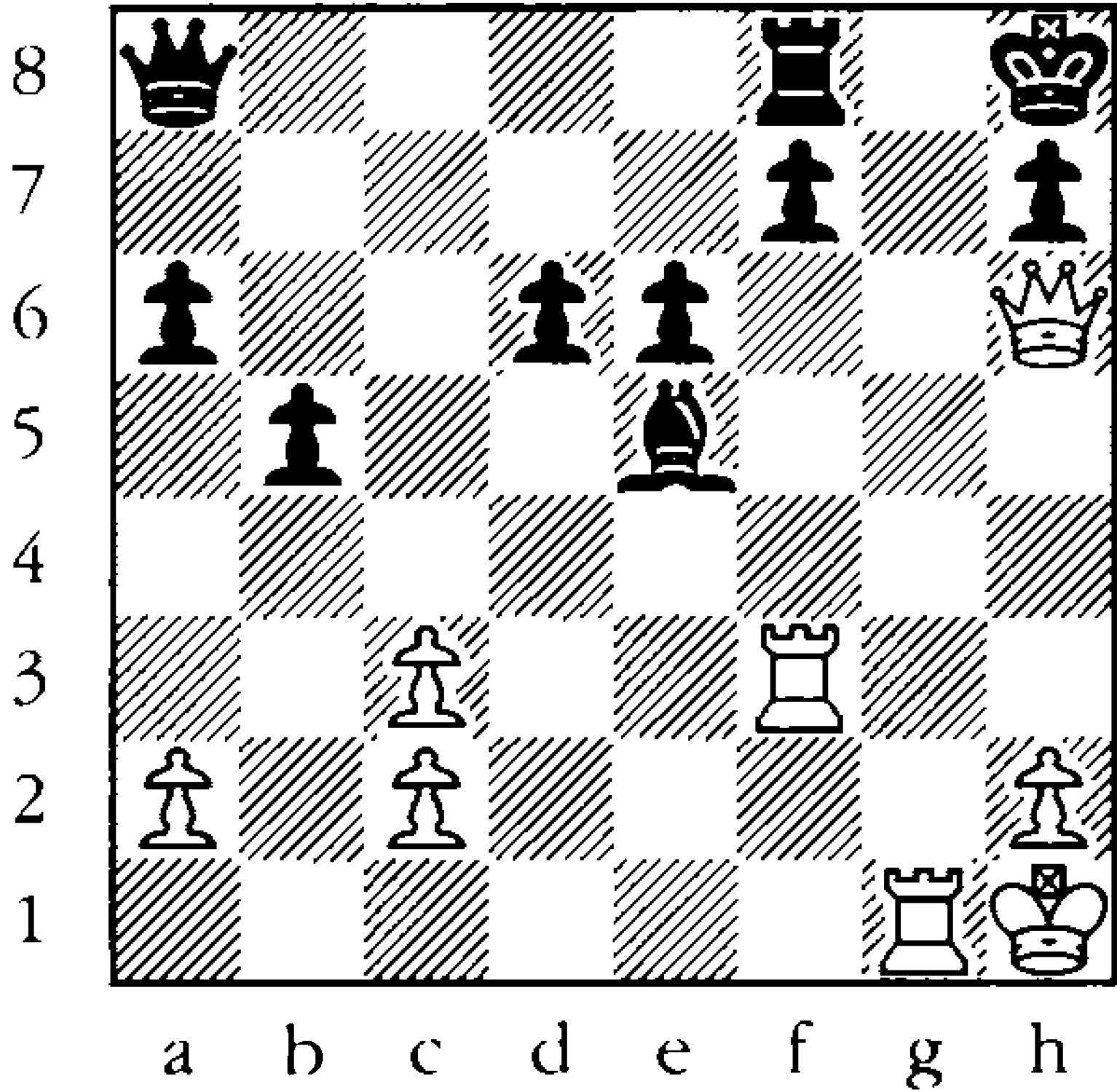
**Position number 159**

*White to play*

□ Soultanbeieff ■ Colle

Antwerp 1926

The black king is horribly exposed but White is currently hampered by the pin on his rook on f3. How did White deal with this problem?



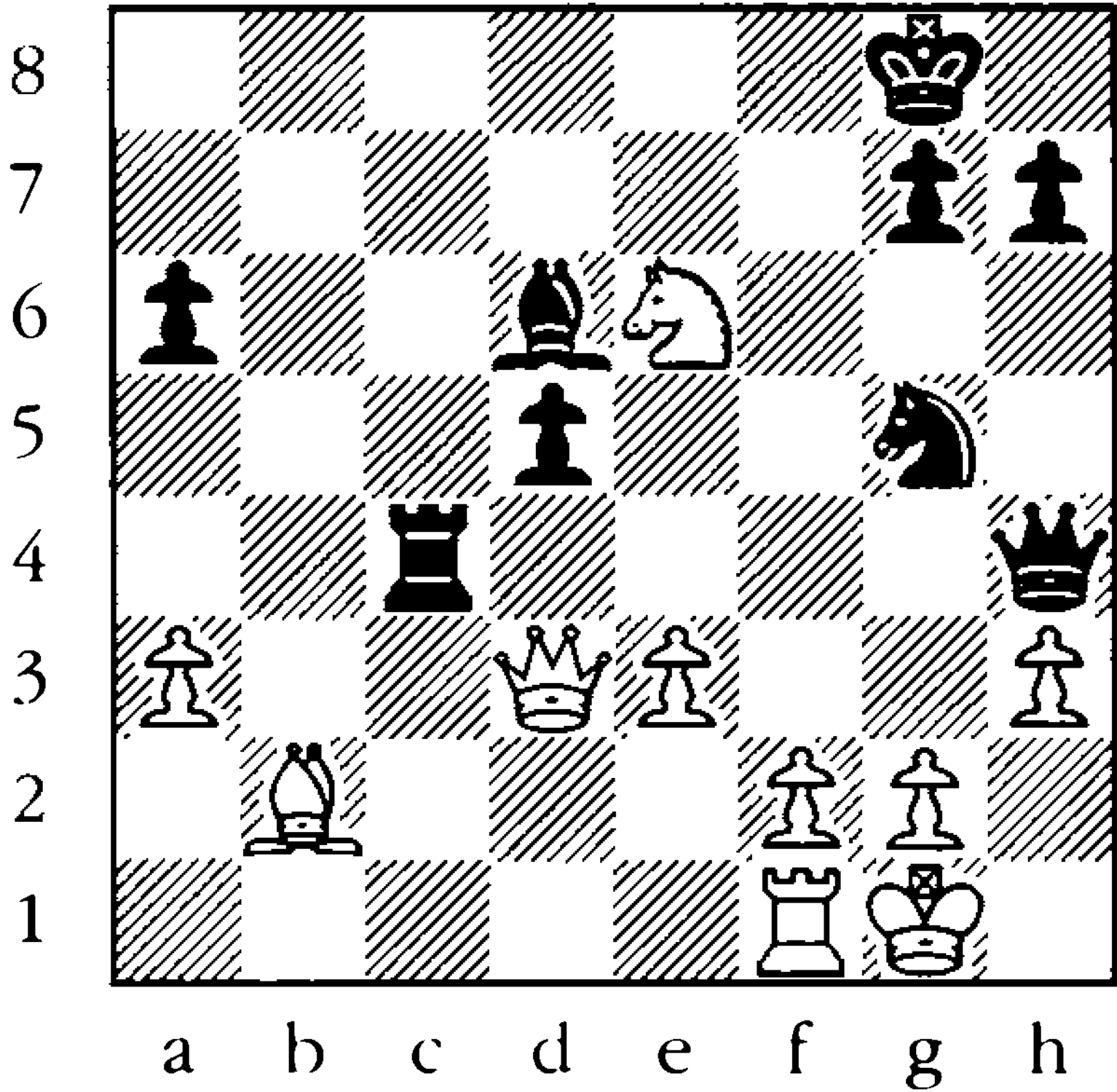
**Position number 158**

*Black to play*

□ Cochrane ■ Staunton

London 1842

After 1 ... Nxe6 2 Qxd5 the black pieces are very exposed. However, White had a shock in store. How did Black continue?



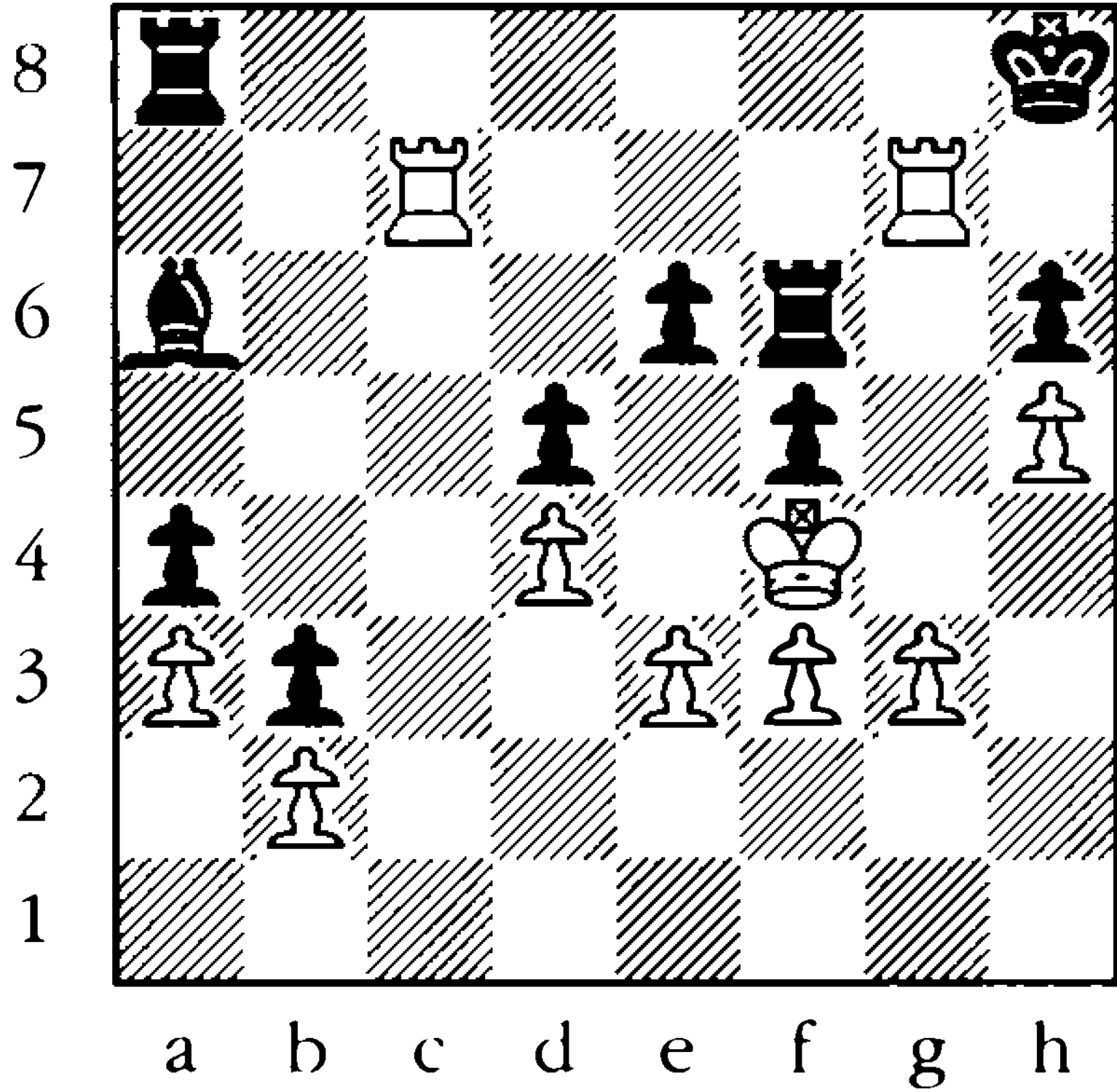
**Position number 160**

*White to play*

□ Alekhine ■ Yates

London 1922

Doubled rooks on the seventh can be enormously powerful. Here Alekhine wins quickly despite being a piece in arrears. How?





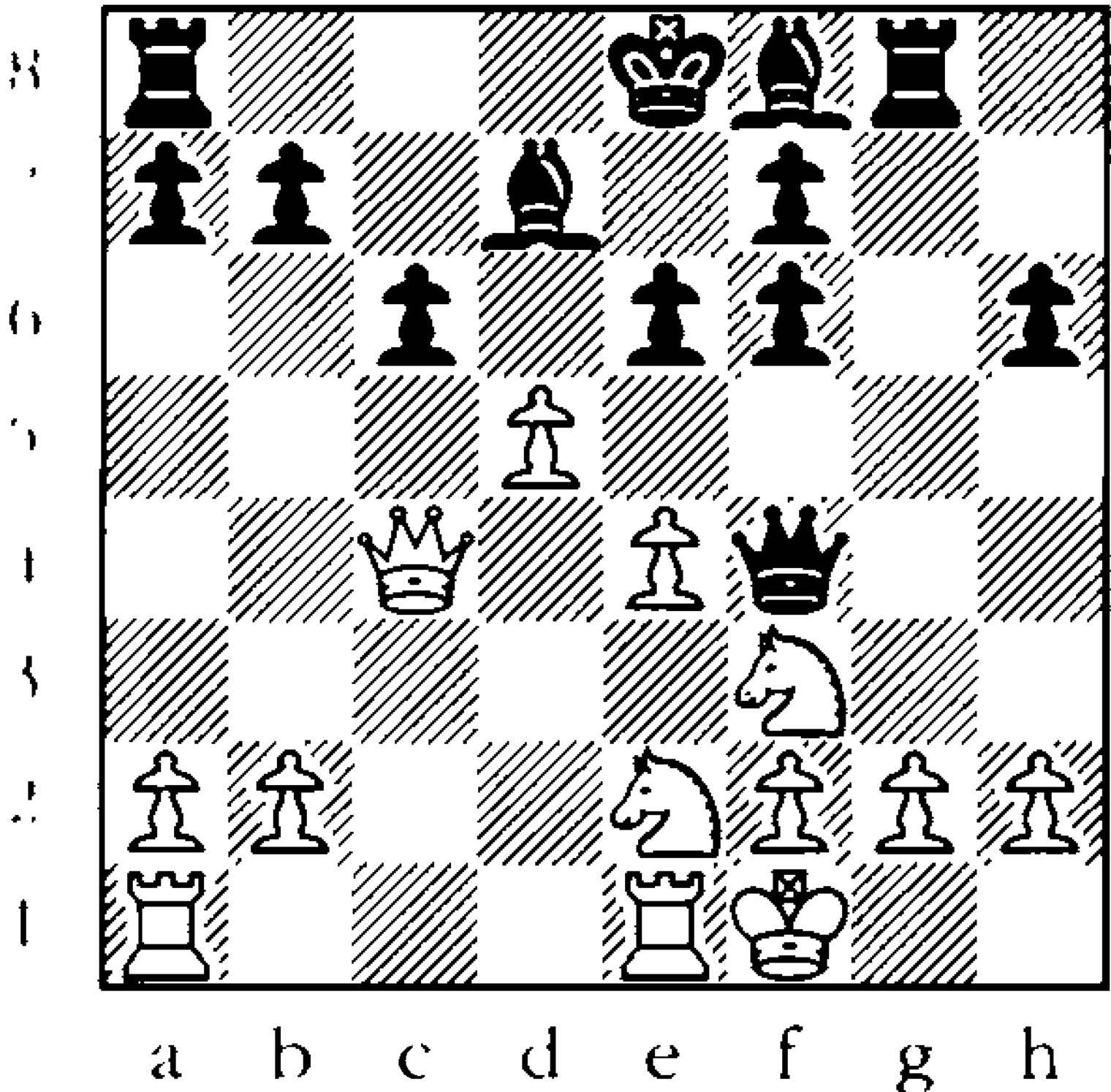
**Position number 161**

*Black to play*

| ] Peterson ■ Skula

Riga 1950

It looks as if the black queen must retreat, but Black spotted an opportunity for a clever combination. What did he play?



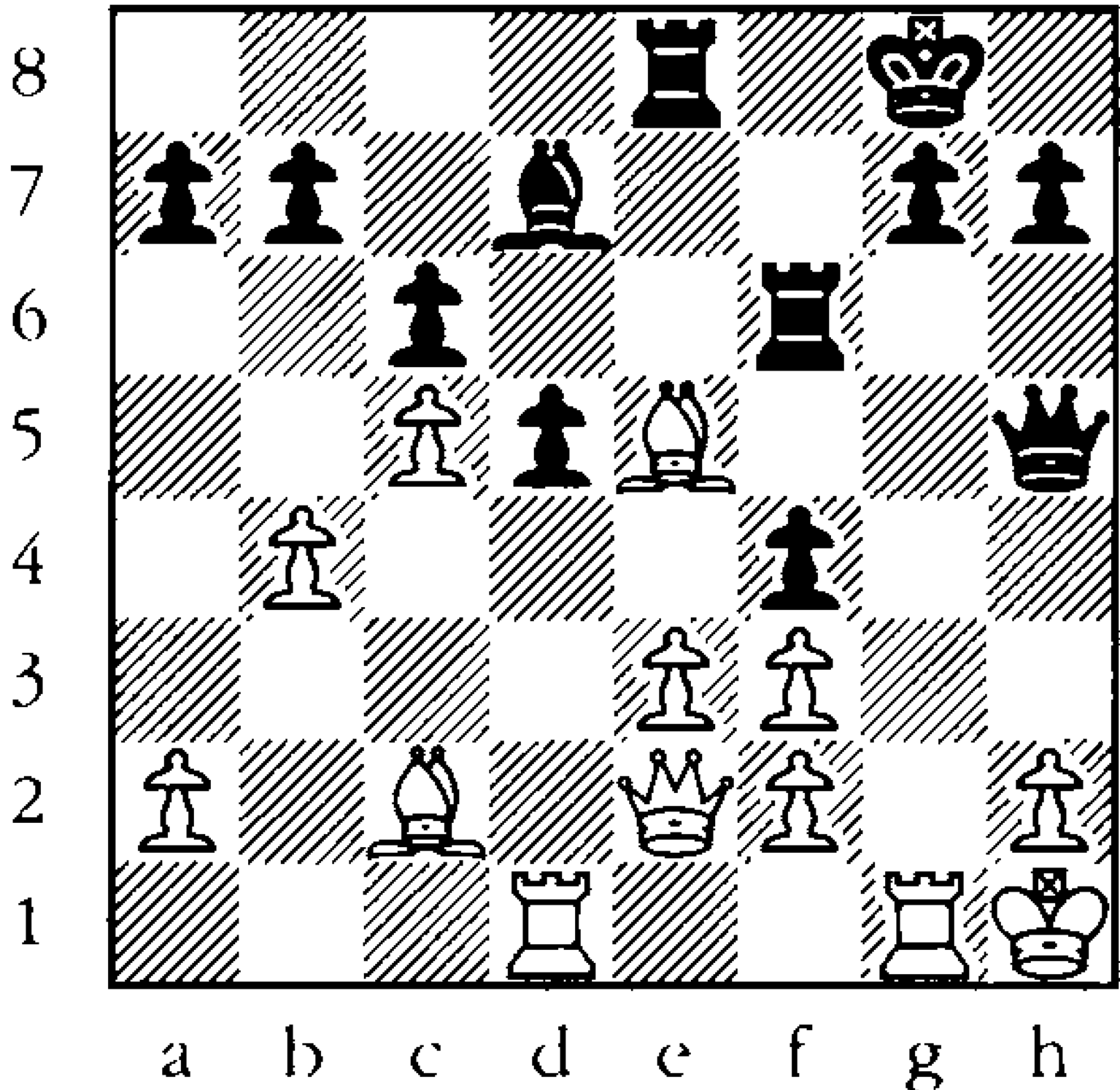
**Position number 163**

*Black to play*

□ Burn ■ Teichmann

Hastings 1895

Thanks to the open lines on the kingside Black has an immediate winning coup. Can you see it?



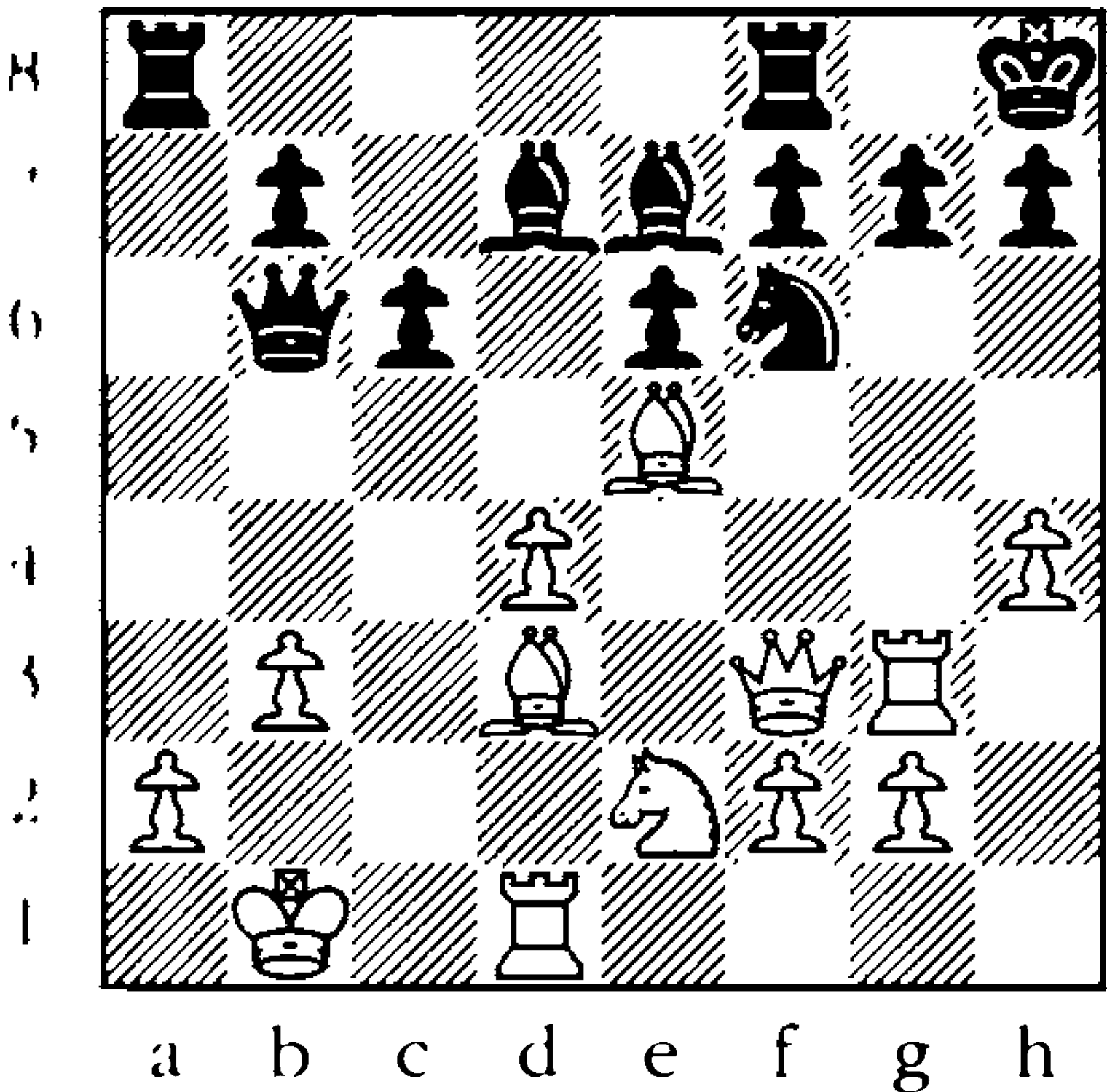
**Position number 162**

*White to play*

□ Radulov ■ Soderborg

Helsinki 1961

White's bishops, queen and rook are all directed at the black kingside. How did he make the most of this concentration of force?



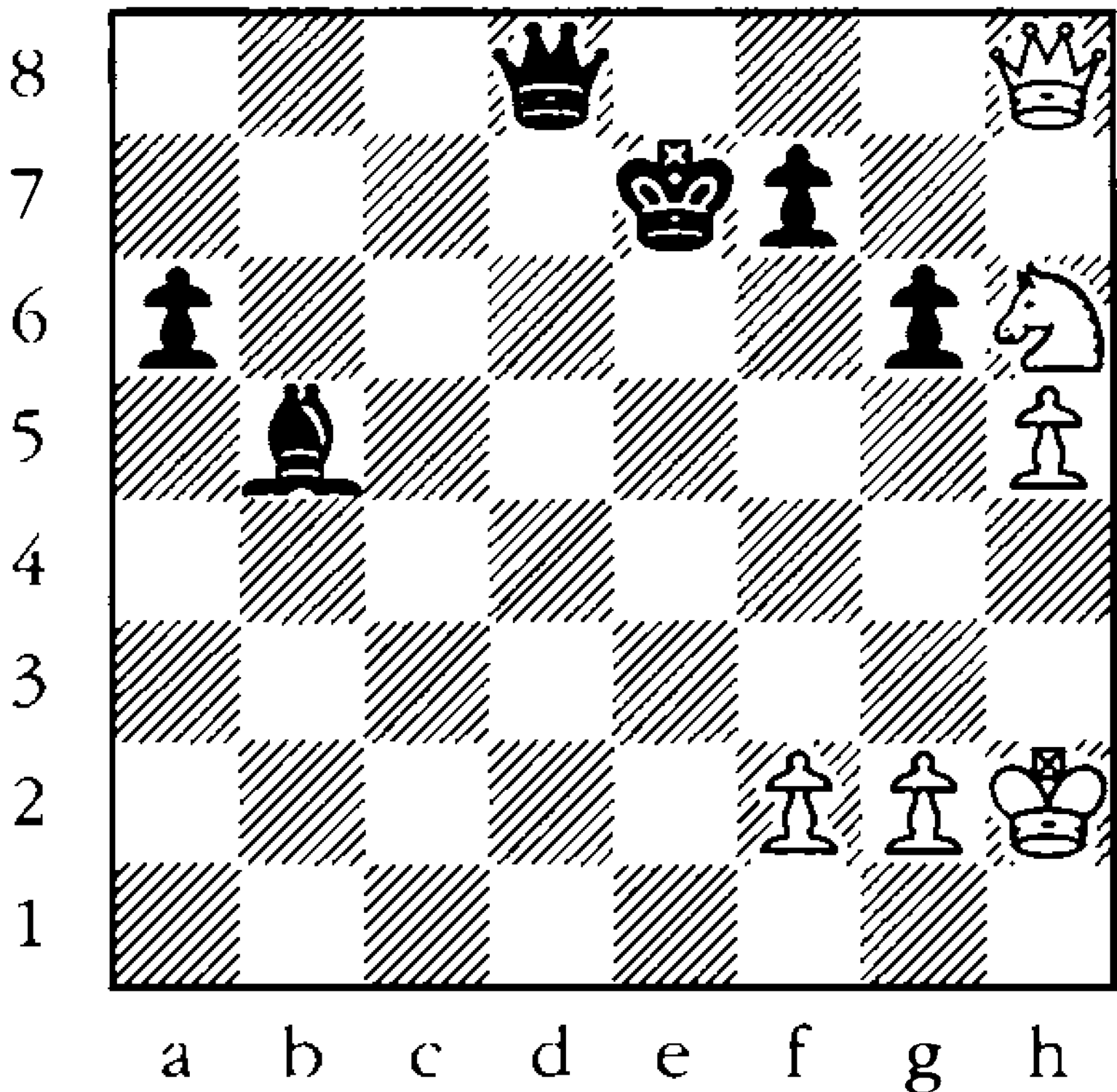
**Position number 164**

*White to play*

□ From ■ Hoi

Veilby 1976

White could play 1 Qxd8+ Kxd8 2 Nxf7+ and 3 hxc6, but Black's a-pawn would then be dangerous. How can White do better?



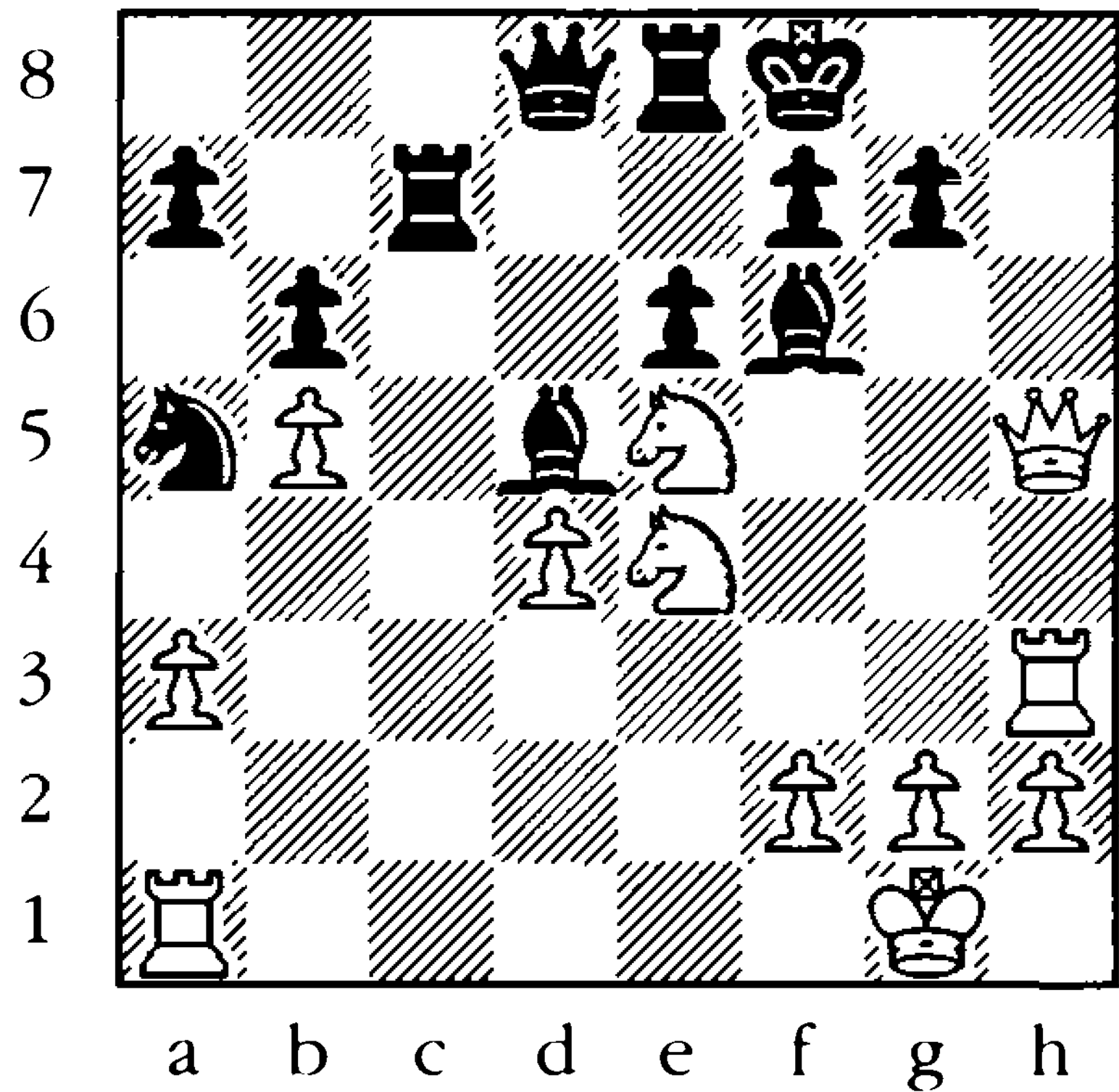
**Position number 165**

*White to play*

□ Kaidanov ■ Anand

Moscow 1987

White has already sacrificed a piece to weaken the black king's defences. How did he now finish off with a further sacrifice?



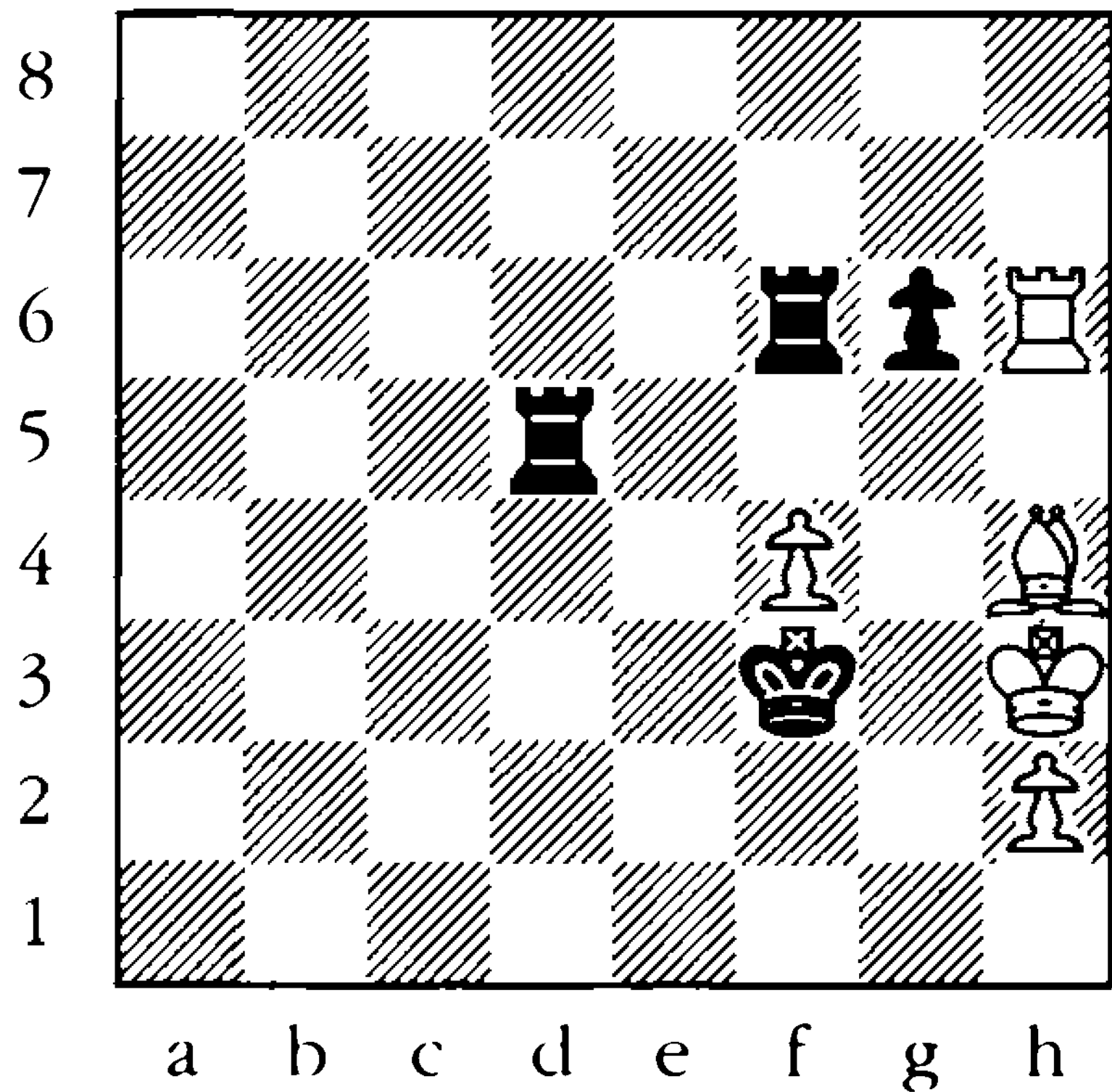
**Position number 167**

*Black to play*

□ Van der Wiel ■ Van Wely

Brussels 1993

Here Black found a brilliant way to exploit the cramped position of the white king. What did he play?



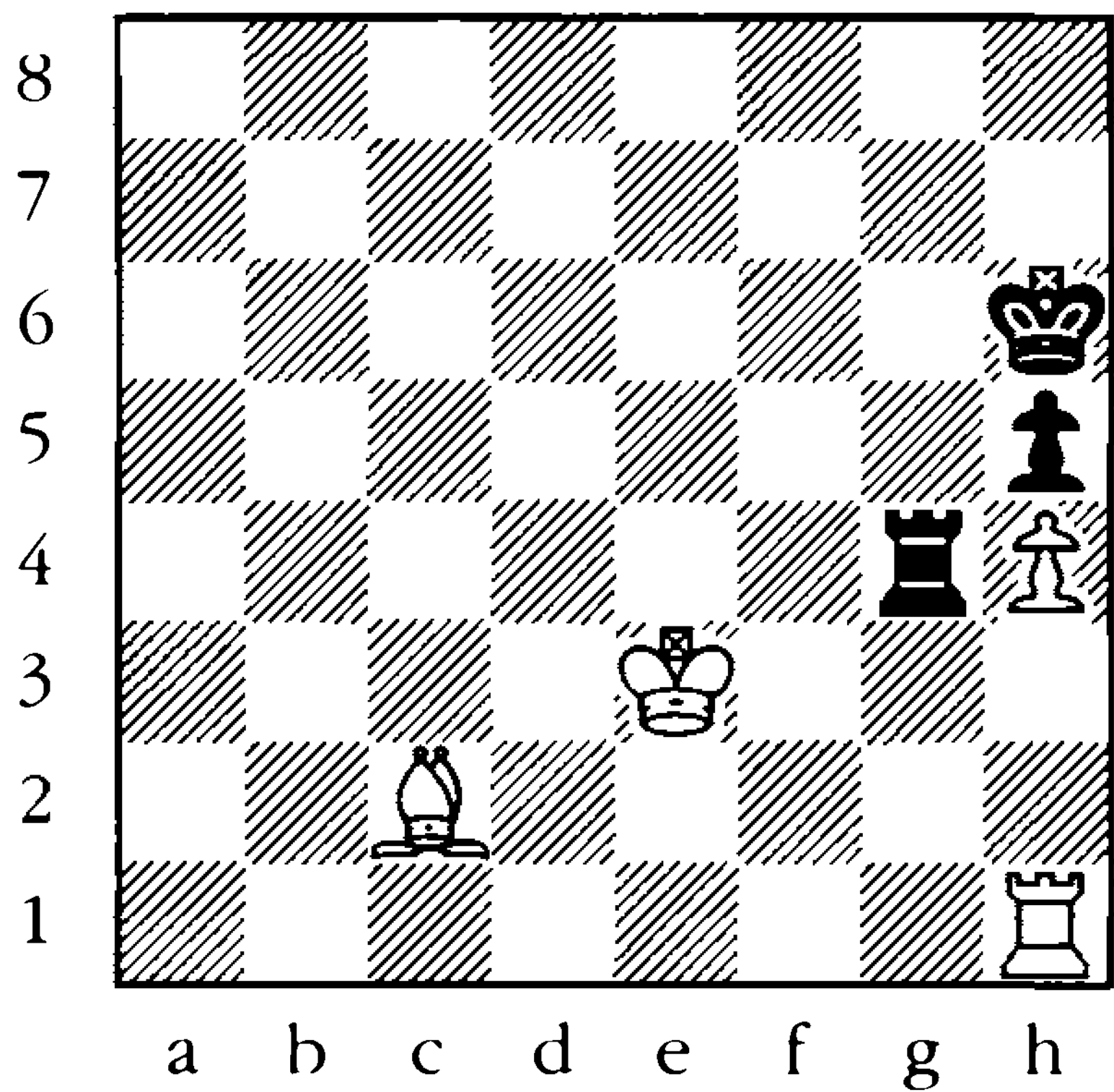
**Position number 166**

*Black to play*

□ Grabarczyk ■ Mackiejewski

Poland 1993

In general White's extra bishop should be sufficient to win, but here Black found a clever way to save the day. What did he play?



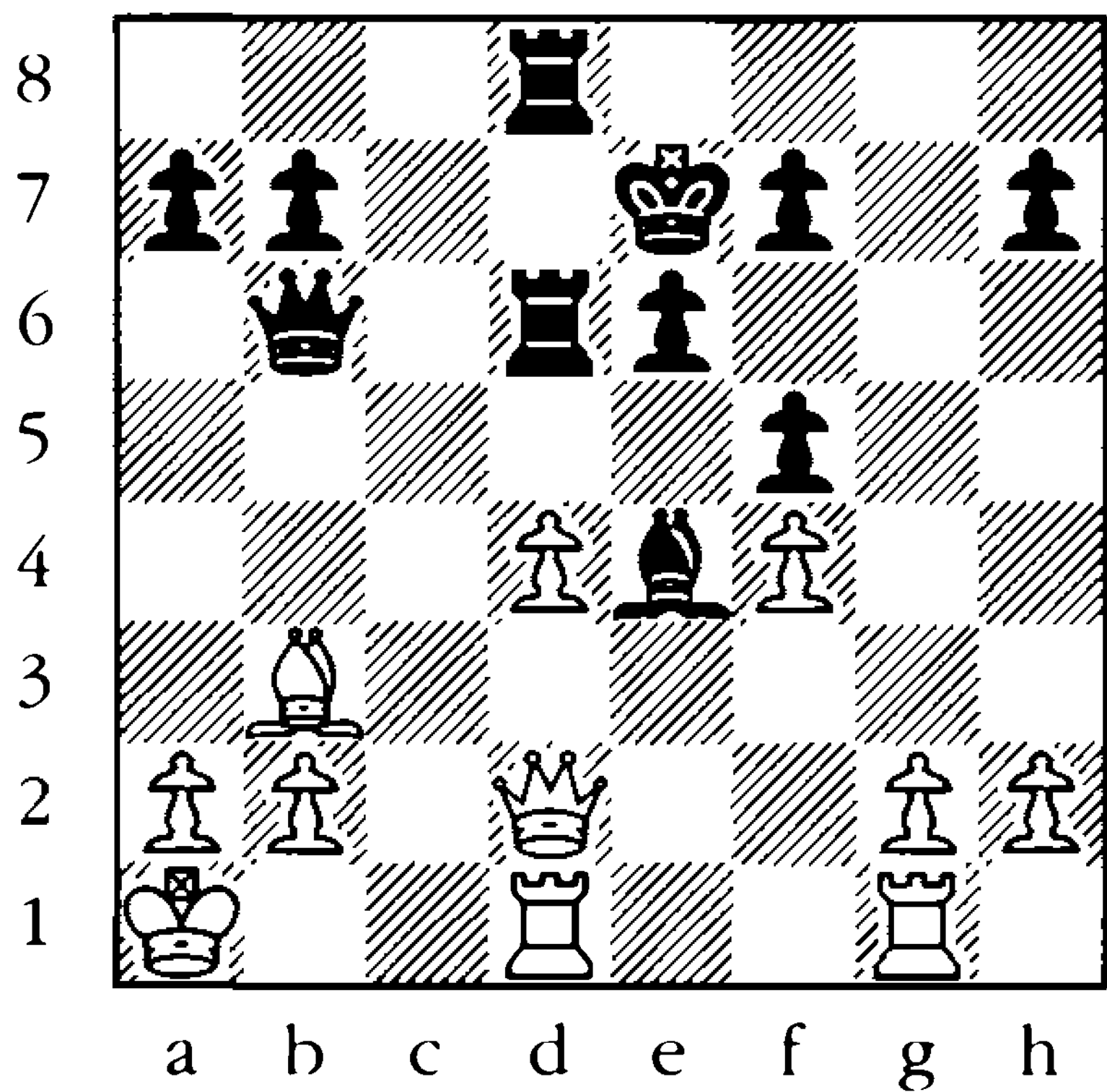
**Position number 168**

*Black to play*

□ Hartikainen ■ Lyrberg

Gausdal 1994

Black could win a pawn here by capturing on d4. However, he found something much stronger. What did he play?





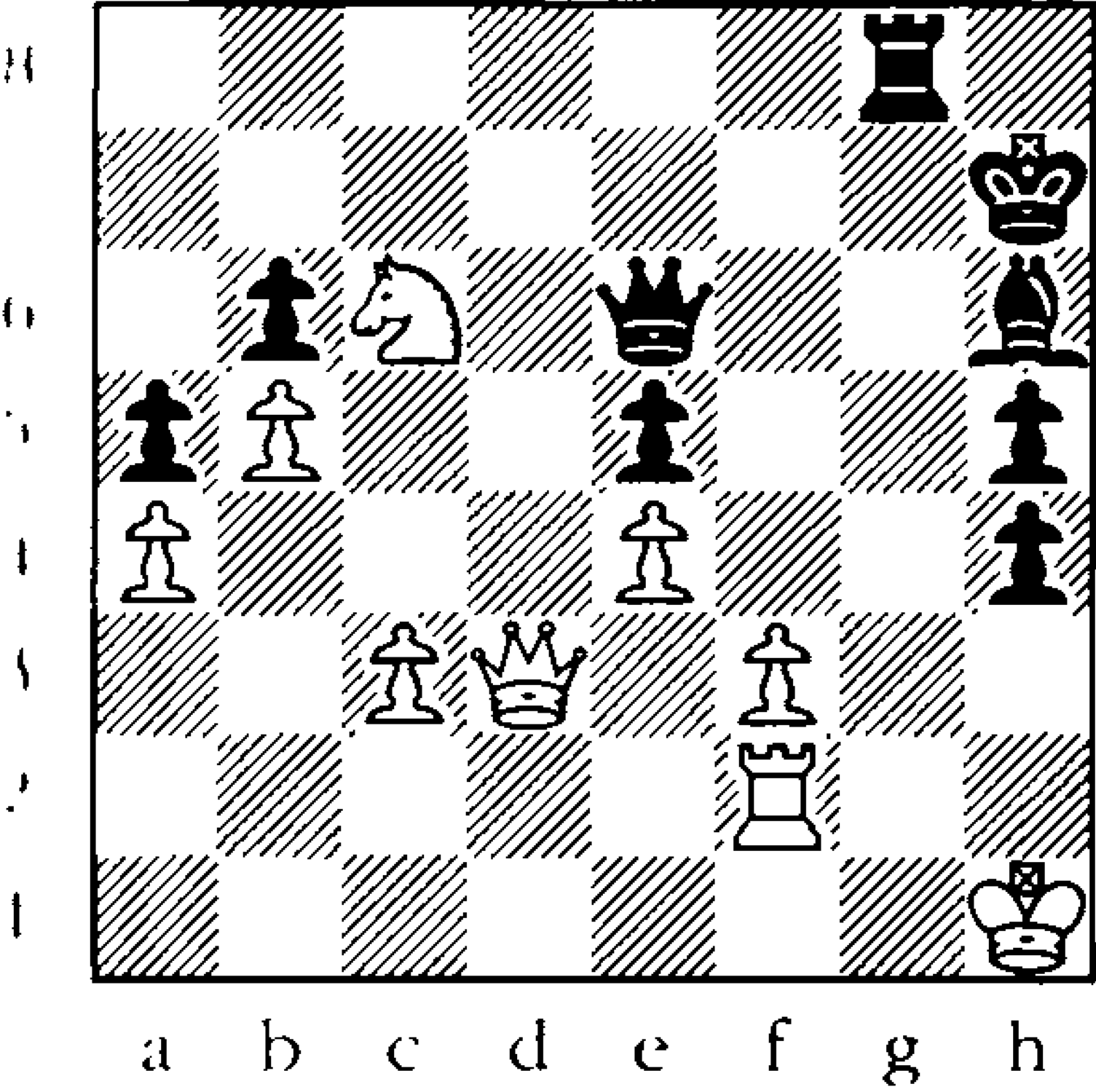
**Position number 169**

*Black to play*

| | Martens ■ Piket

Eindhoven 1993

Black would like to play 1 ... Qh3+ but 2 Rh2 is an adequate response. How can Black improve on this?



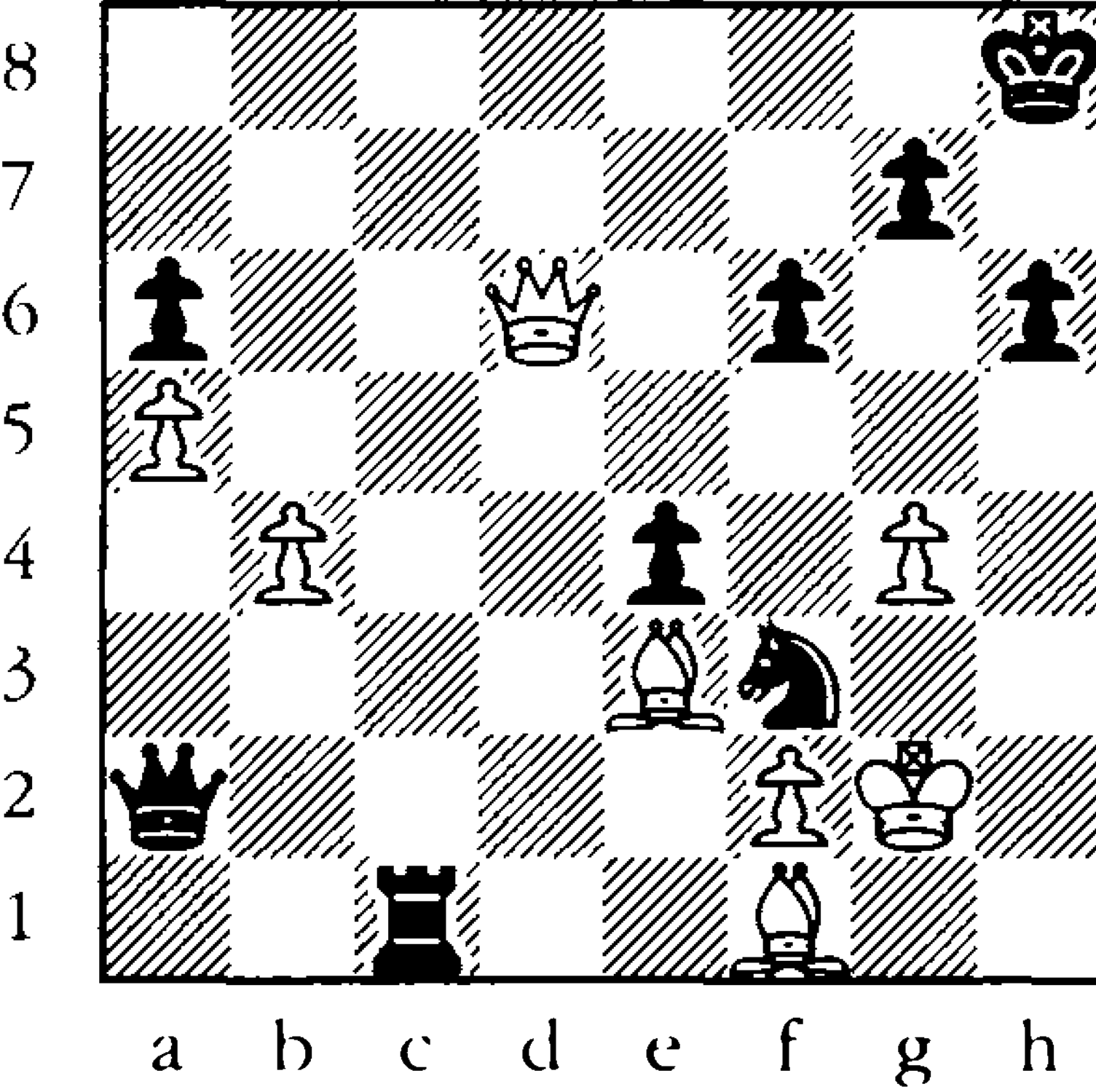
**Position number 171**

*Black to play*

□ Steinitz ■ Lasker

World Championship 1896

Despite his material deficit White's bishops might make a force in the long run. How did Black eliminate any doubts about the outcome?



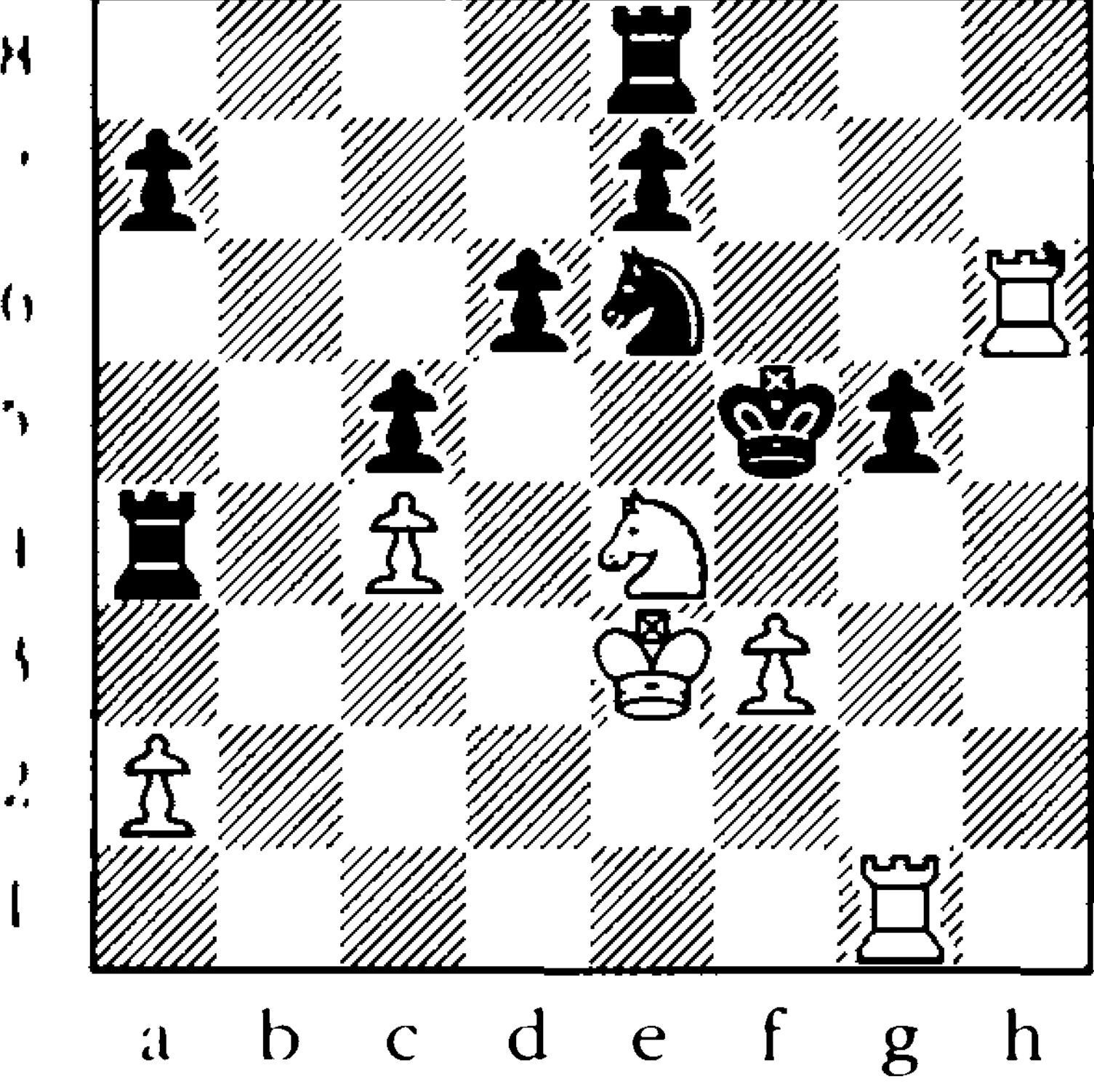
**Position number 170**

*White to play*

□ Kras ■ Van Easton

Philadelphia 1992

Although Black is two pawns up, his king is very short of squares. How did White continue?



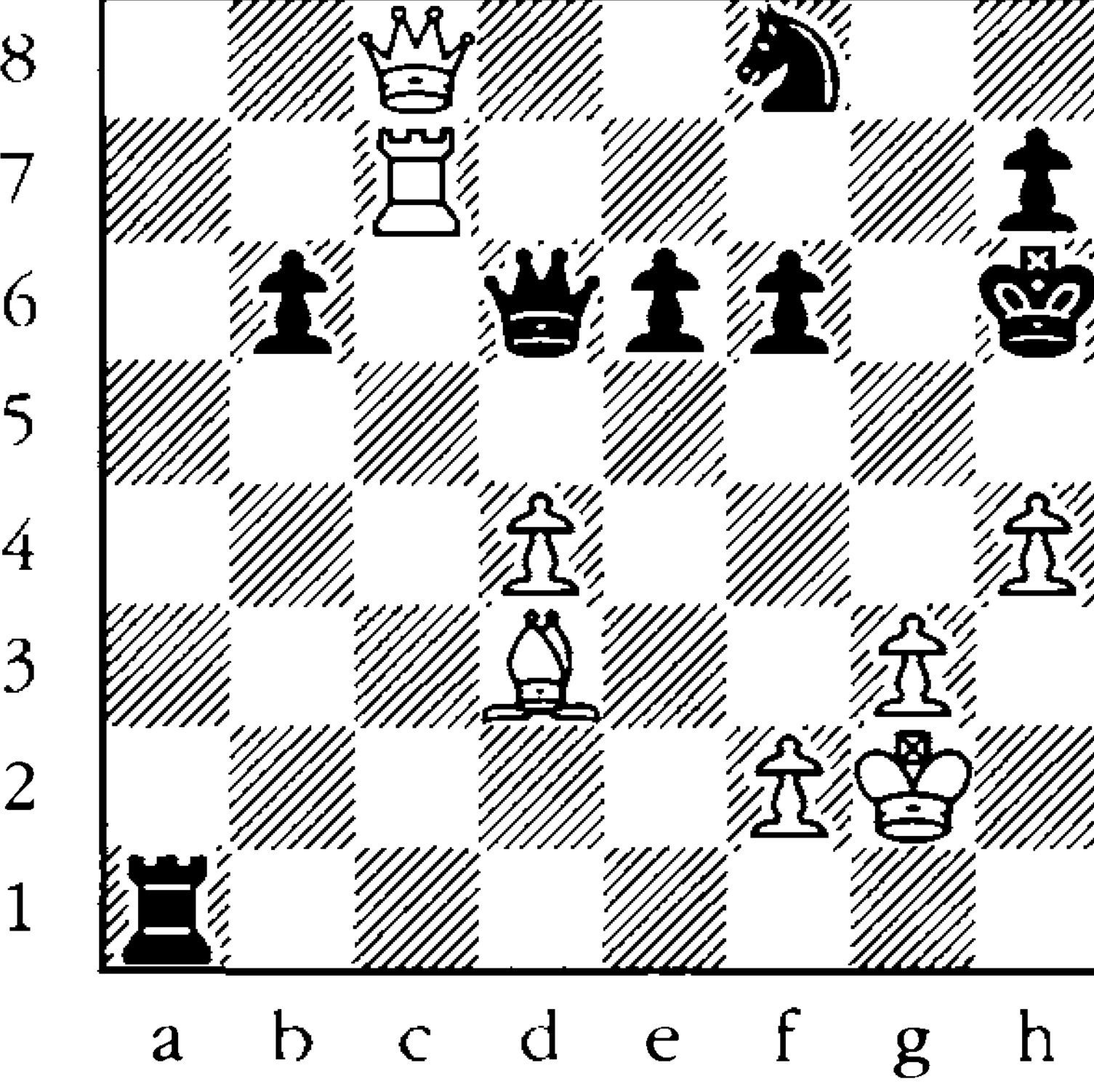
**Position number 172**

*White to play*

□ Capablanca ■ Lasker

World Championship 1921

Capablanca was renowned for his almost flawless technical play, but here he demonstrates his sharp tactical ability...



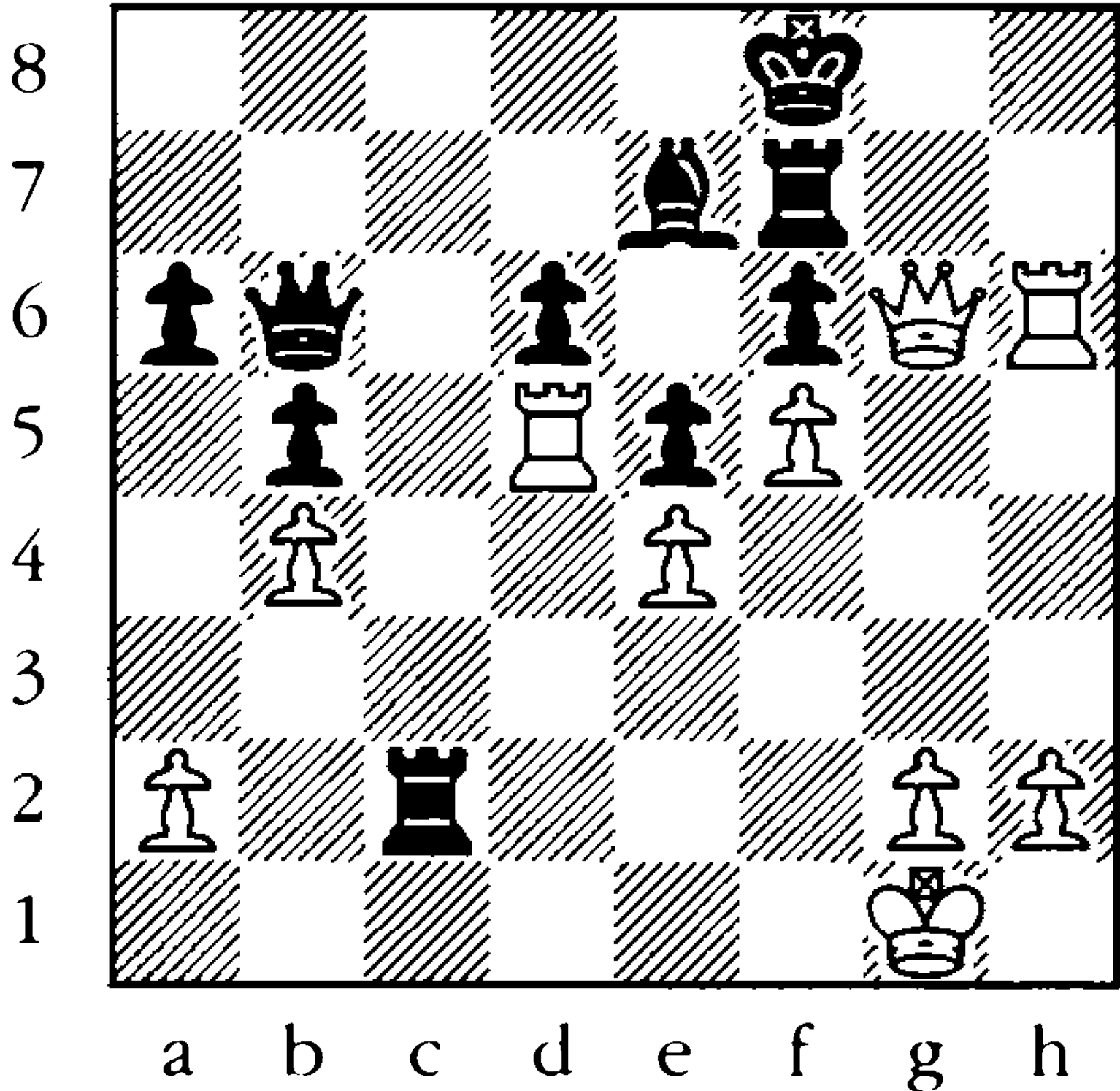
**Position number 173**

*White to play*

□ Short ■ Kasparov

World Championship 1993

White must deal with the check to his king. What is his best reply?



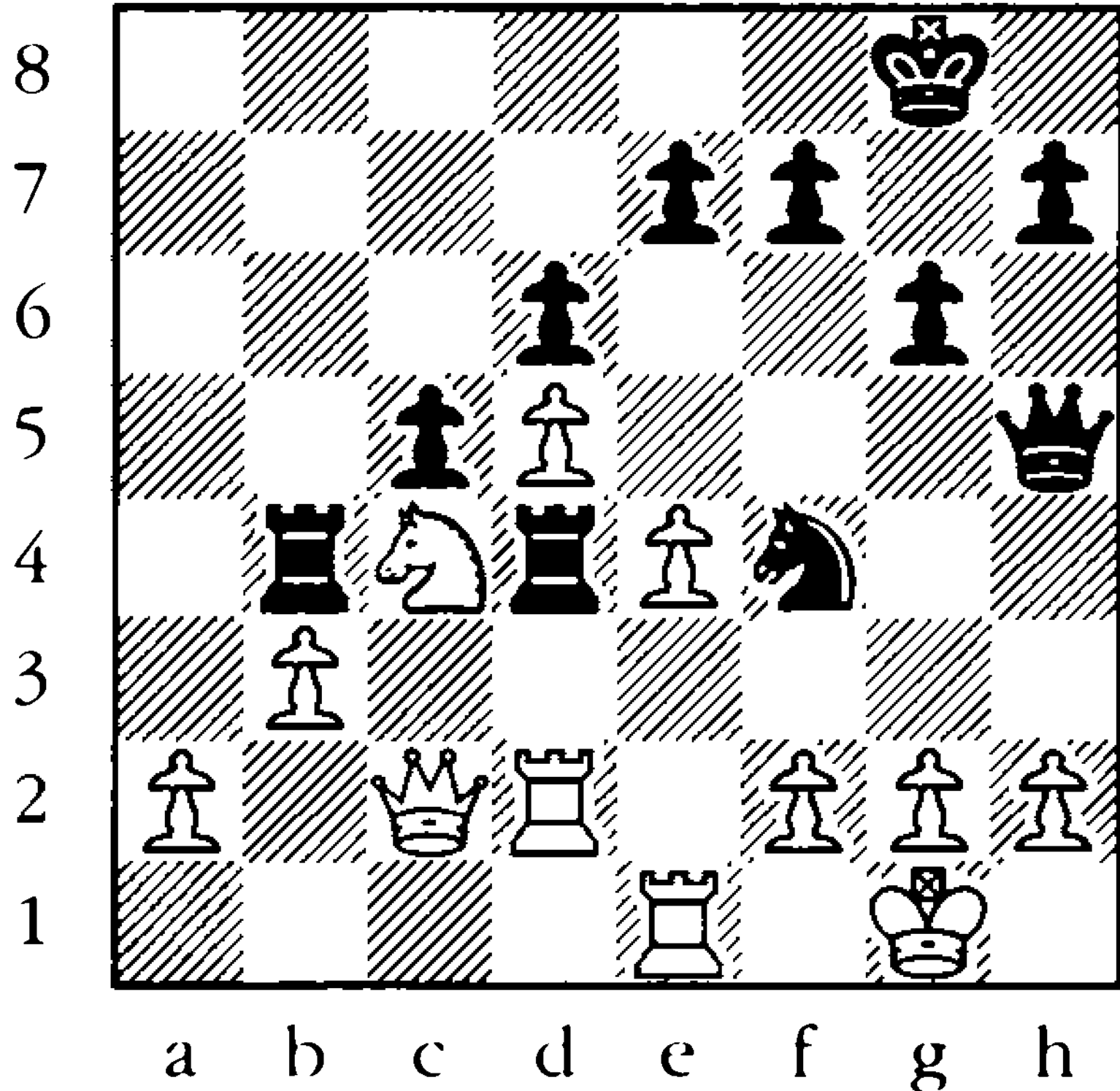
**Position number 175**

*Black to play*

□ Lovass ■ Titkos

Hungary 1971

How did Black make the most of his active pieces with a clever combination?



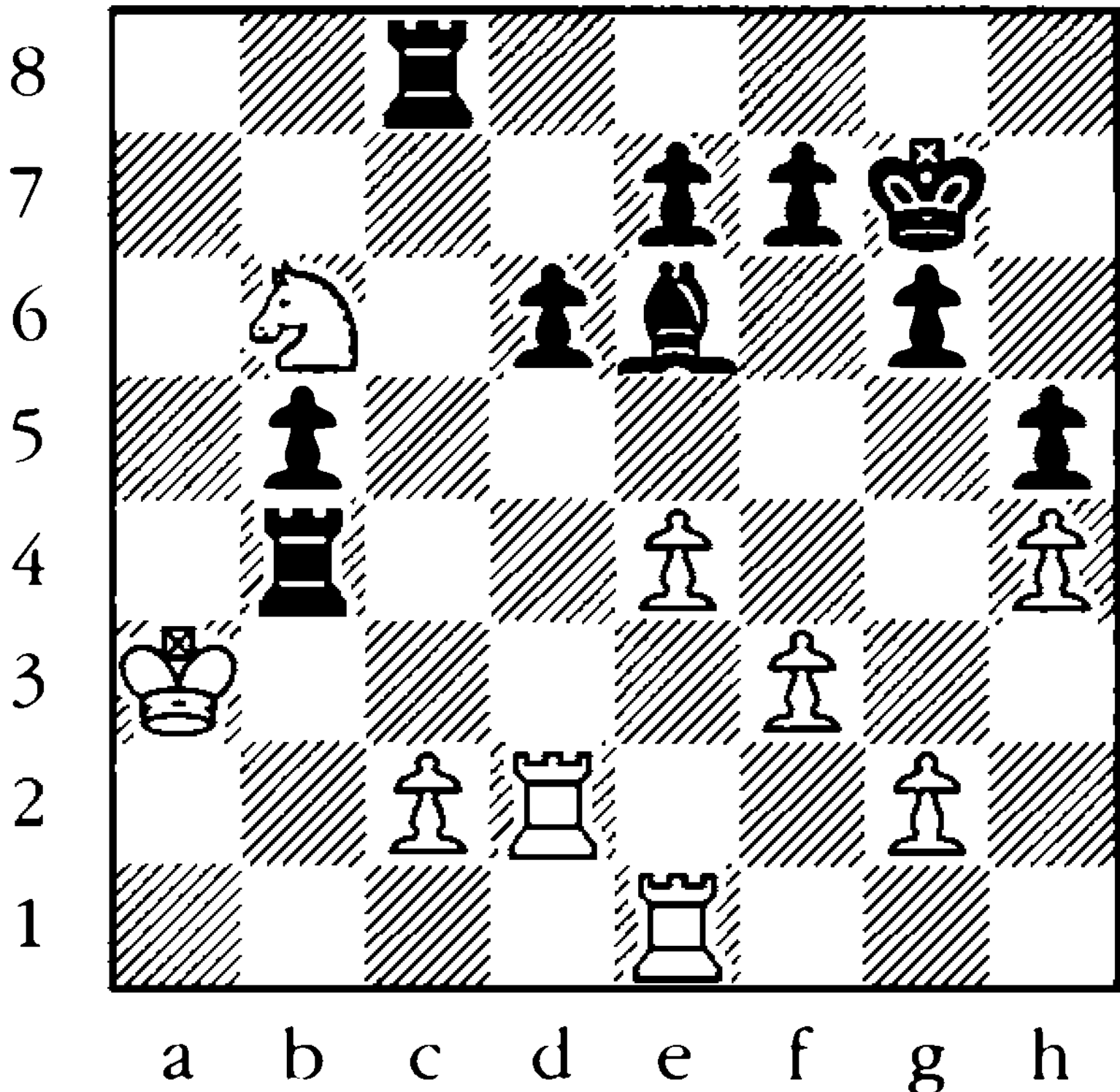
**Position number 174**

*Black to play*

□ Anand ■ Kasparov

World Championship 1995

Black seems to be in trouble as both of his rooks are attacked. How did Kasparov demonstrate that this is not the case?



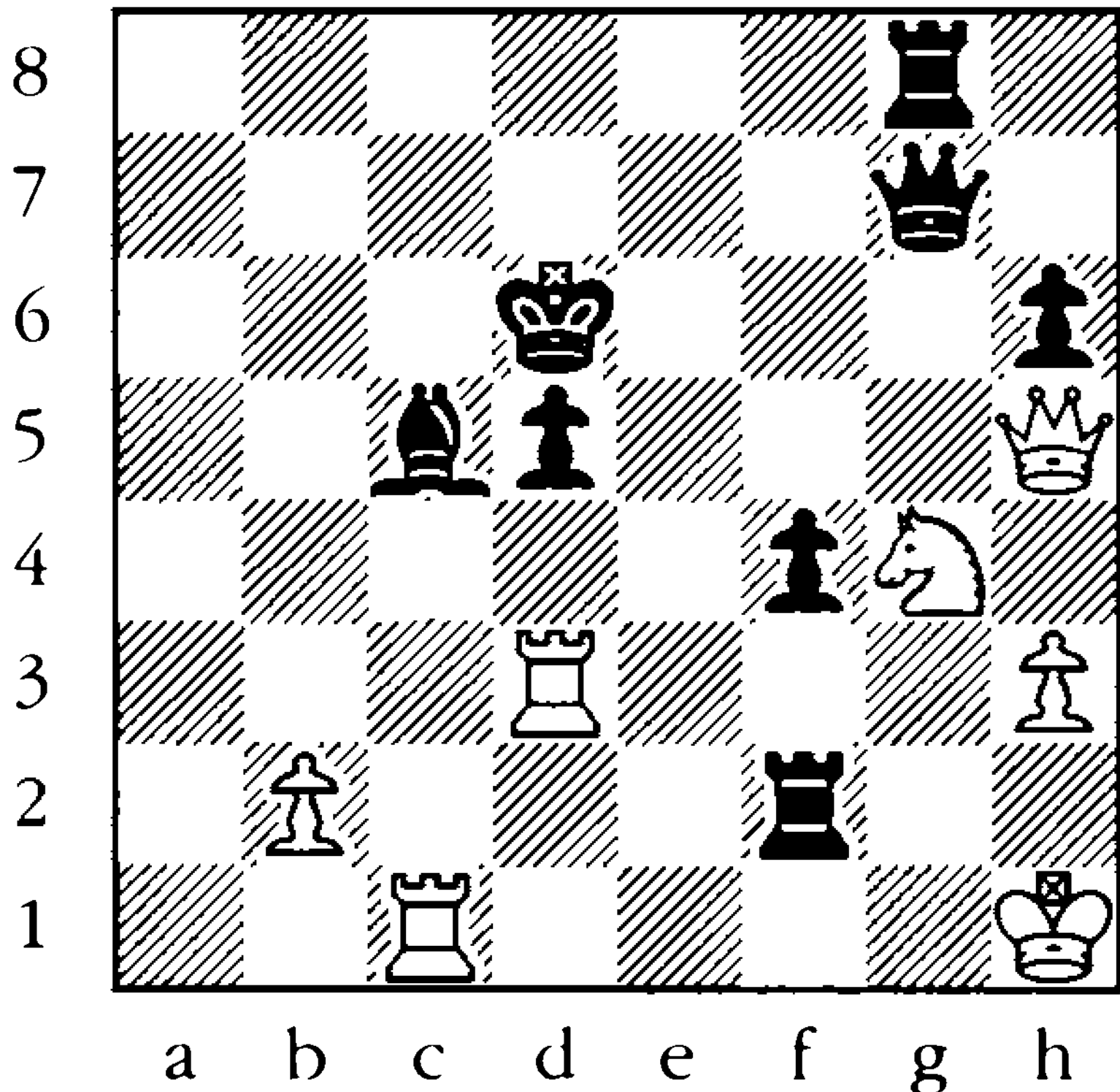
**Position number 176**

*Black to play*

□ Hermann ■ Brun

East Germany 1974

Black's king is horribly exposed and his rook, bishop and d-pawn are all threatened. So how could he possibly turn the tables?





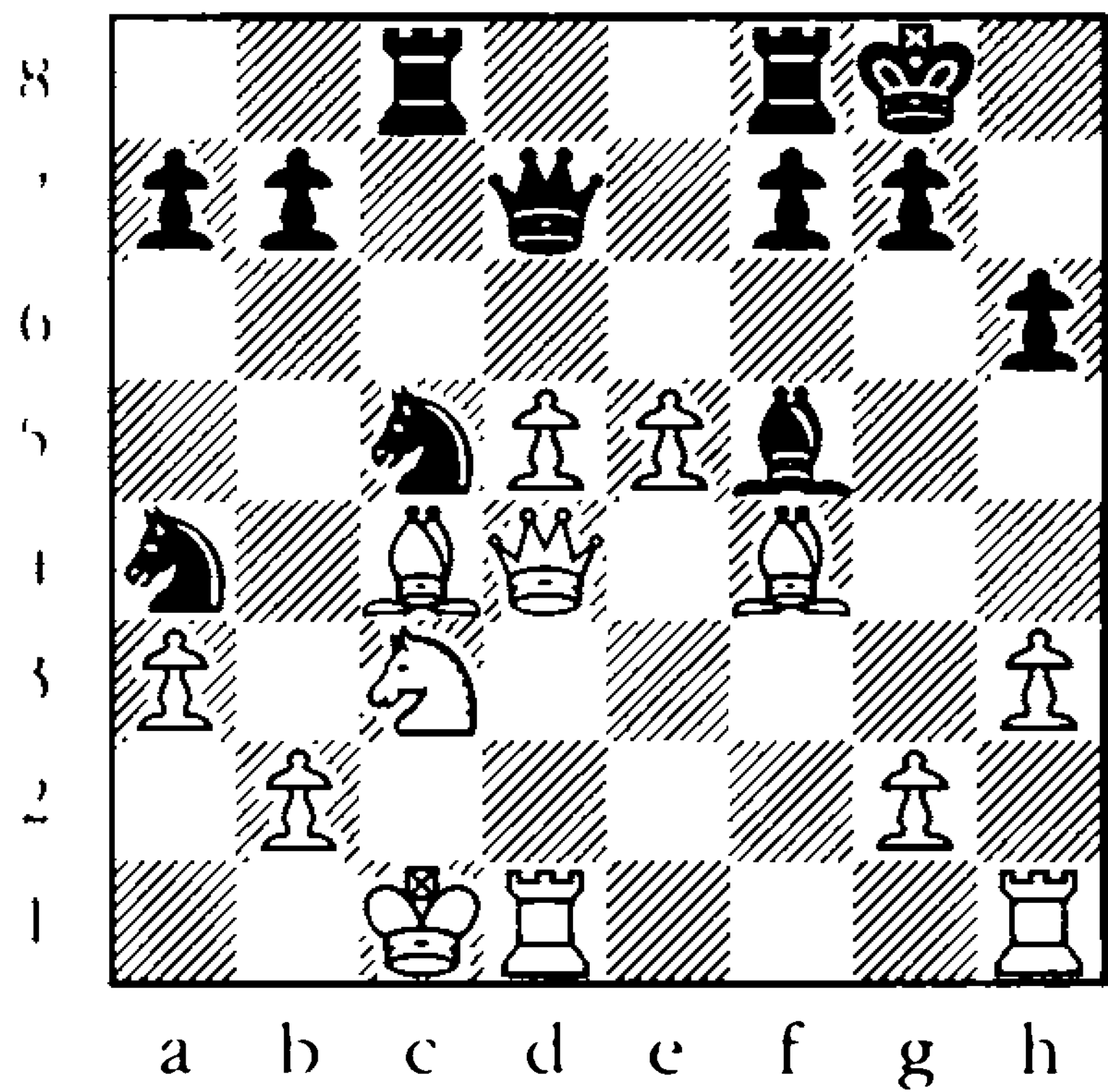
**Position number 177**

*Black to play*

□ Vetemaa ■ Shabalov

USSR 1986

Here Black played a spectacular move that increased the queenside pressure to intolerable limits. Can you see what it was?



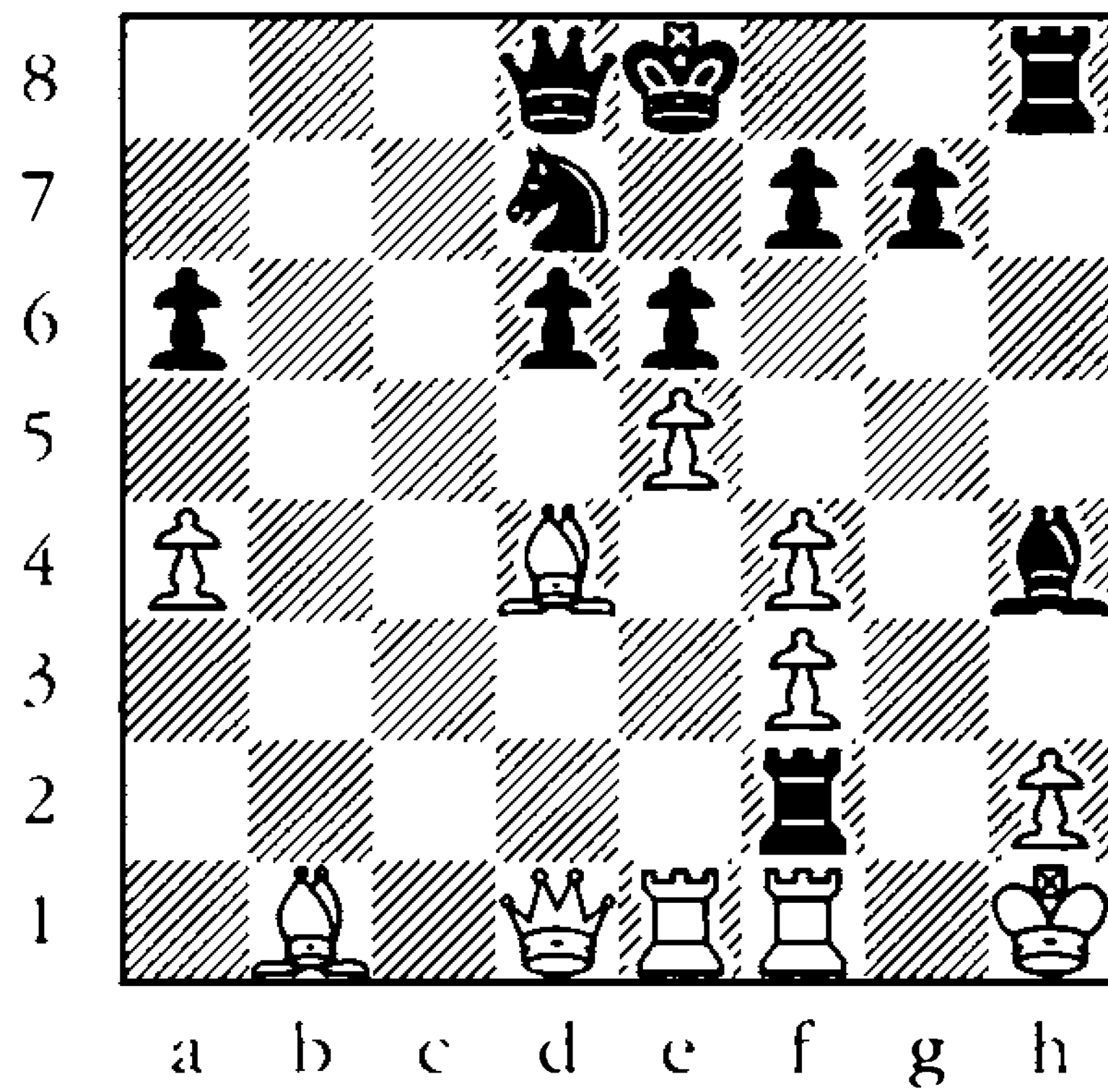
**Position number 179**

*Black to play*

□ Ghinda ■ Gogilea

Rumania 1981

In this position Black forced a neat checkmate with a series of brilliant sacrifices. Can you see what he played?



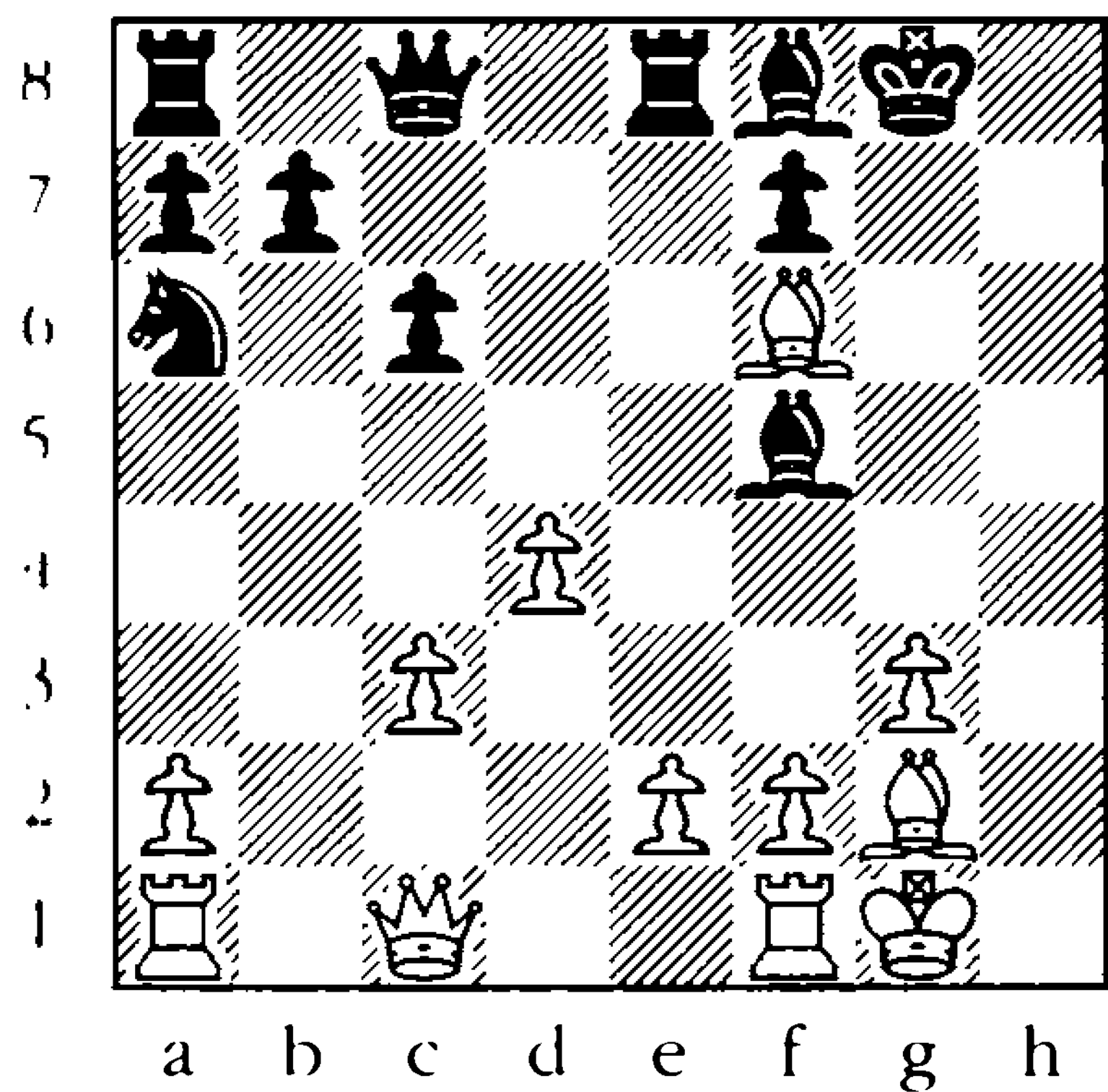
**Position number 178**

*White to play*

□ Chiburdanidze ■ Sharif

Lippstadt 1995

White has sacrificed a piece to open up the black kingside. Can you spot her key winning move?



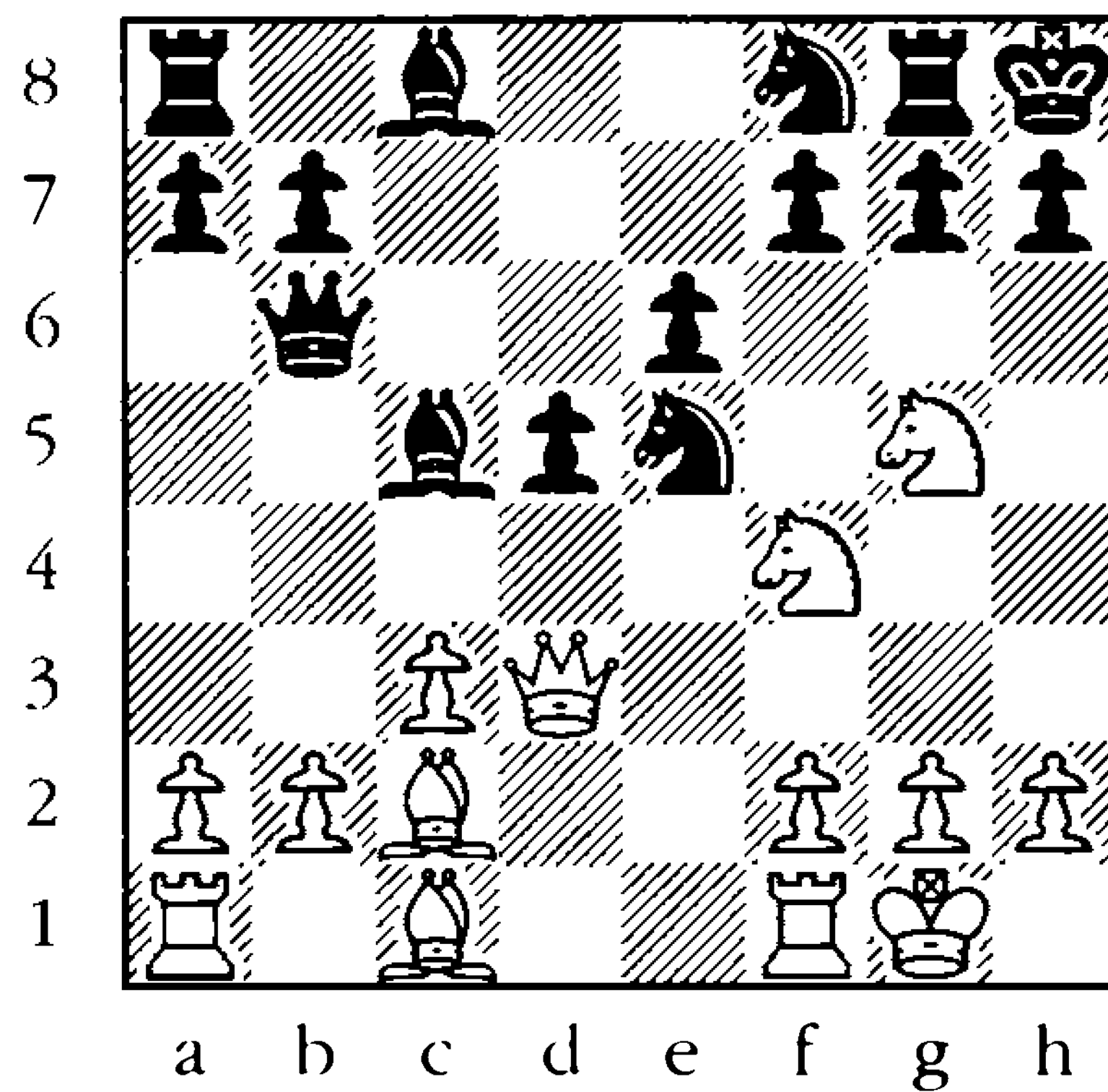
**Position number 180**

*White to play*

□ Tarrasch ■ Von Gottschall

Dresden 1892

The danger sign for Black is that his king is completely boxed in and has no flight squares. How did White now continue?



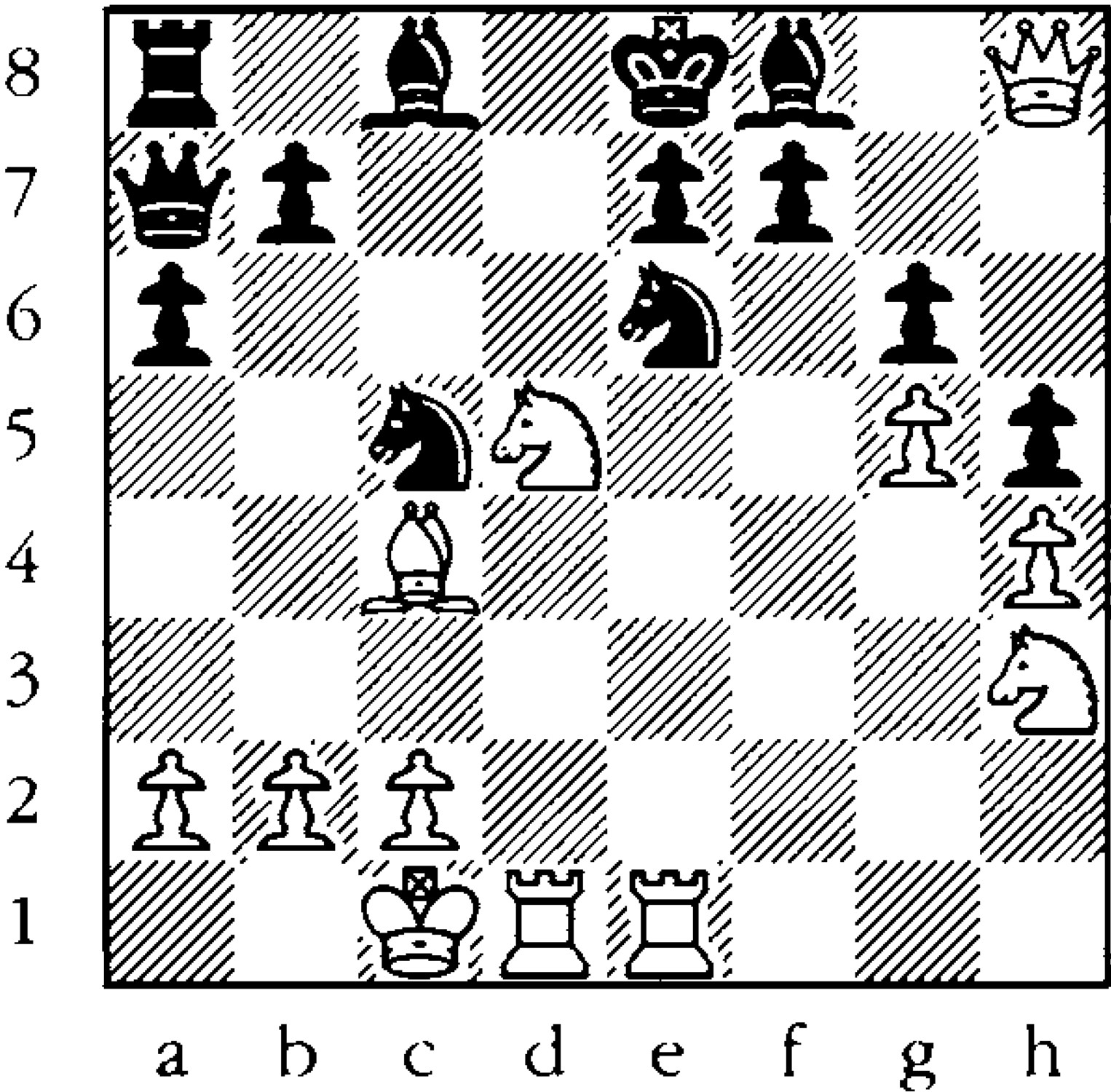
**Position number 181**

*White to play*

□ Cheron ■ Polikier

Chamonix 1927

The black king is stuck in the centre, while White's forces have adopted threatening posts on the open files. How did White win?



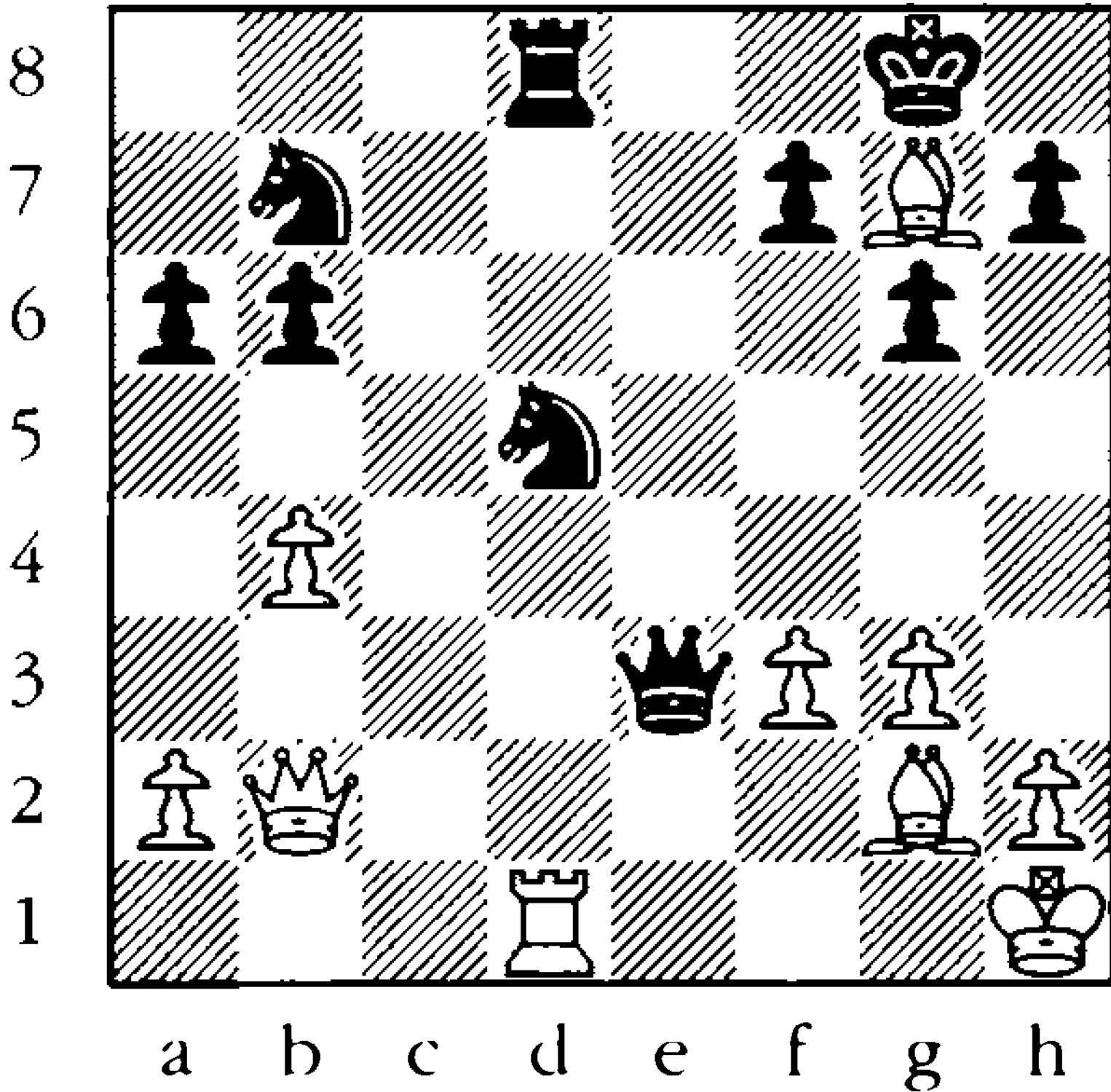
**Position number 183**

*Black to play*

□ Vilela ■ Spiridonov

Varna 1977

White's back rank is vulnerable. How did Black cleverly use this to force a quick win?



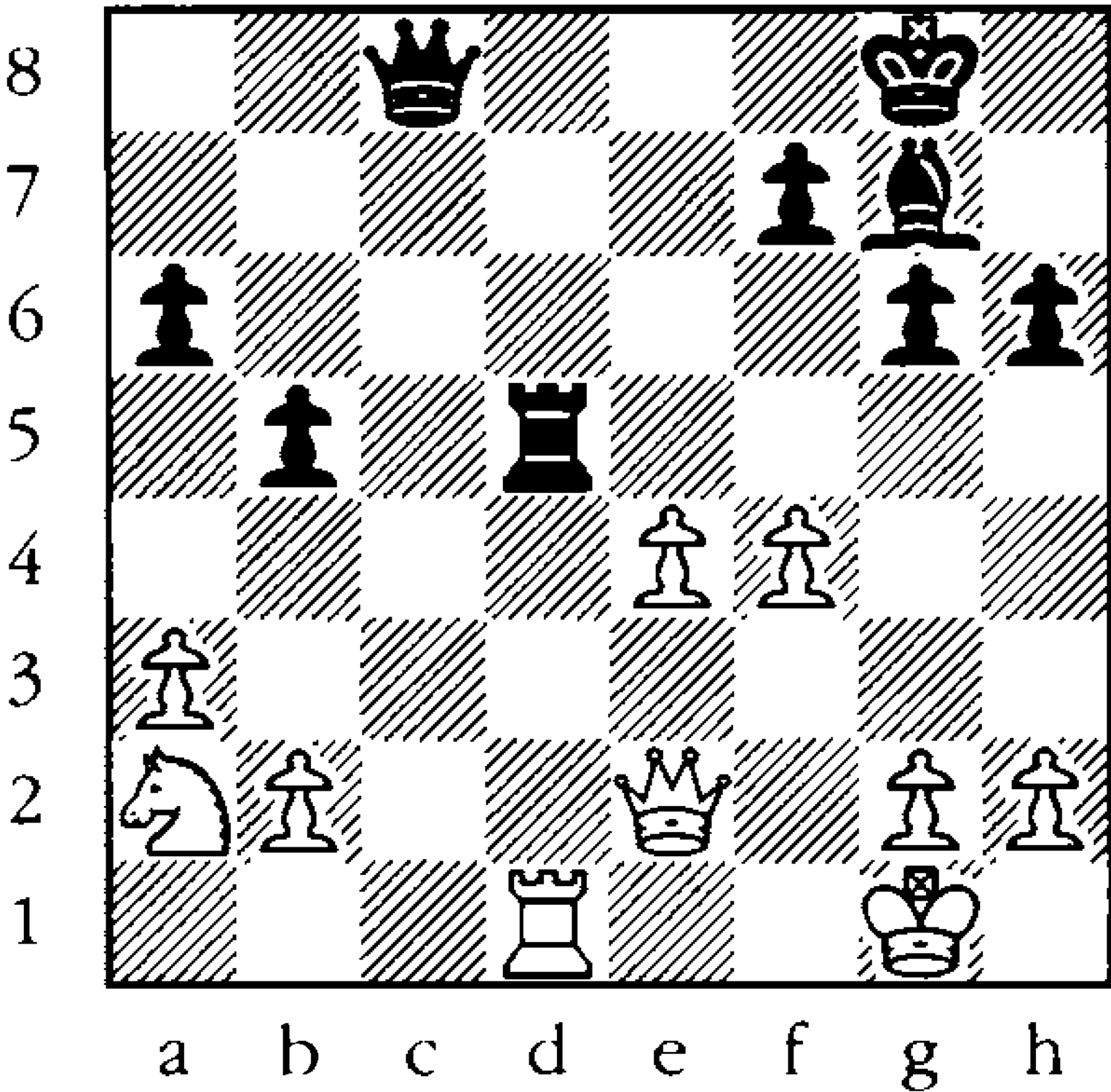
**Position number 182**

*Black to play*

□ Grünfeld ■ Alekhine

Carlsbad 1923

White was no doubt expecting Black to exchange rooks but Alekhine had a surprise in store. Can you see what it was?



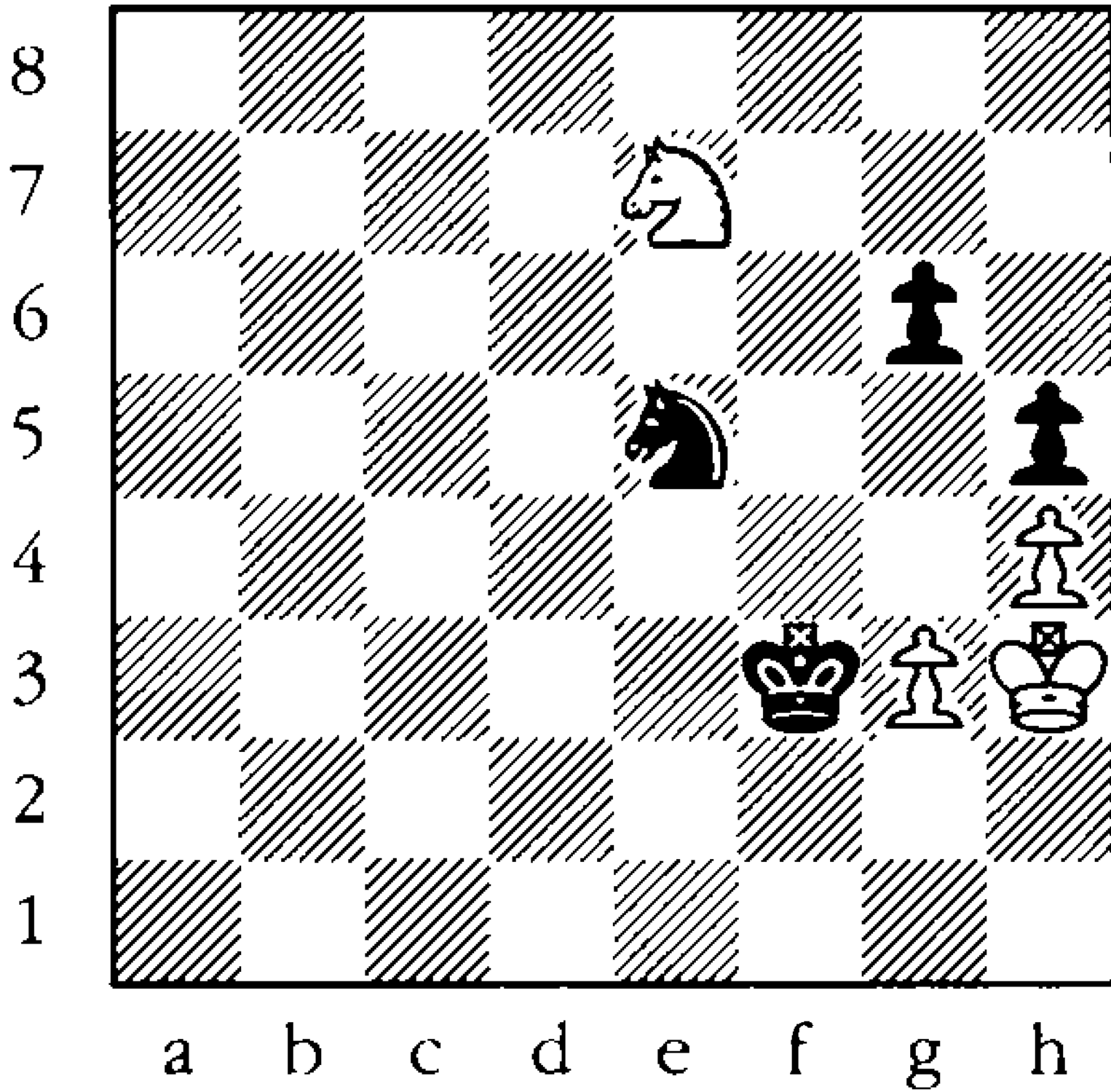
**Position number 184**

*Black to play*

□ Gines ■ Trias

Hungary 1995

This endgame may look drawn, but Black found a way to exploit the constricted position of the white king. What did he play?



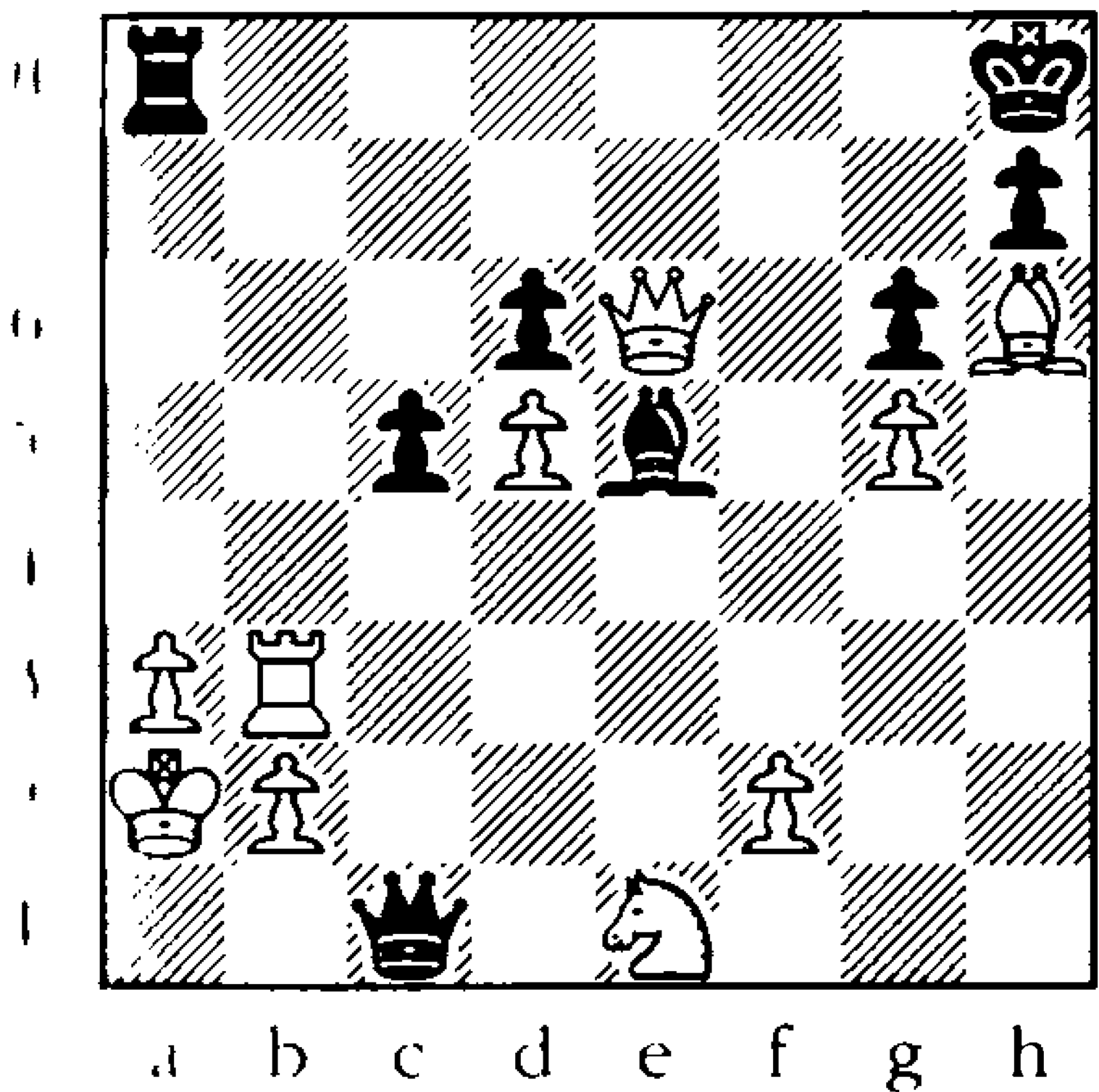


**Position number 185**

*Black to play*

| | Grigoriev ■ Nadisewa  
USSR 1995

Black's pieces are on attacking posts but it looks as if White has everything under control. How did Black prove this was not the case?

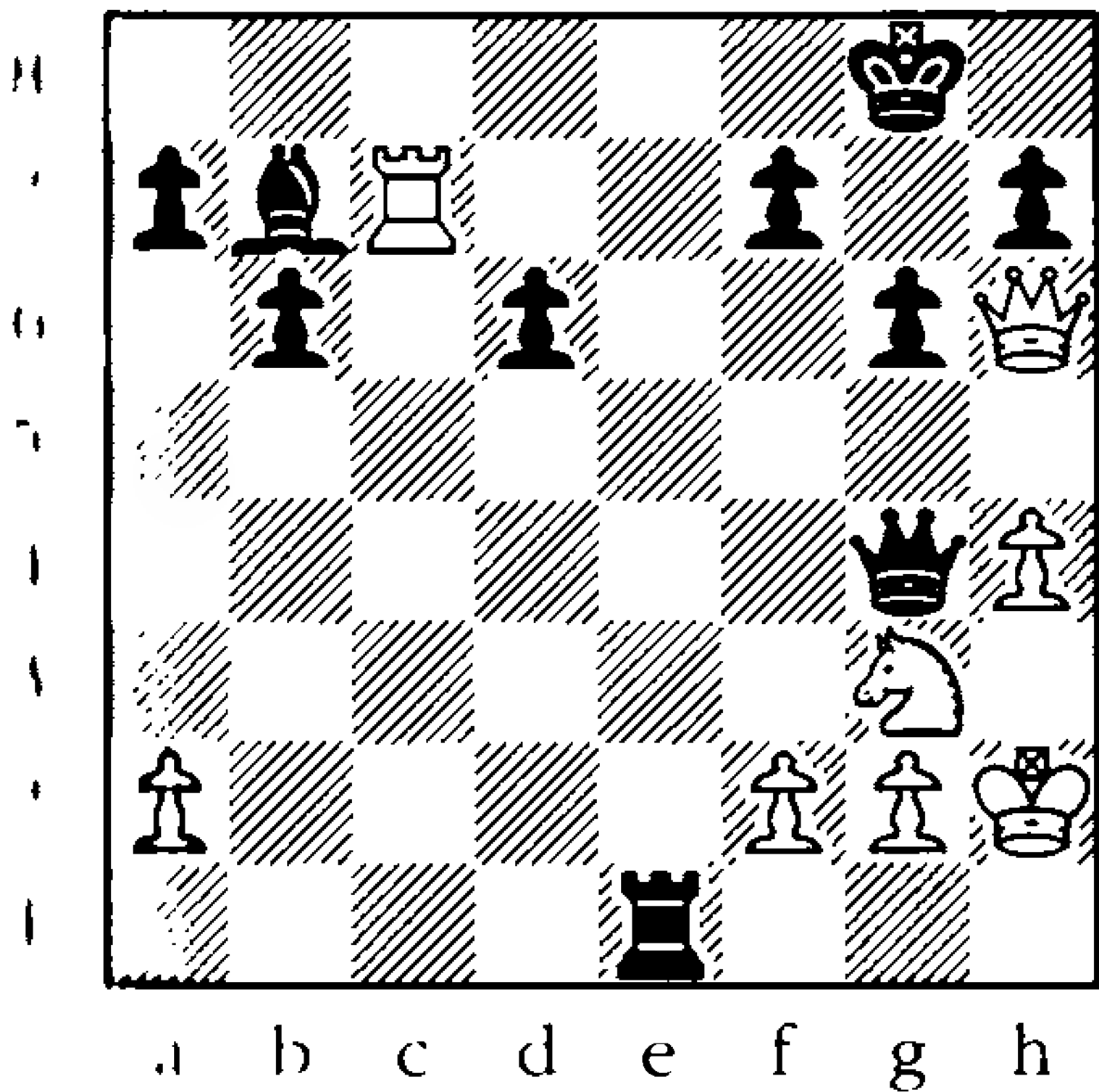


**Position number 186**

*Black to play*

| | Madler ■ Uhlmann  
Aschesleben 1963

Both sides' pieces are dangerously close to their opponents' kings. In such a situation, the move is crucial, and here it is Black's turn...

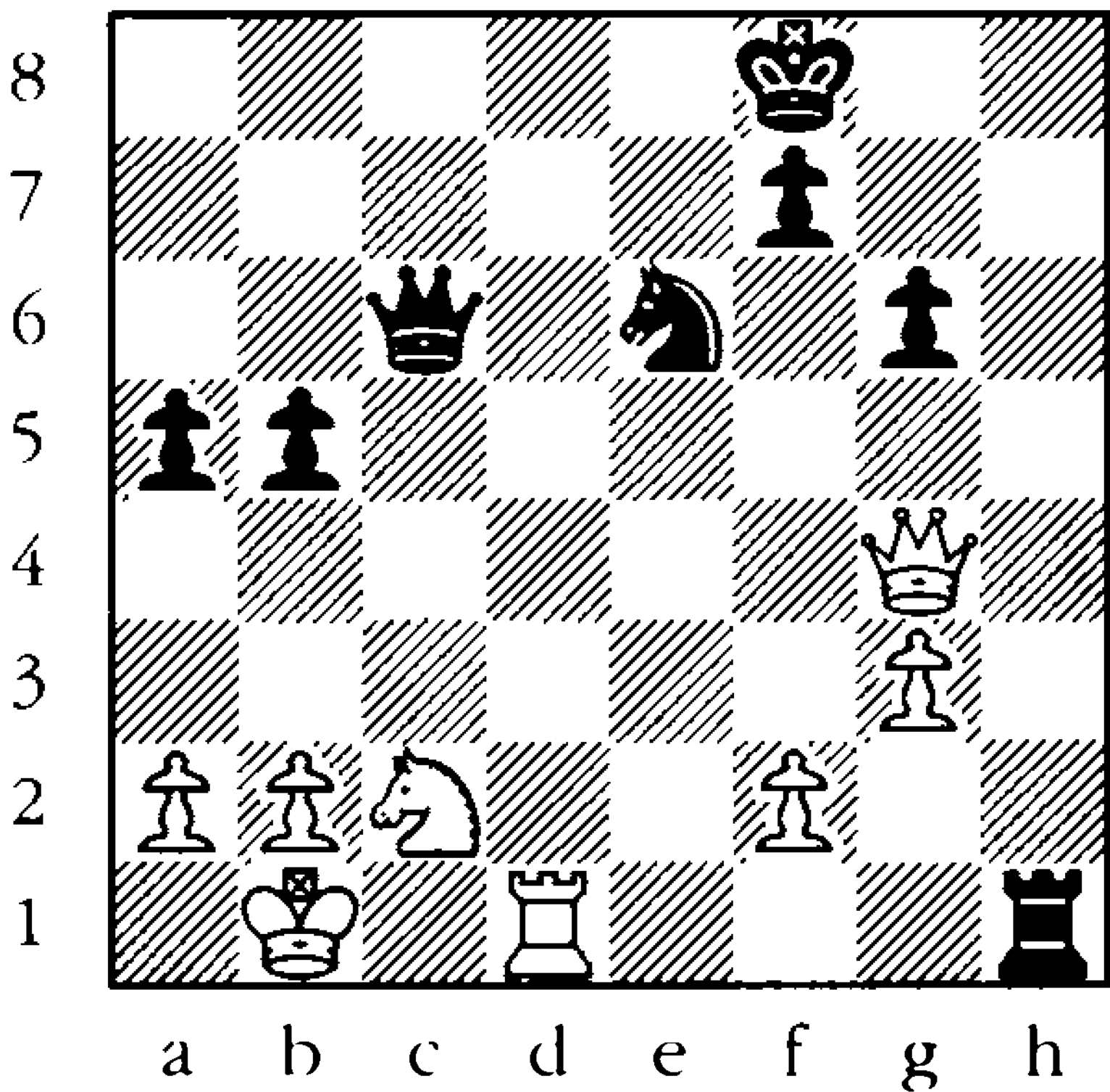


**Position number 187**

*Black to play*

□ Groszpeter ■ Forintos  
USSR 1979

If the white queen was not defending d1, then ... Rxd1 would be mate. How can Black exploit this in the most efficient way?

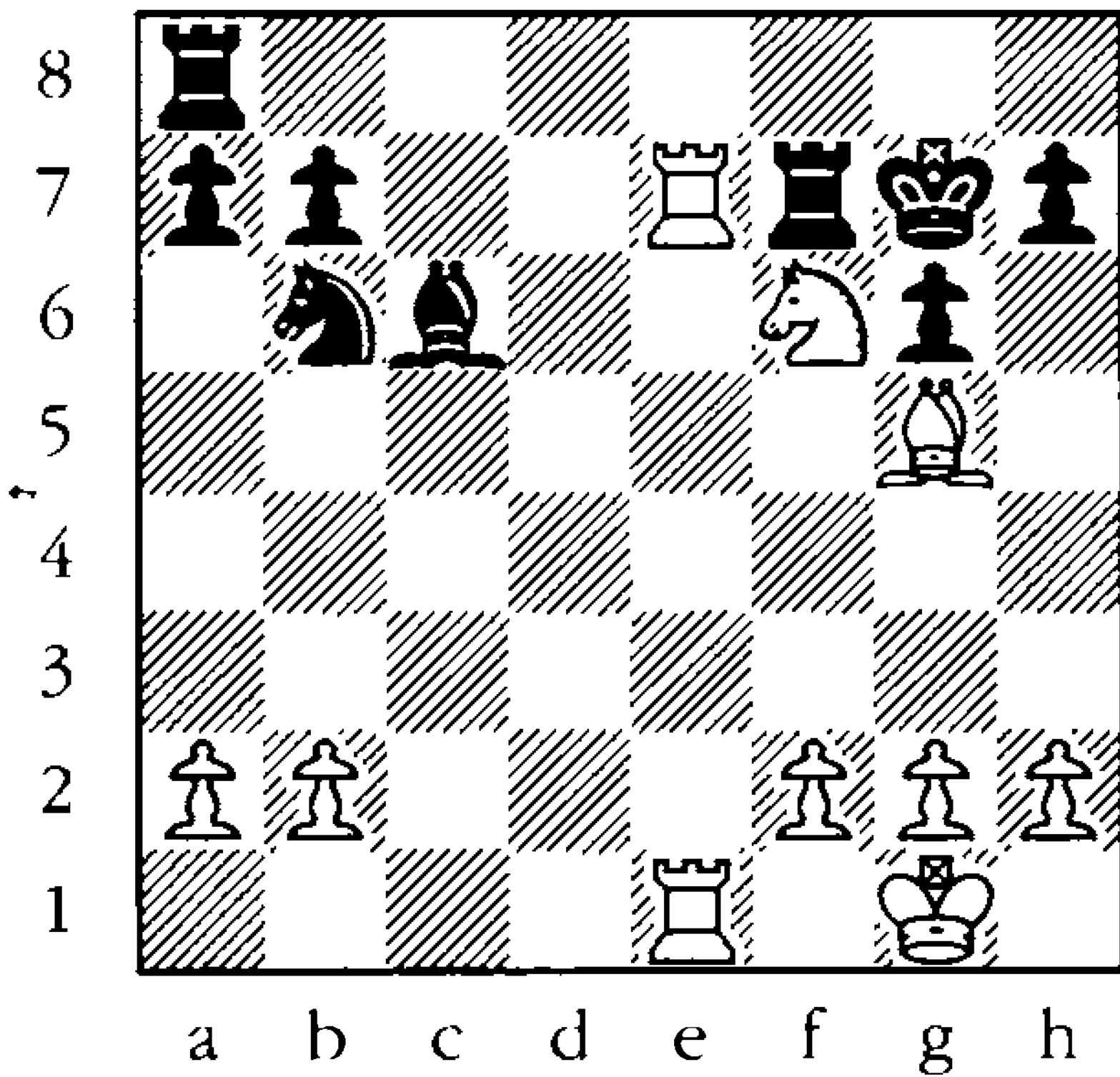


**Position number 188**

*White to play*

□ Martinovic ■ Schwing  
St. Ingebert 1995

Can you see how White made the most of his active pieces in this endgame?



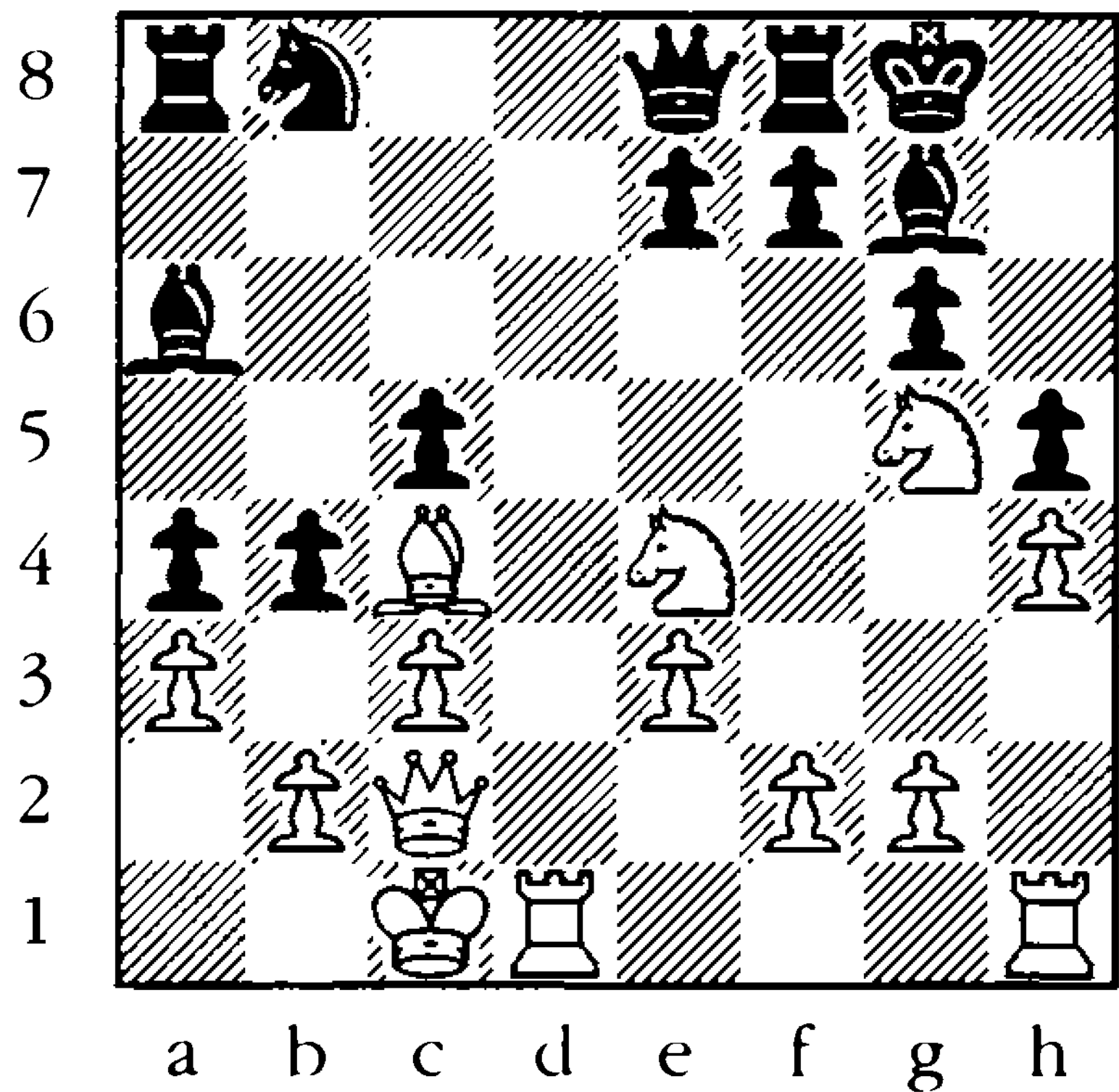
**Position number 189**

*White to play*

□ Rudd ■ Sheldon

British Championship 1995

Black's position looks reasonably secure but her kingside is short of defenders. How did White exploit this in dramatic fashion?



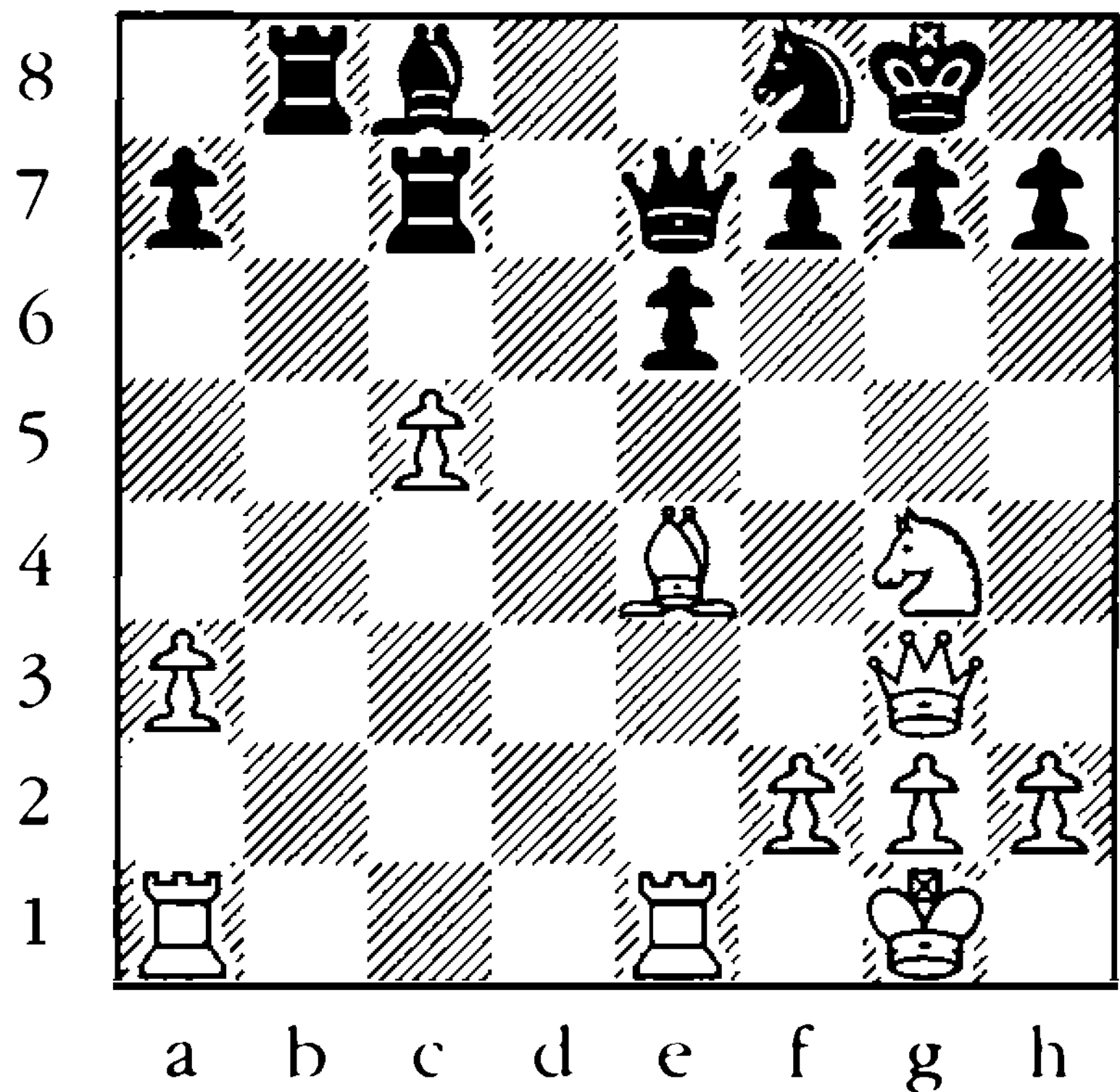
**Position number 191**

*White to play*

□ Botvinnik ■ Scharov

Leningrad 1928

Black's rooks are in slightly clumsy positions menaced by the white queen on g3. Can you spot the way in which White exploited this?



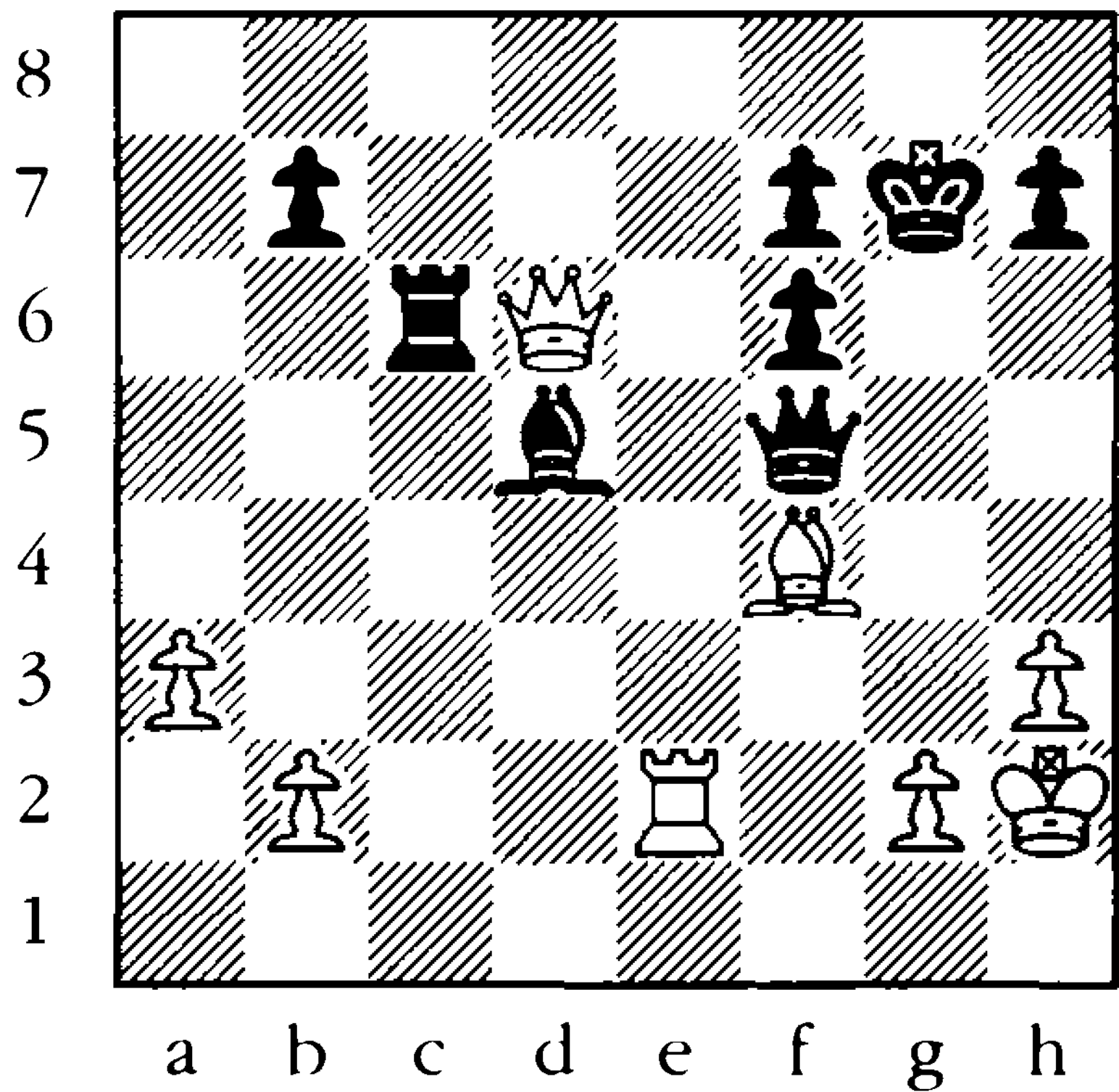
**Position number 190**

*White to play*

□ Below ■ Ossatschuk

USSR 1965

Can White do better than 1 Qb8 saving the attacked queen and bishop?



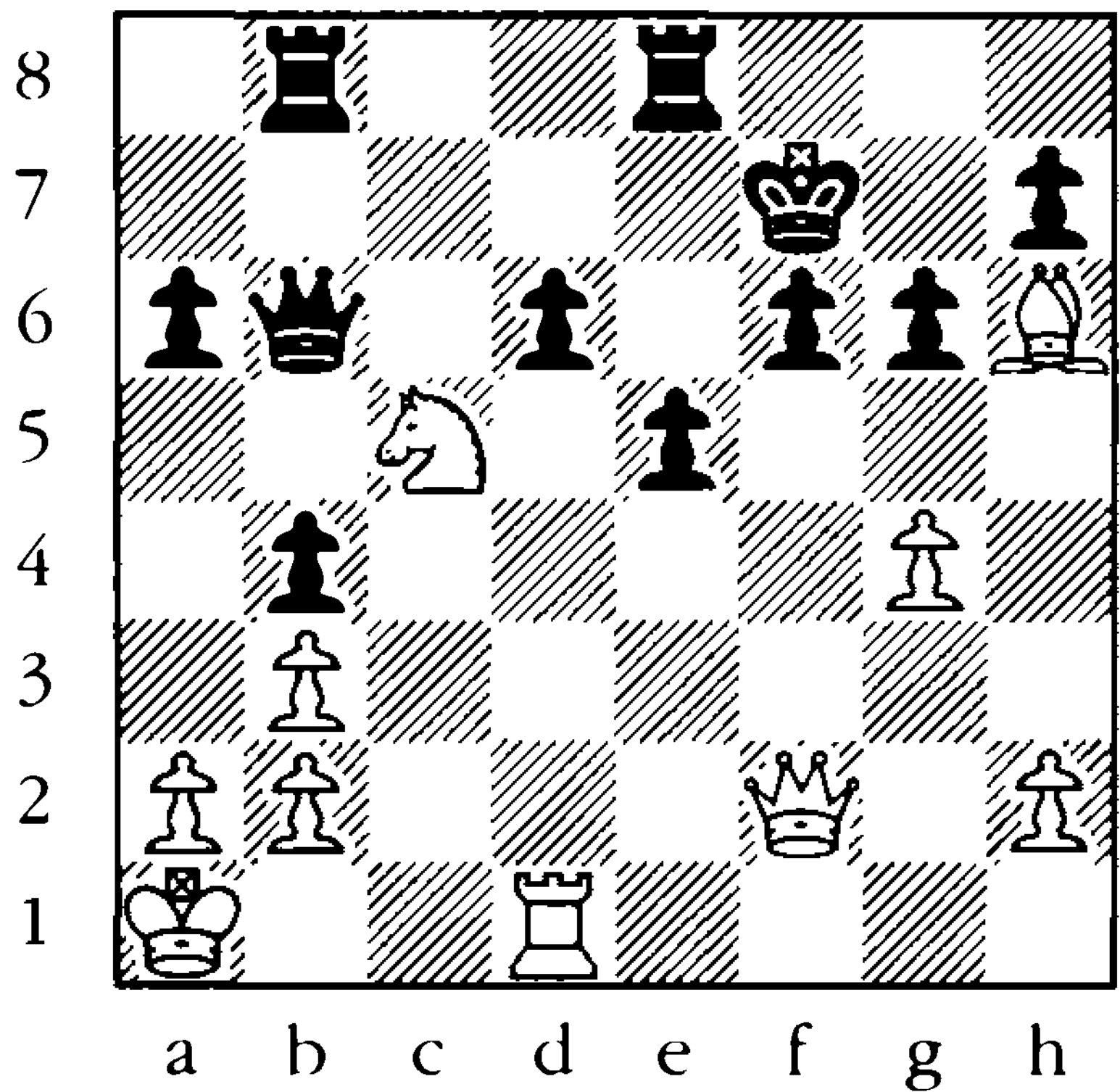
**Position number 192**

*White to play*

□ Platz ■ Lampe

Halle 1967

Black seems to have a solid wall of pawns around his king but White's move exposed this as an illusion. What did he play?





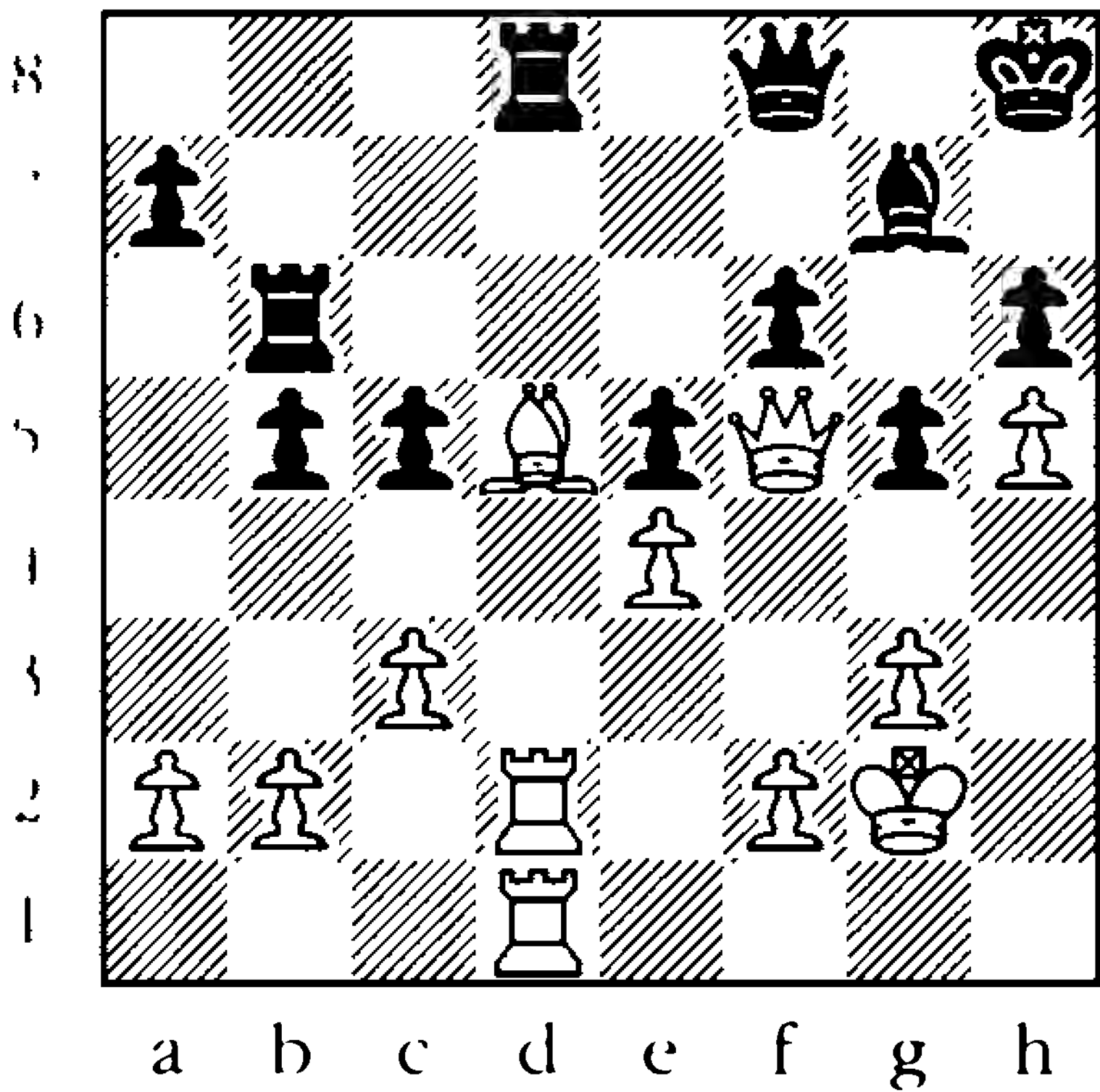
**Position number 193**

*White to play*

☐ Trifunovic    ■ Aaron

Beverwijk 1962

Opposite-coloured bishops often benefit the attacking side. This is such a case. How did White break through?



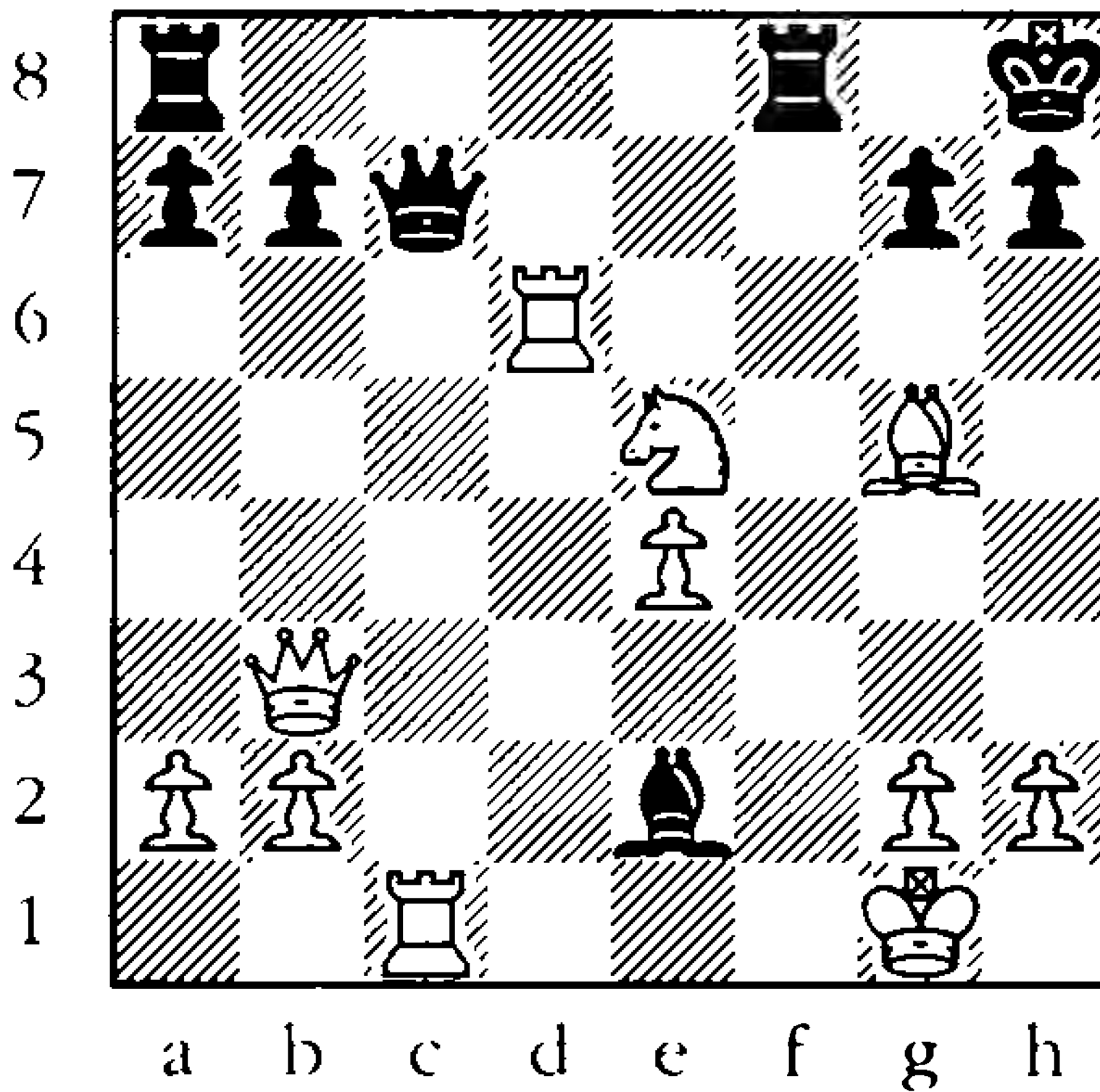
**Position number 195**

*White to play*

☐ Alekhine    ■ Verlinsky

Odessa 1918

White has some problems: his rooks and knight are exposed, and if 1 Rxc7? Rf1 is mate. How can White tidy up his scattered forces?



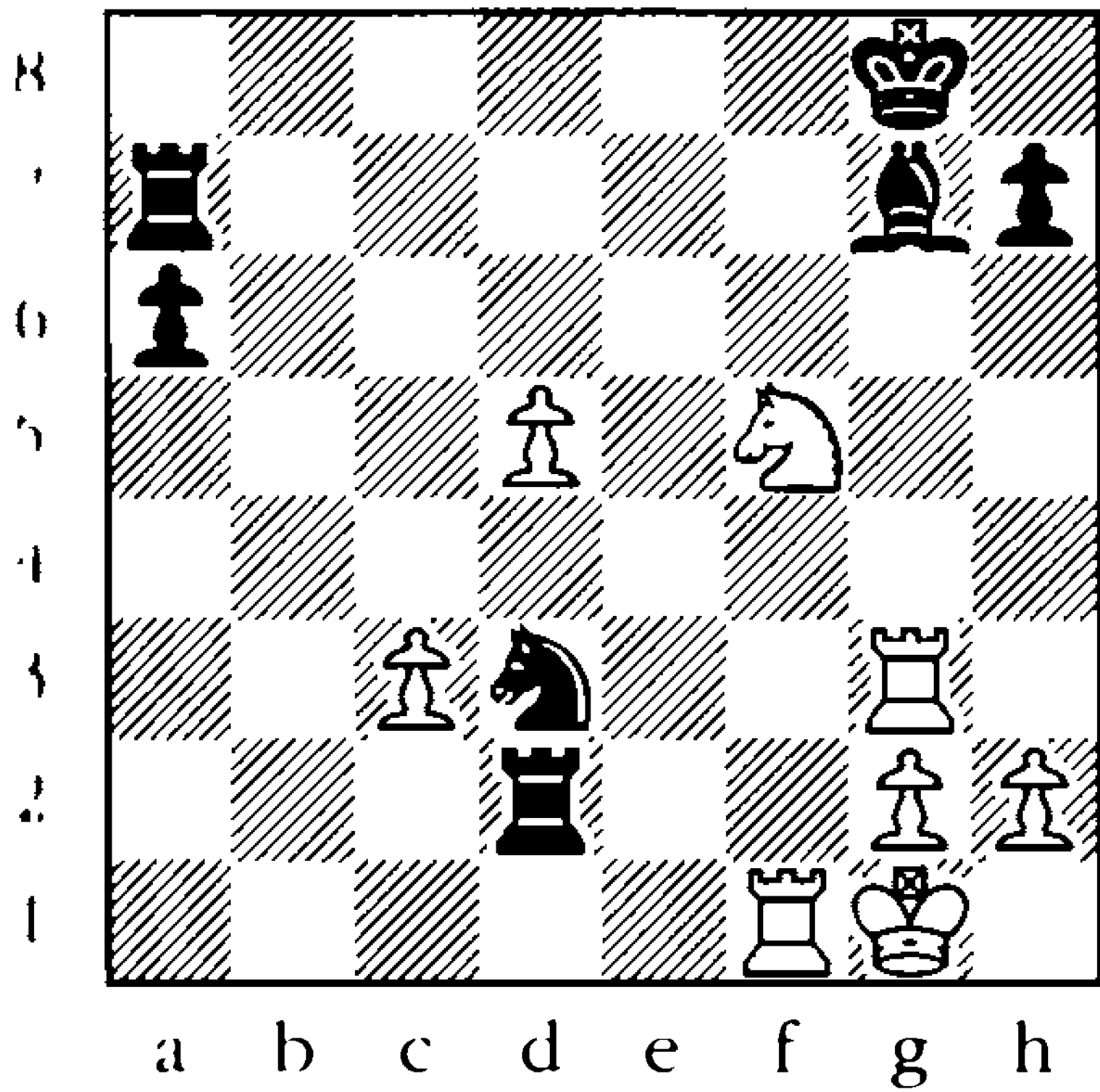
**Position number 194**

*White to play*

☐ Vitolinsh    ■ Kaidanov

Riga 1979

White is a piece down but has great pressure on the open f- and g-files with his rooks. How did he make the most of this?



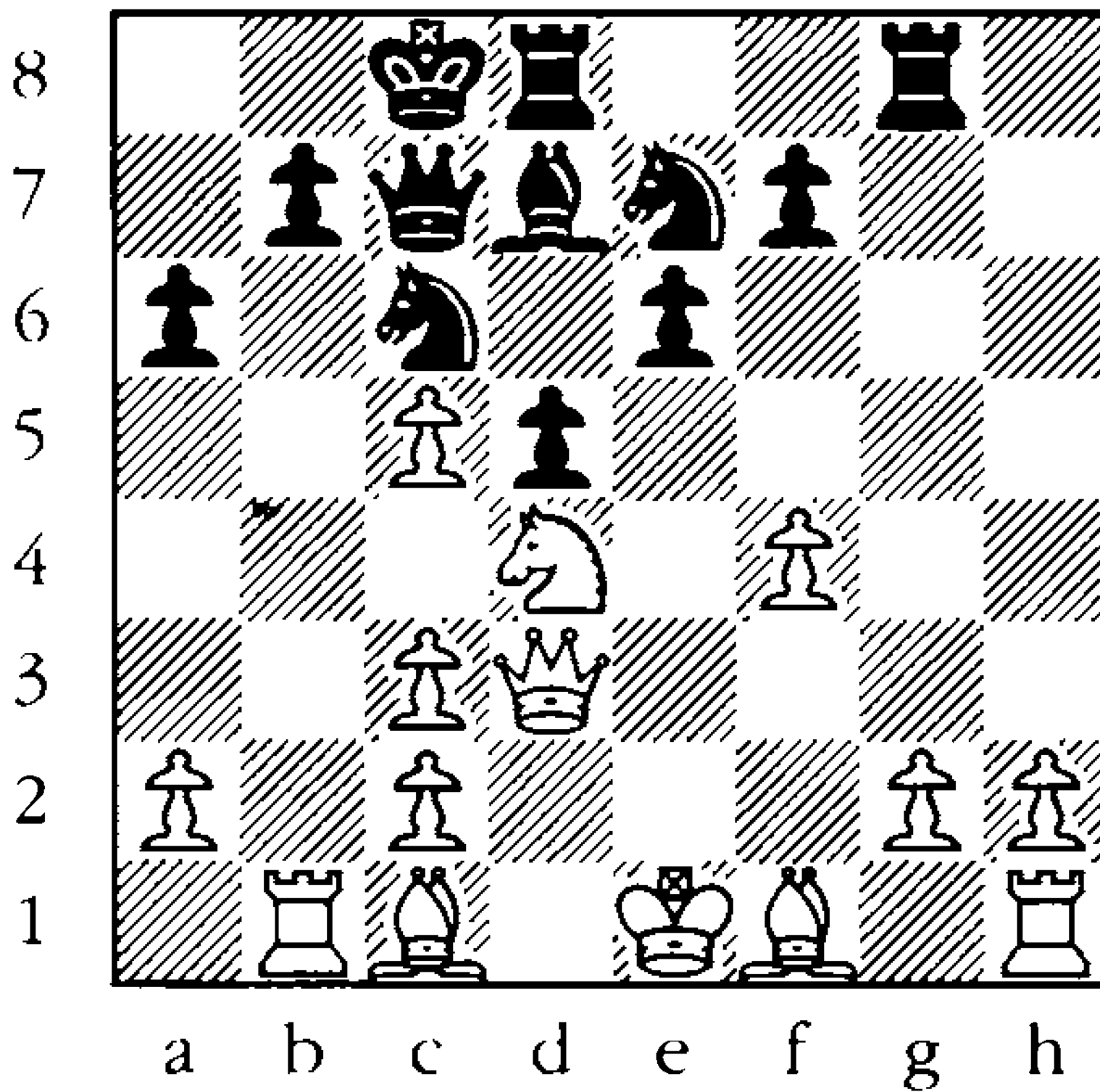
**Position number 196**

*White to play*

☐ Mrdja    ■ Luciani

San Giorgio 1995

This position shows a trick Black must watch out for when he has castled queenside. How did White make a decisive breakthrough?



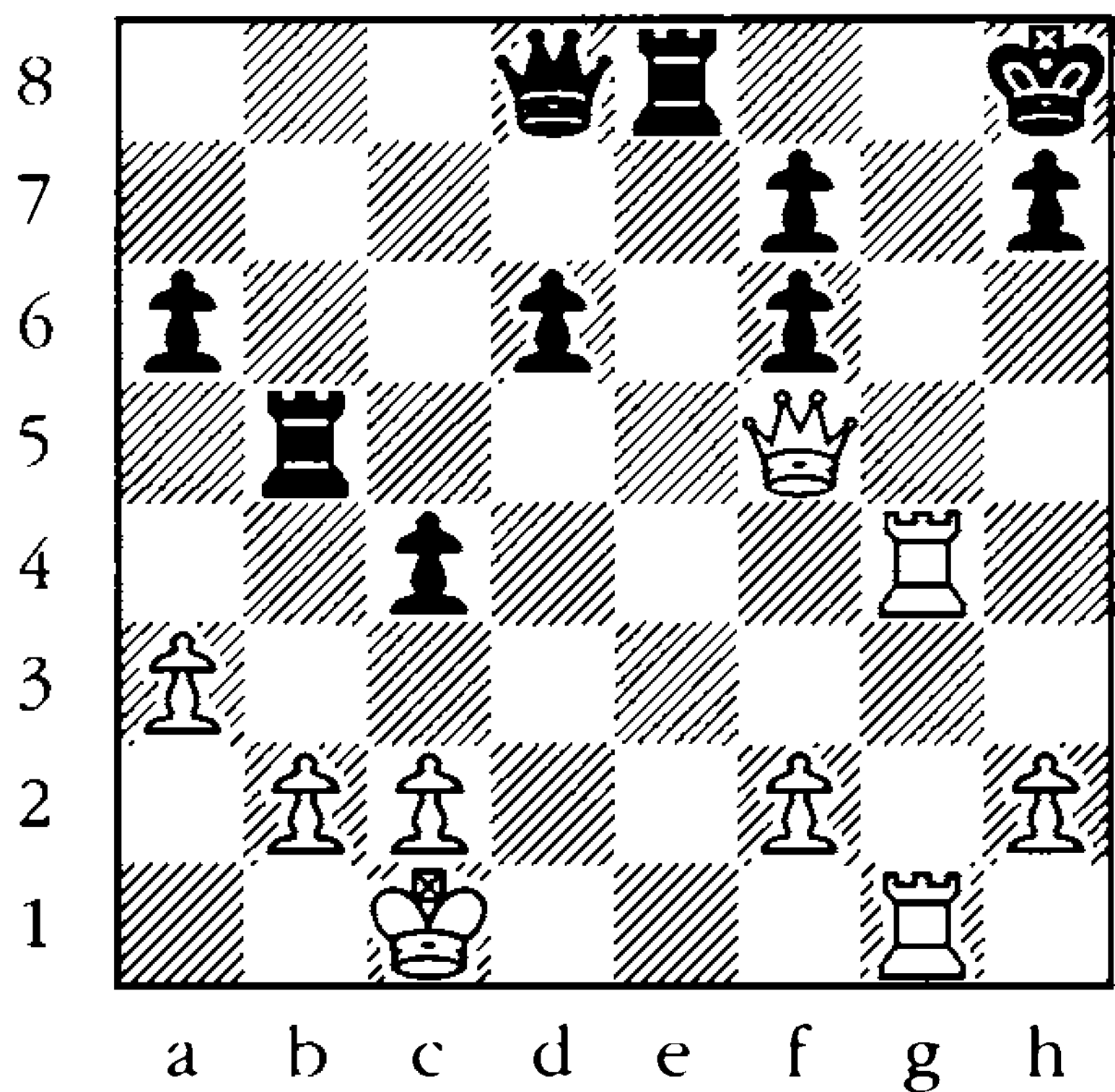
**Position number 197**

*White to play*

□ Nunn ■ Pritchett

German League 1985

White has broken through on the kingside. How does he deliver the coup with a checkmating combination?



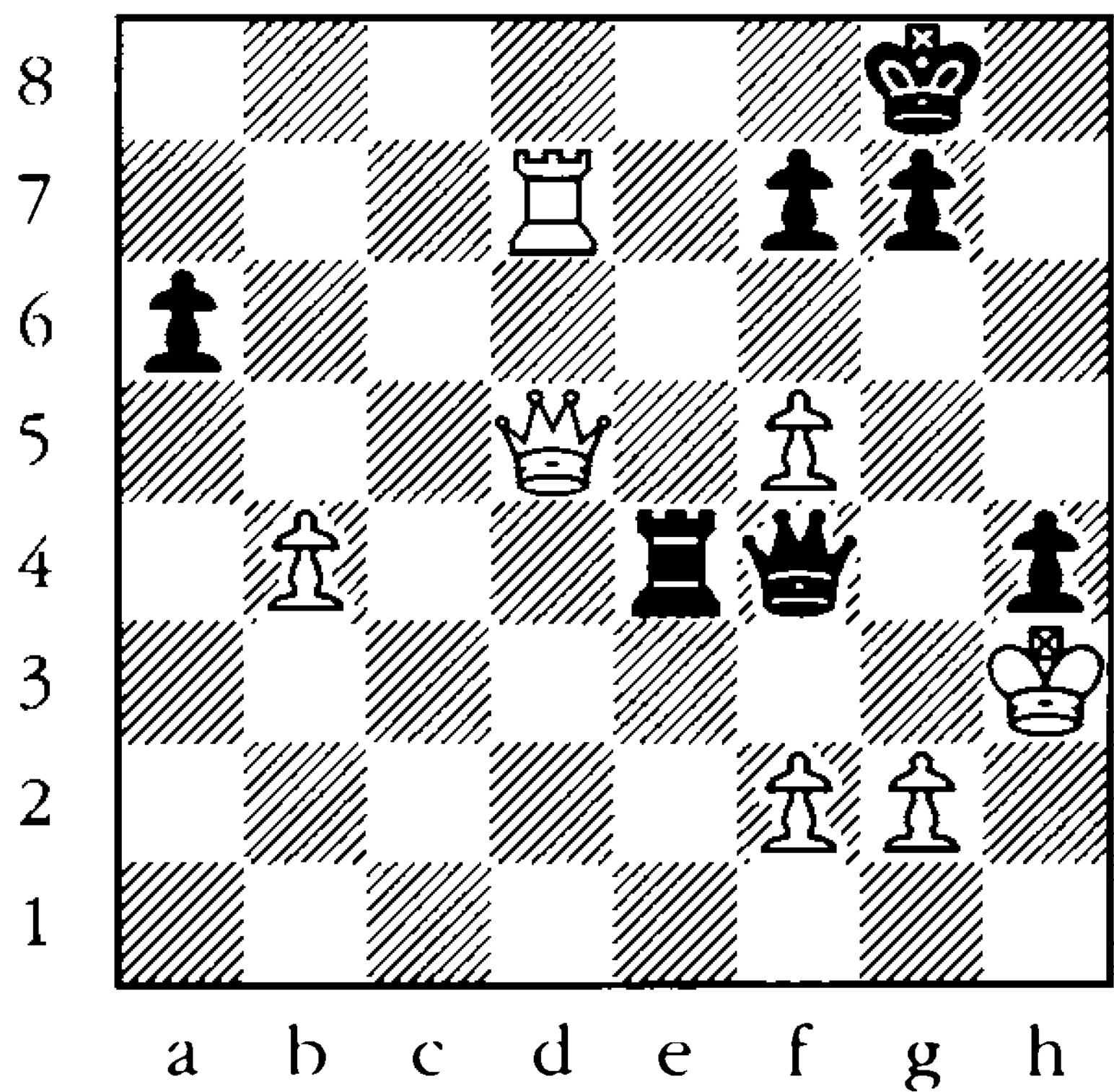
**Position number 199**

*Black to play*

□ Tarjan ■ Karpov

Skopje 1976

The then world champion Karpov is tightening the noose around his opponent's exposed king. Can you spot his winning continuation?



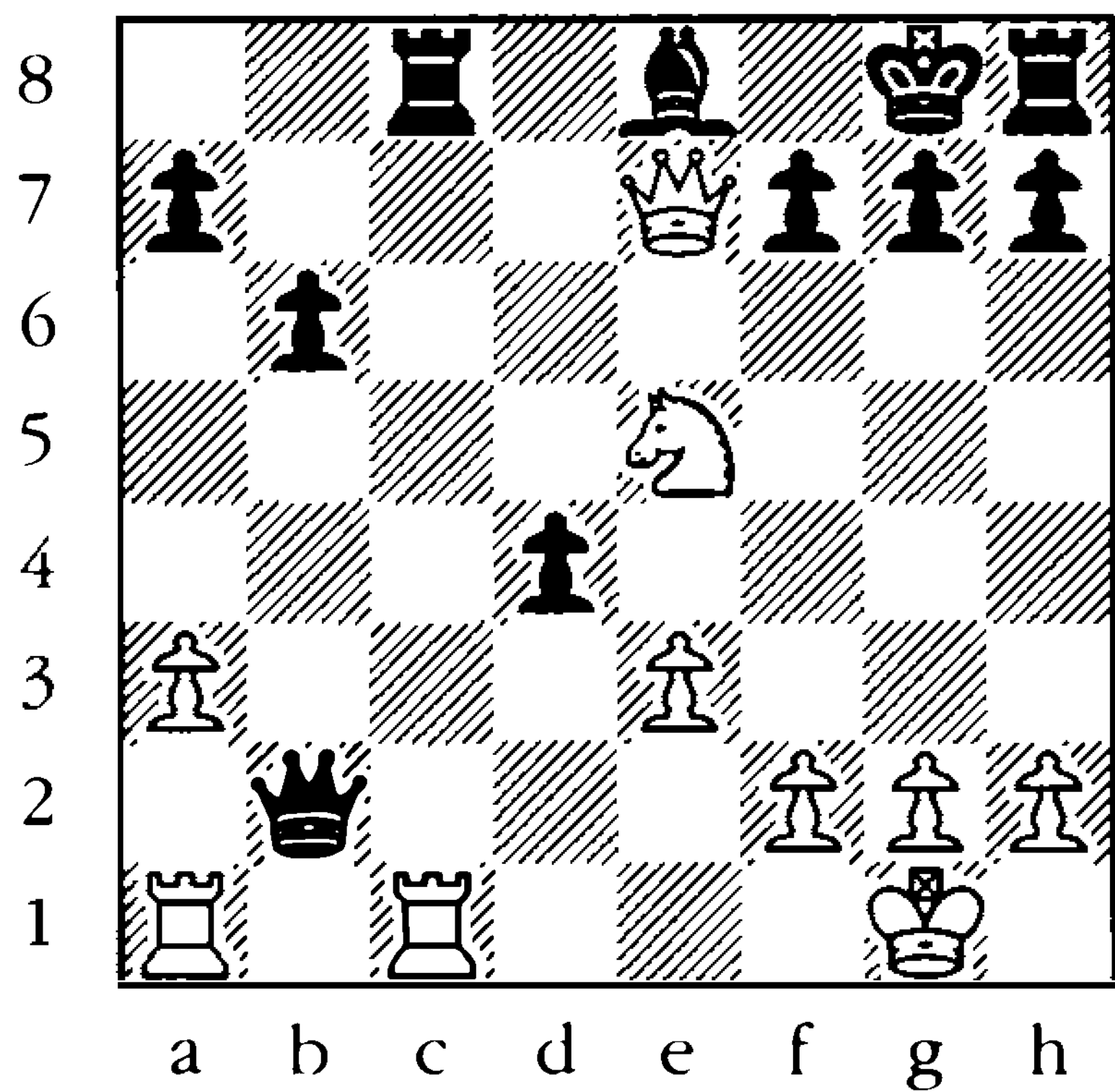
**Position number 198**

*White to play*

□ Geir ■ Olafsson

Reykjavik 1953

White has good tactical chances, but must act quickly as Black has threats himself. What is White's strongest continuation?



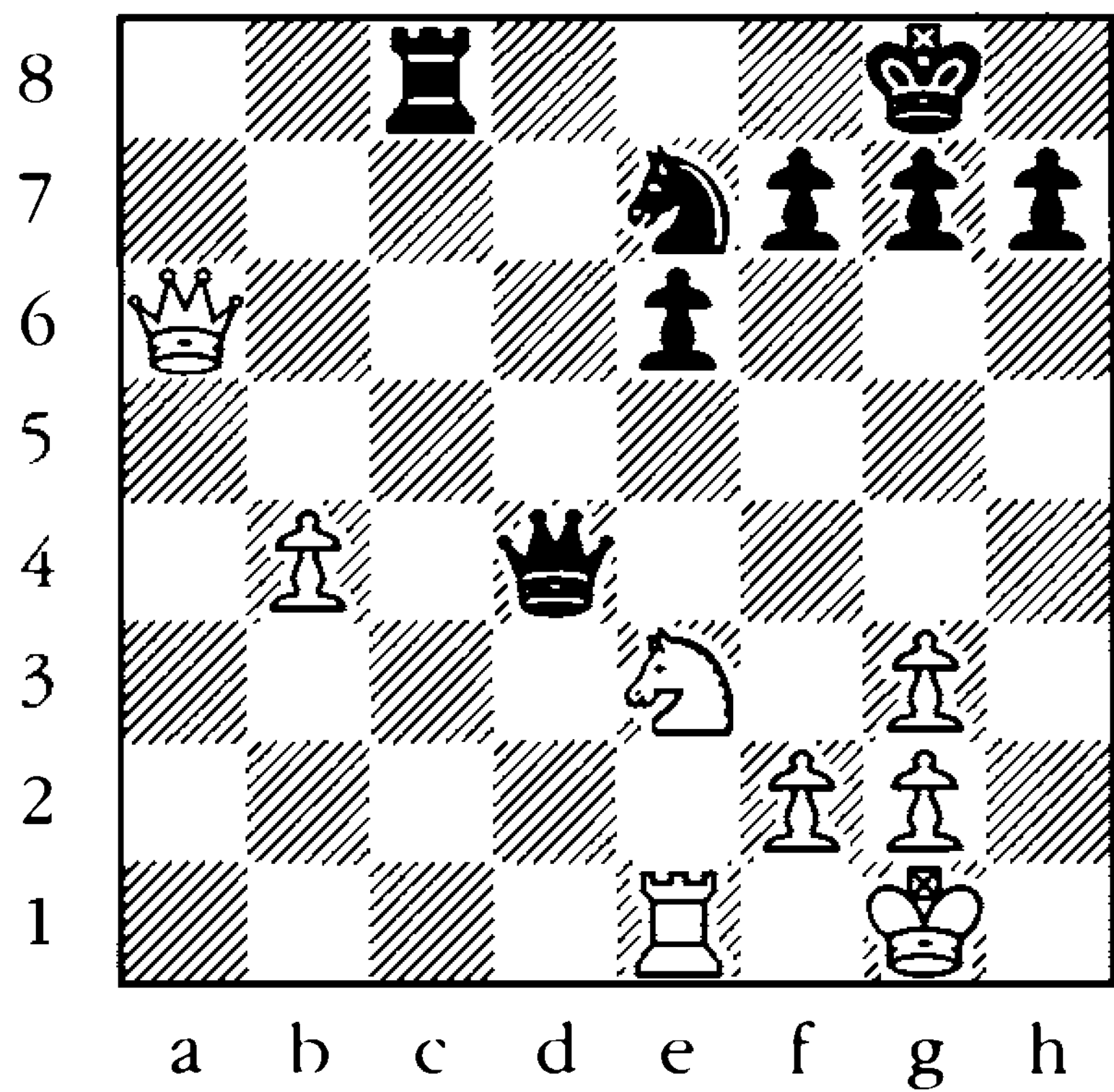
**Position number 200**

*White to play*

□ Chemelinski ■ Kabjatanski

USSR 1989

In this innocent-looking position White spotted a clever continuation based on the weakness of Black's back row. What did he play?



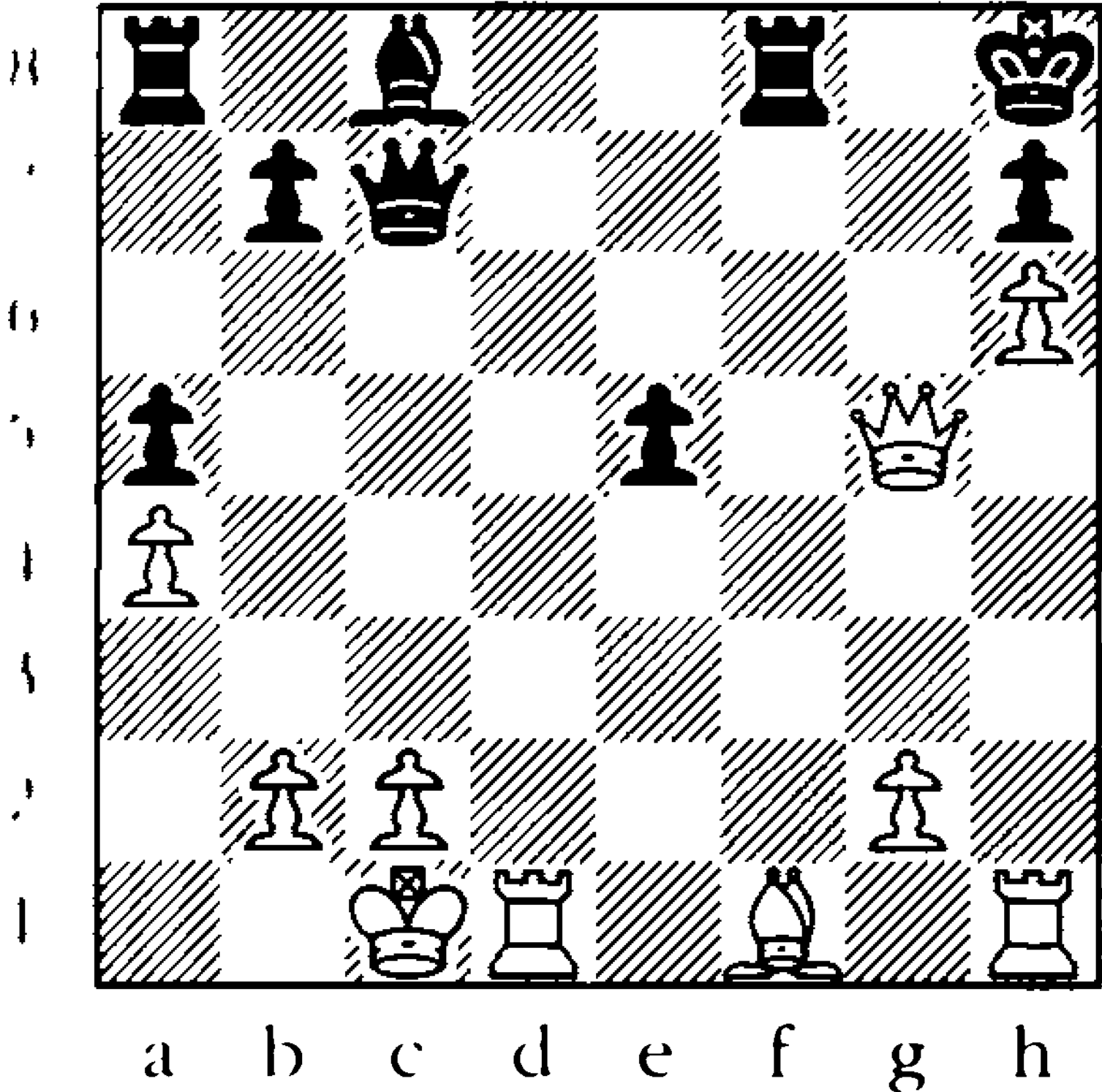


**Position number 201**

*White to play*

|| Petjewitsch ■ Kastanjeda  
Russia 1994

Aa pawn ahead with a strong attack  
White can expect to win easily, and  
did so with a clever combination.  
Can you see it?

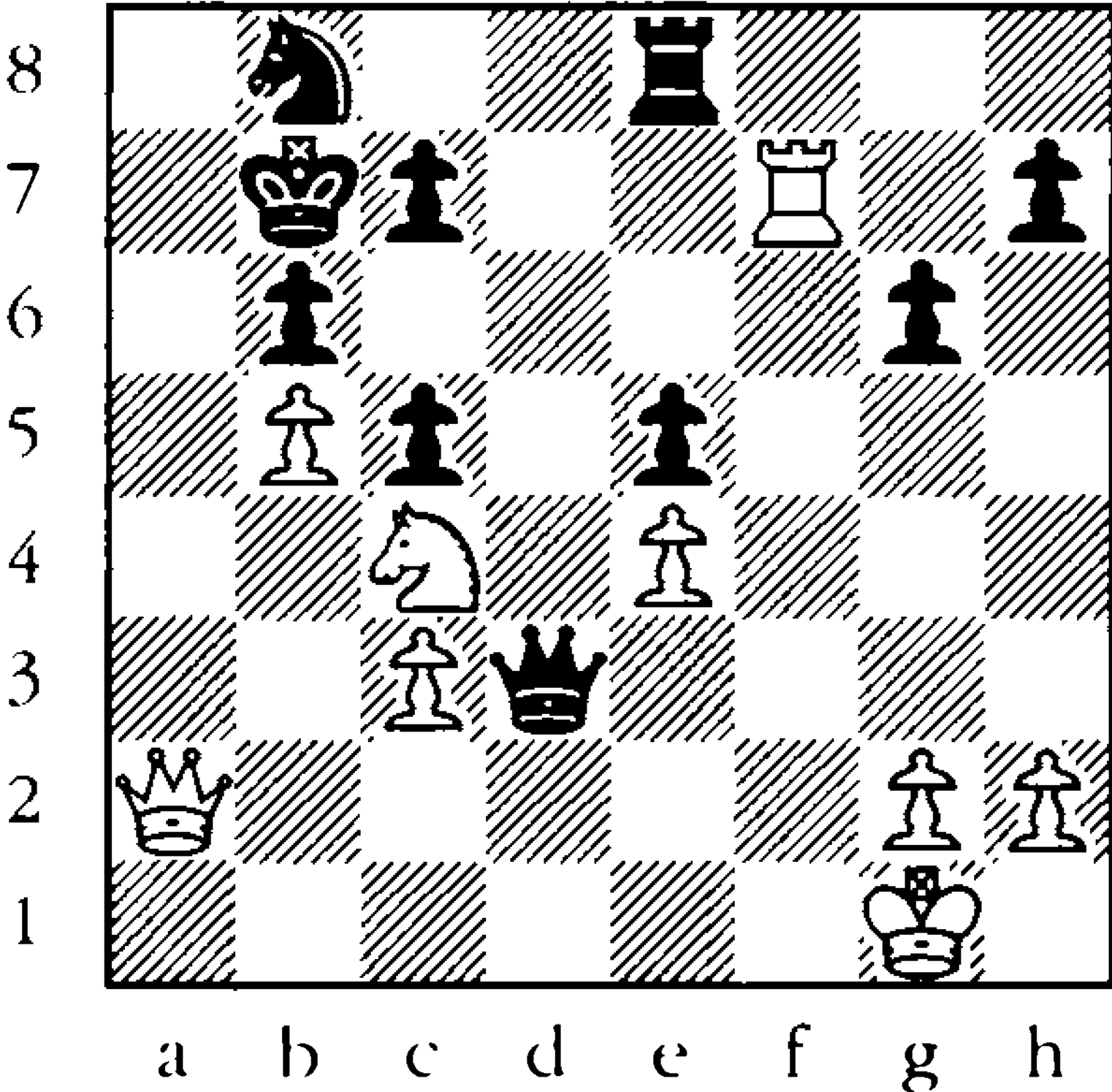


**Position number 203**

*White to play*

□ Schnjanowski ■ Porgebinski  
Kiev 1955

Can you see how White broke into  
his opponent's position to deliver a  
quick checkmate?

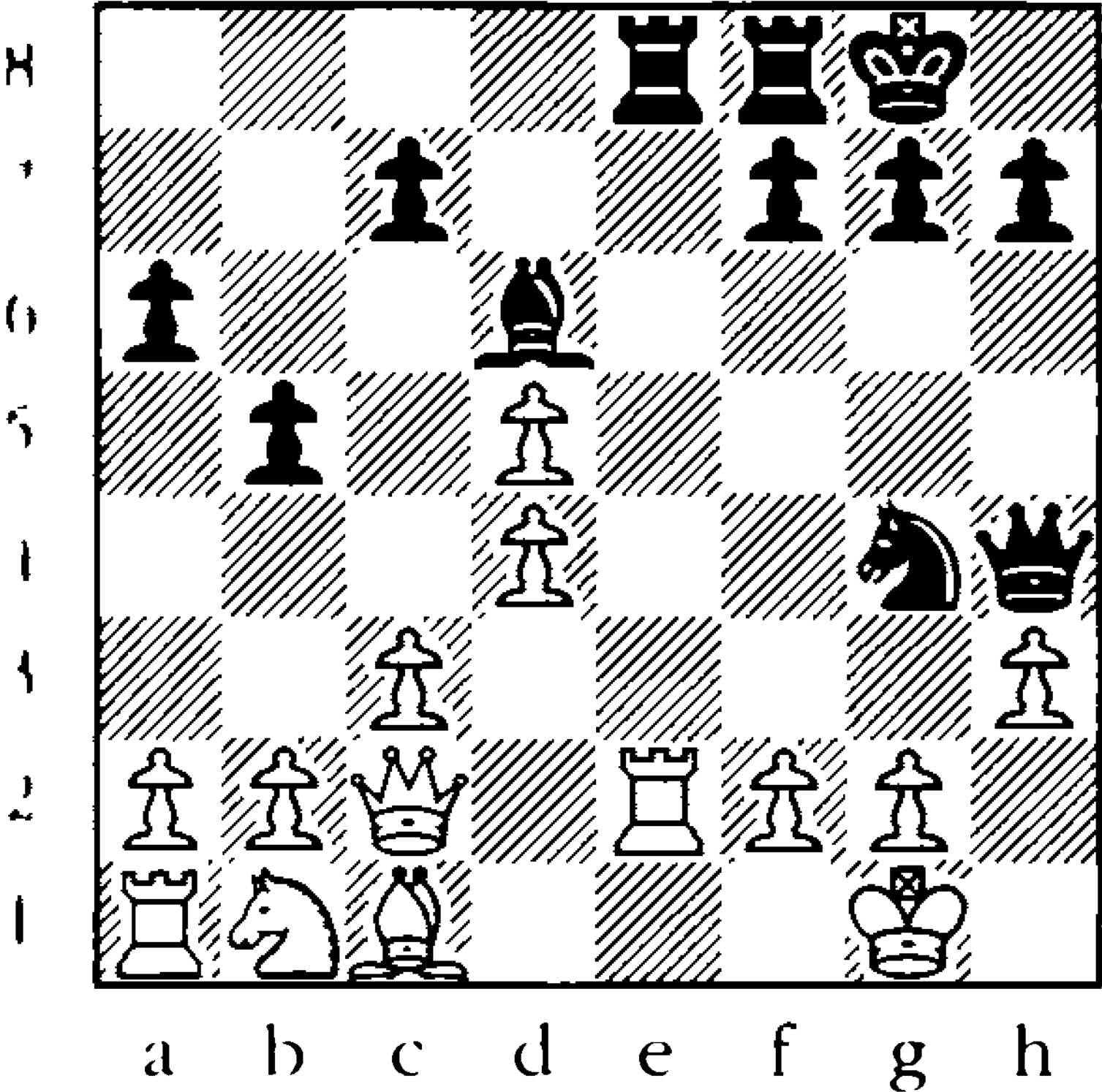


**Position number 202**

*Black to play*

□ Yanowsky ■ Toriran  
Canada 1953

White is two pawns ahead but his  
queenside pieces are still asleep.  
Meanwhile Black has a winning  
combination. Can you spot it?

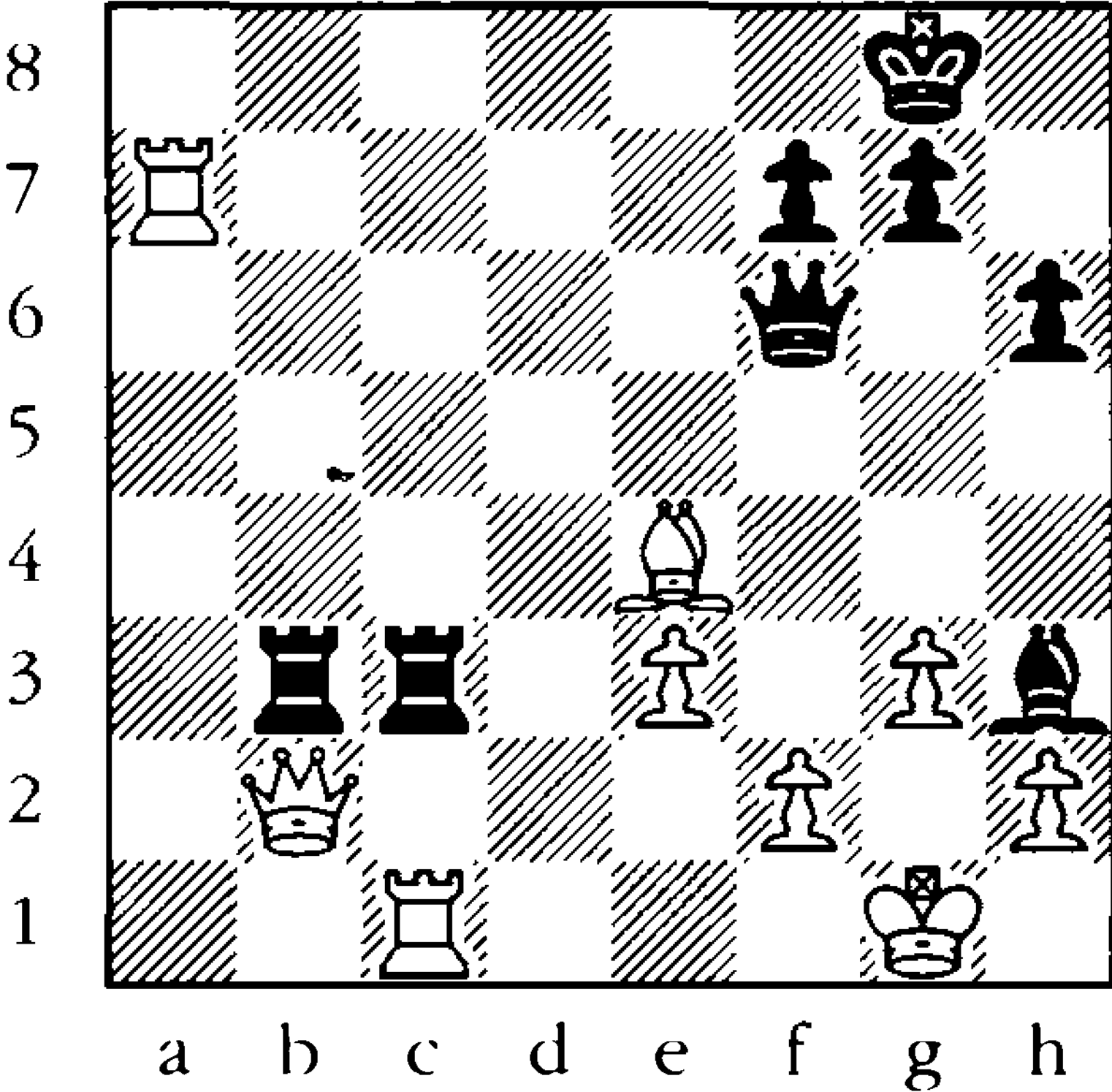


**Position number 204**

*Black to play*

□ Seirawan ■ Lobron  
Amsterdam 1983

Black could capture with 1 ... Rxb2,  
but this would be a mistake on  
account of 2 Ra8+. What is Black's  
strongest continuation?



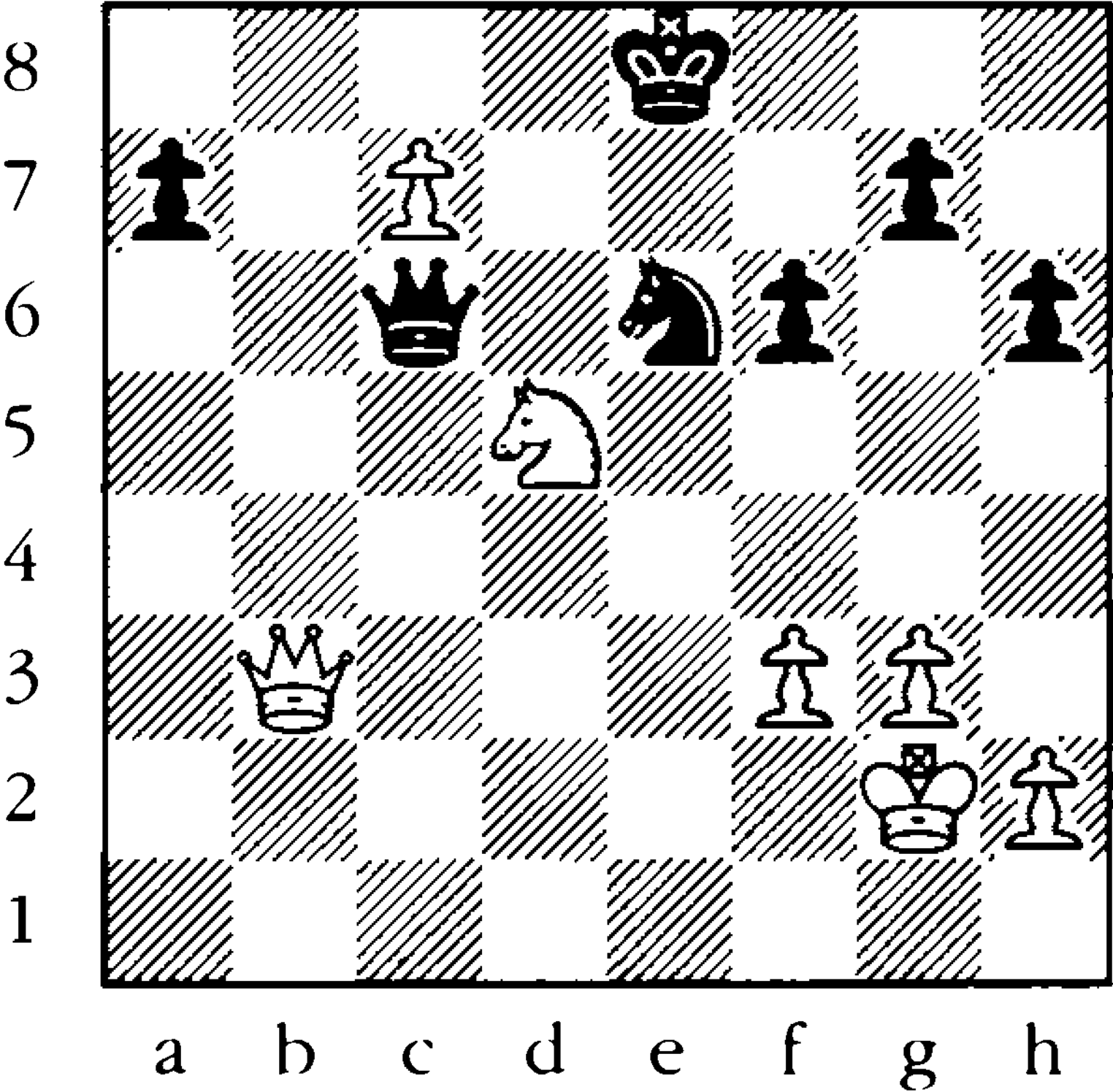
**Position number 205**

*White to play*

□ Zukertort ■ Englisch

London 1883

In this position White found an ingenious winning continuation based on an eventual knight fork. Can you do as well?



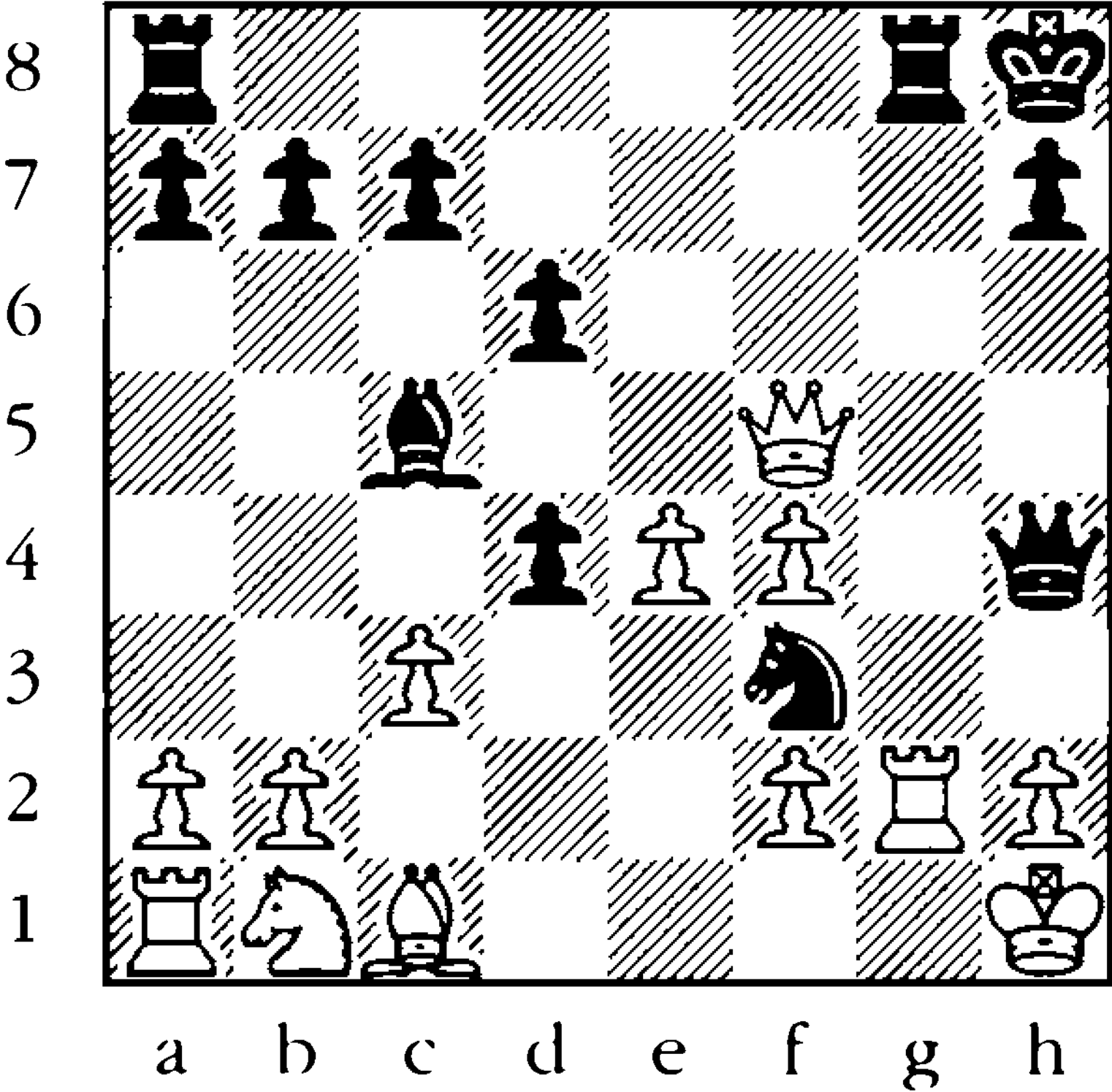
**Position number 207**

*Black to play*

□ Reiner ■ Steinitz

Vienna 1860

This is a typical 19th century game where White has grabbed material at the expense of development. How did Black now punish him?



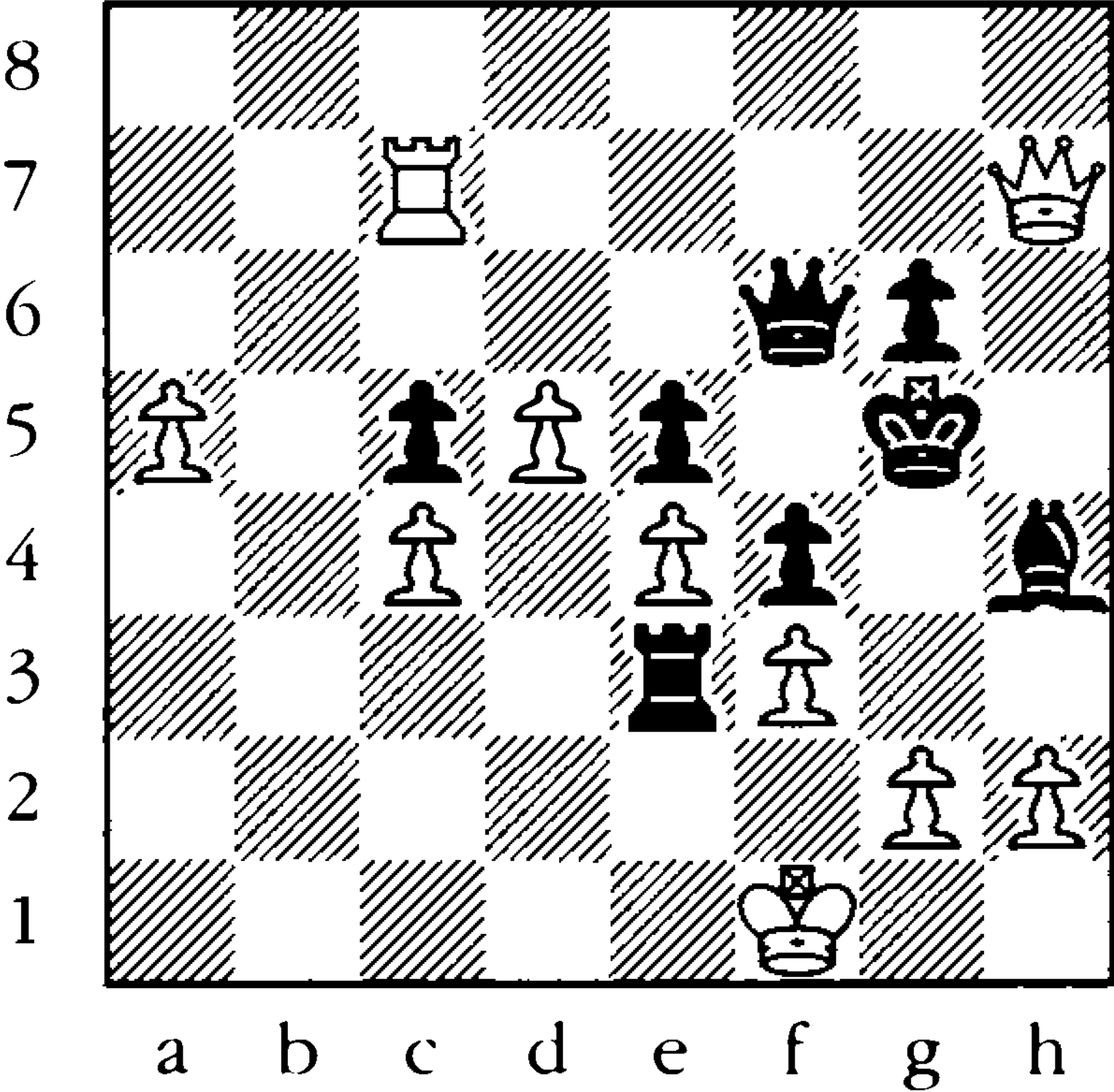
**Position number 206**

*White to play*

□ Plaskett ■ Velimirovic

Banja Luka 1985

White has sacrificed a piece to drive the black king up the board. How did he now finish the game off with a checkmating combination?



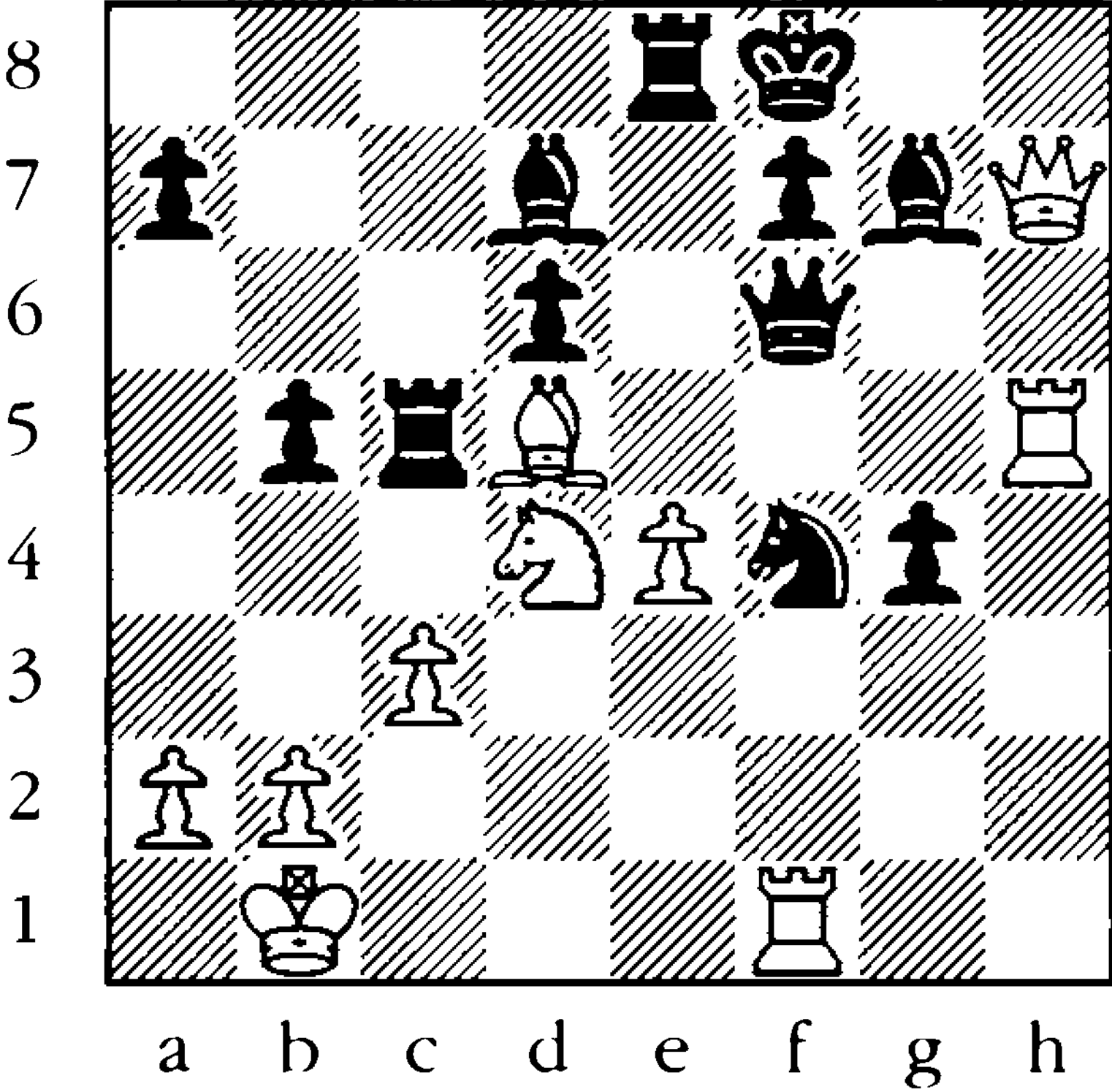
**Position number 208**

*Black to play*

□ Ginzburg ■ Rodriguez

Cordoba 1995

Although Black is a piece ahead, he is facing fearsome threats on the kingside. How did he cleverly simplify the position?





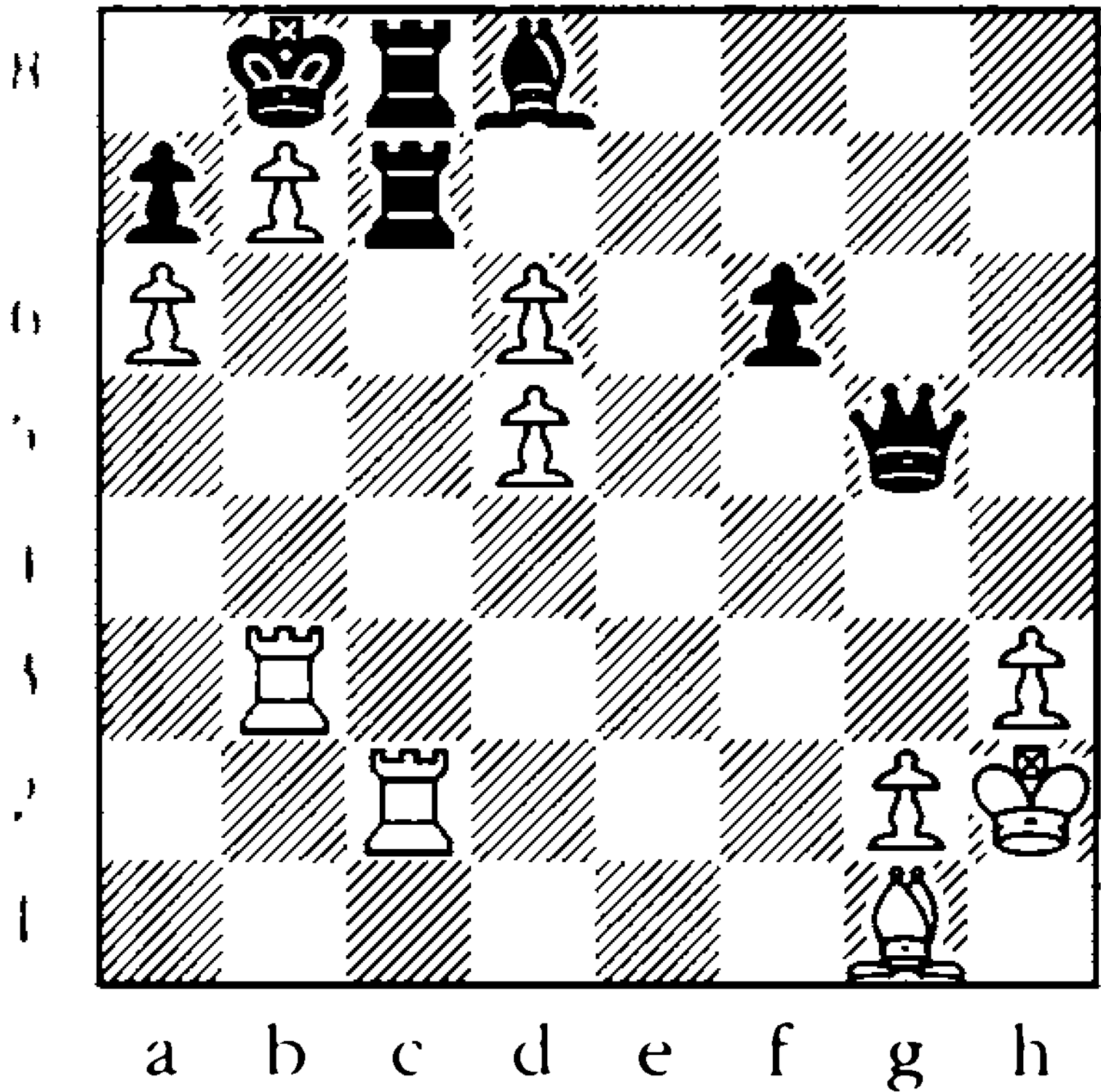
**Position number 209**

*White to play*

□ Alekhine ■ Gofmeister

Petrograd 1917

White is temporarily a queen in arrears but can regain material due to his threats against the black rooks. What is the best method?



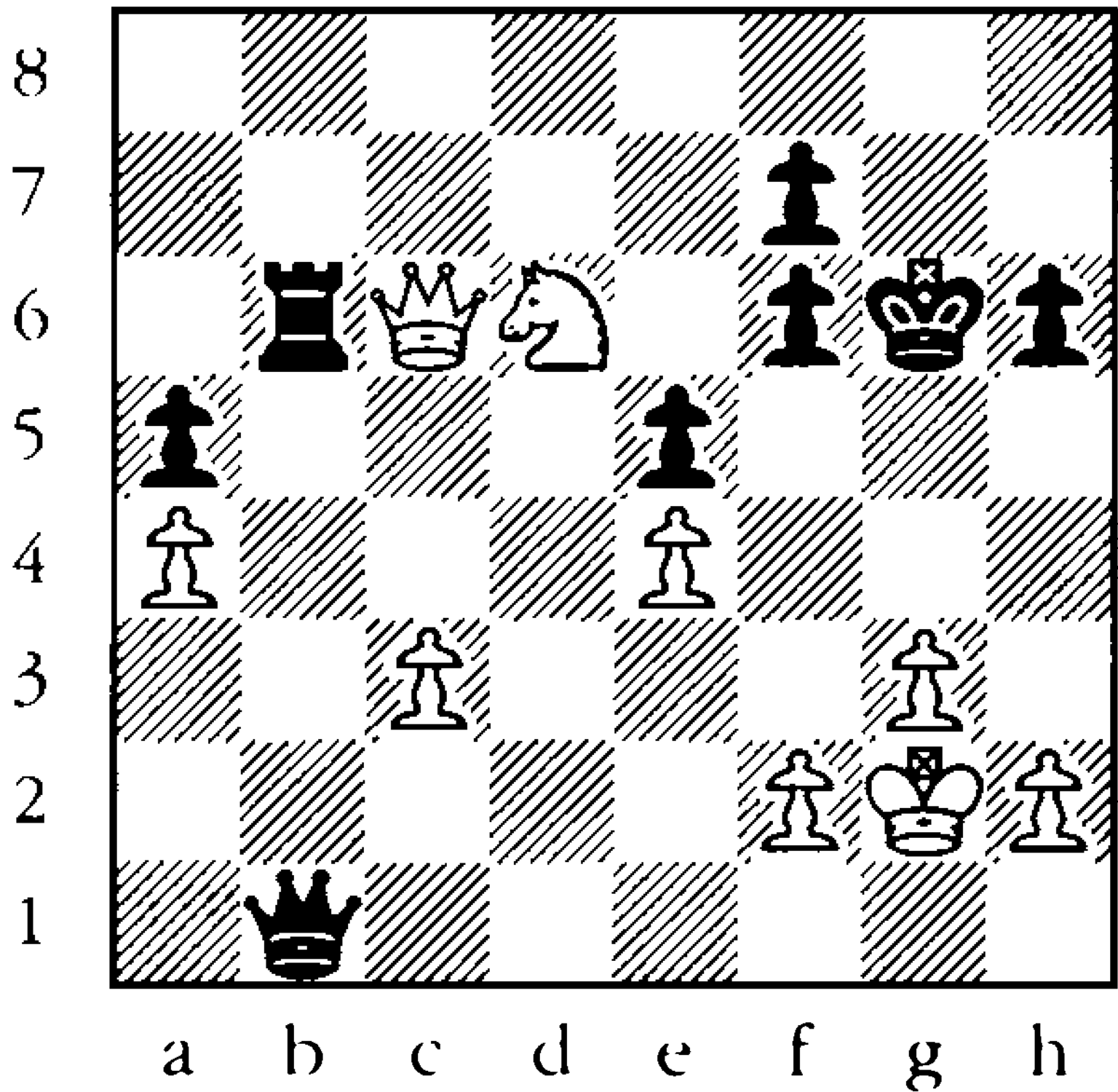
**Position number 211**

*White to play*

□ Psakhis ■ Schussler

Lugano 1988

The black king is exposed, but it is not easy to see a way for White to get at it. Can you see how he solved this problem?



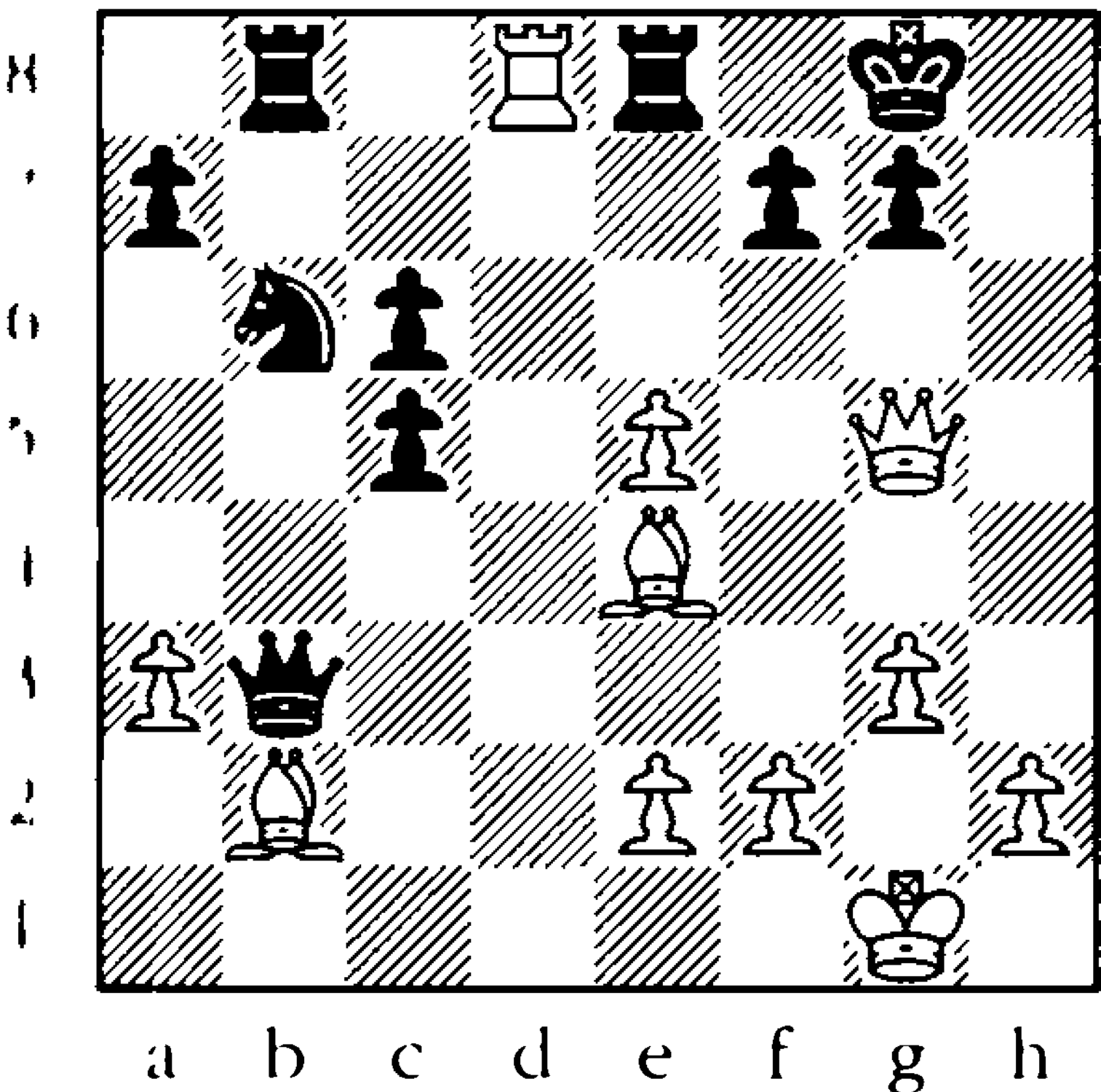
**Position number 210**

*White to play*

□ F Olafsson ■ Alexander

Hastings 1956

How did White make the most of his aggressively placed bishop pair?



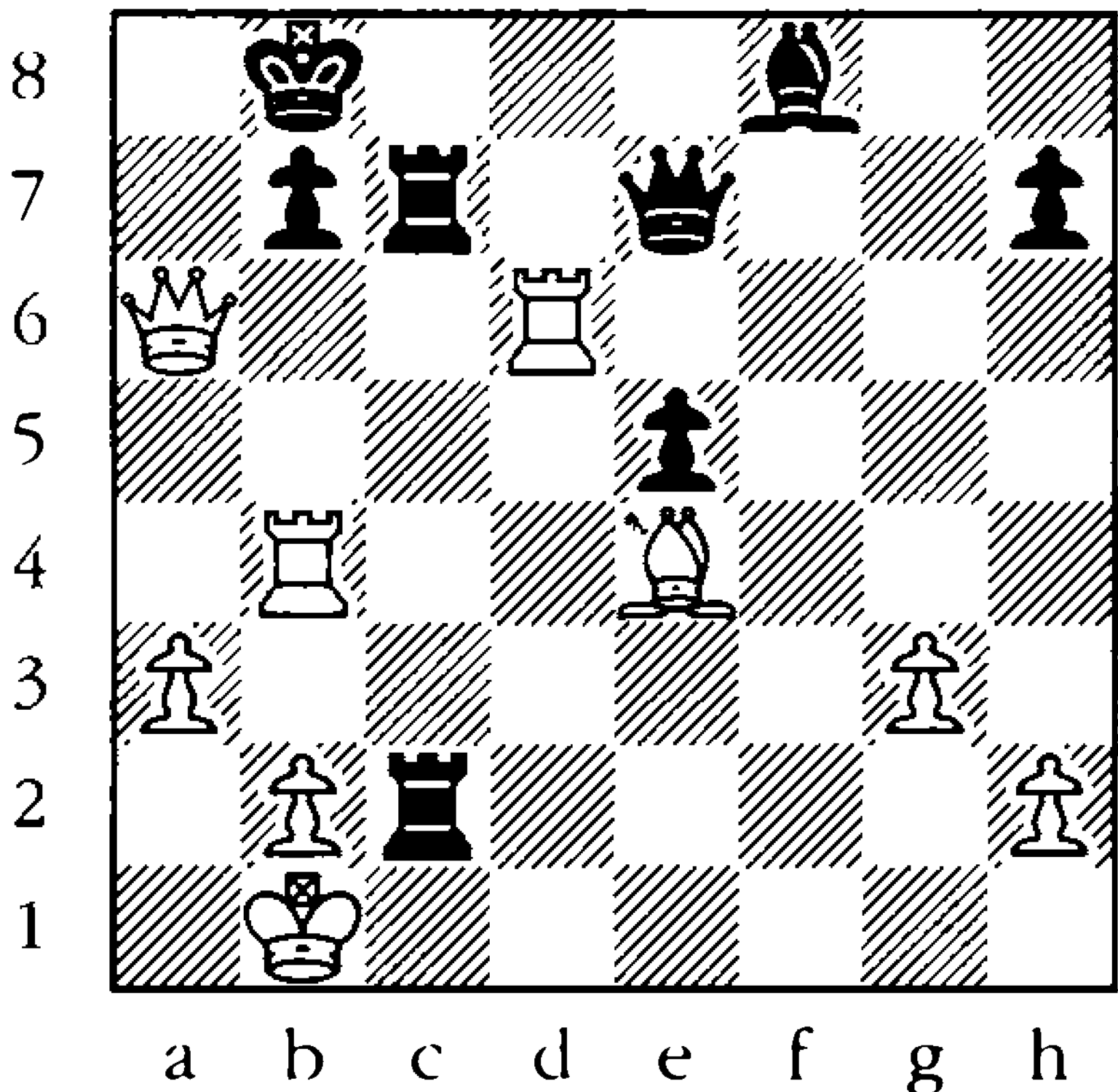
**Position number 212**

*White to play*

□ Riemersma ■ Piket

Dordrecht 1988

White could capture on c2, but Black has counter-attacked the white rook on d6. Can you see a better course of action for White?



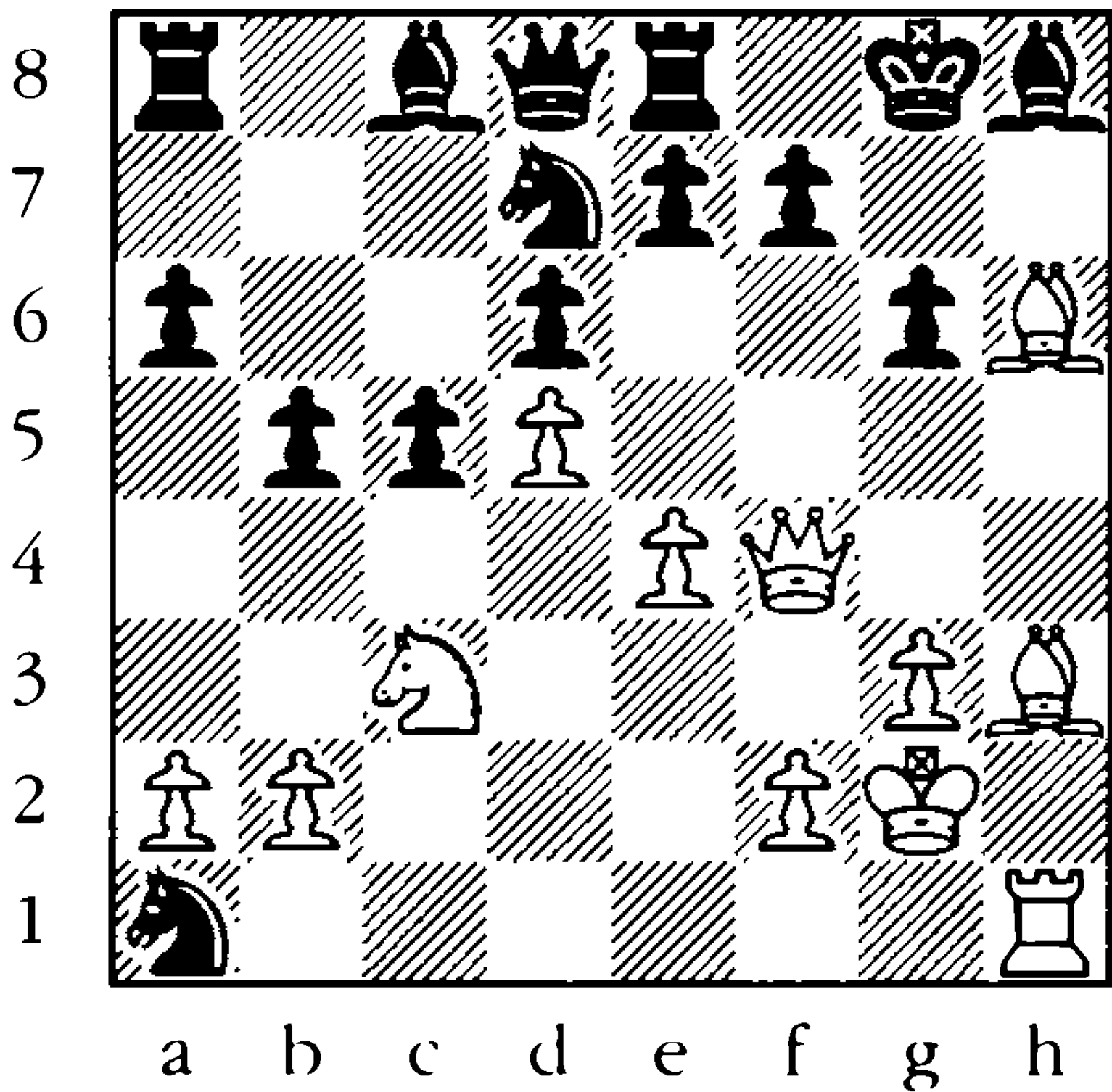
**Position number 213**

*White to play*

□ Varavin ■ Sawaritzki

Russia 1991

White has already sacrificed a rook and now invested more material to create a brilliant finish. How did he draw the black king to its doom?



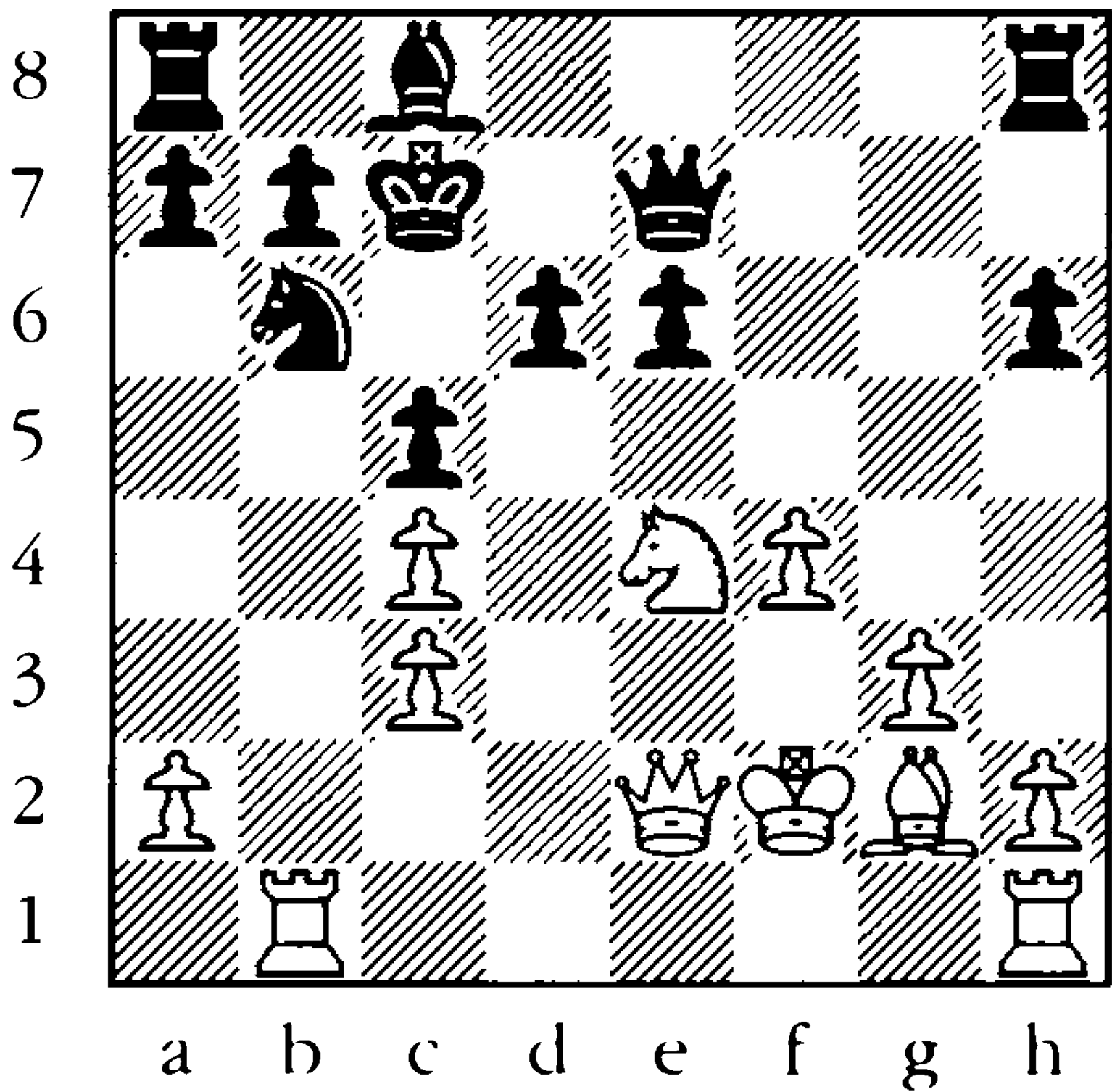
**Position number 215**

*White to play*

□ Bareev ■ Kosten

Hastings Premier 1990

White has a very active position and now forced a decisive breakthrough. Can you see what he played?



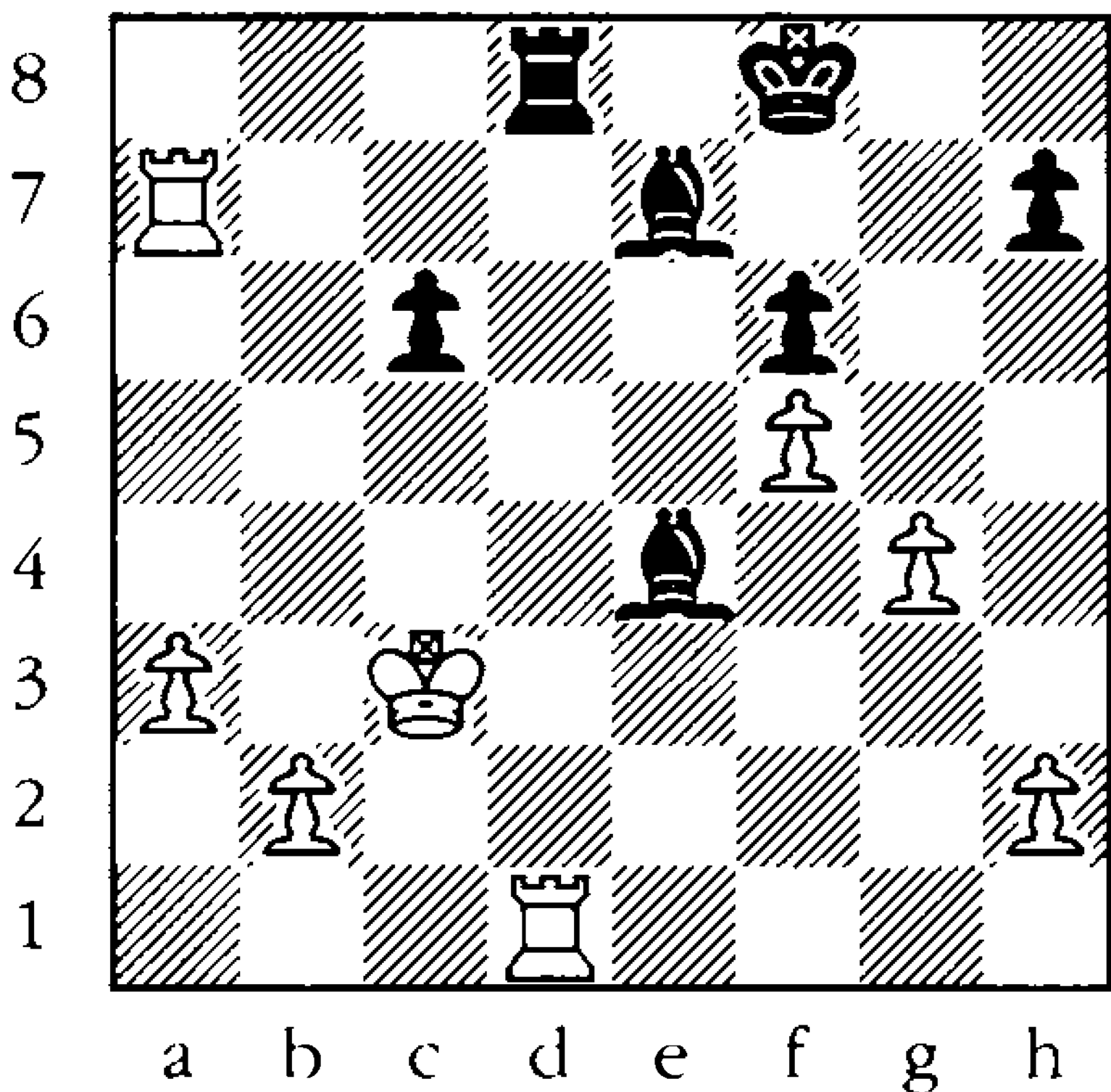
**Position number 214**

*White to play*

□ Speelman ■ Sax

Hastings Premier 1990

Here White has obtained a very promising endgame and now forced an immediate win. Can you see how?



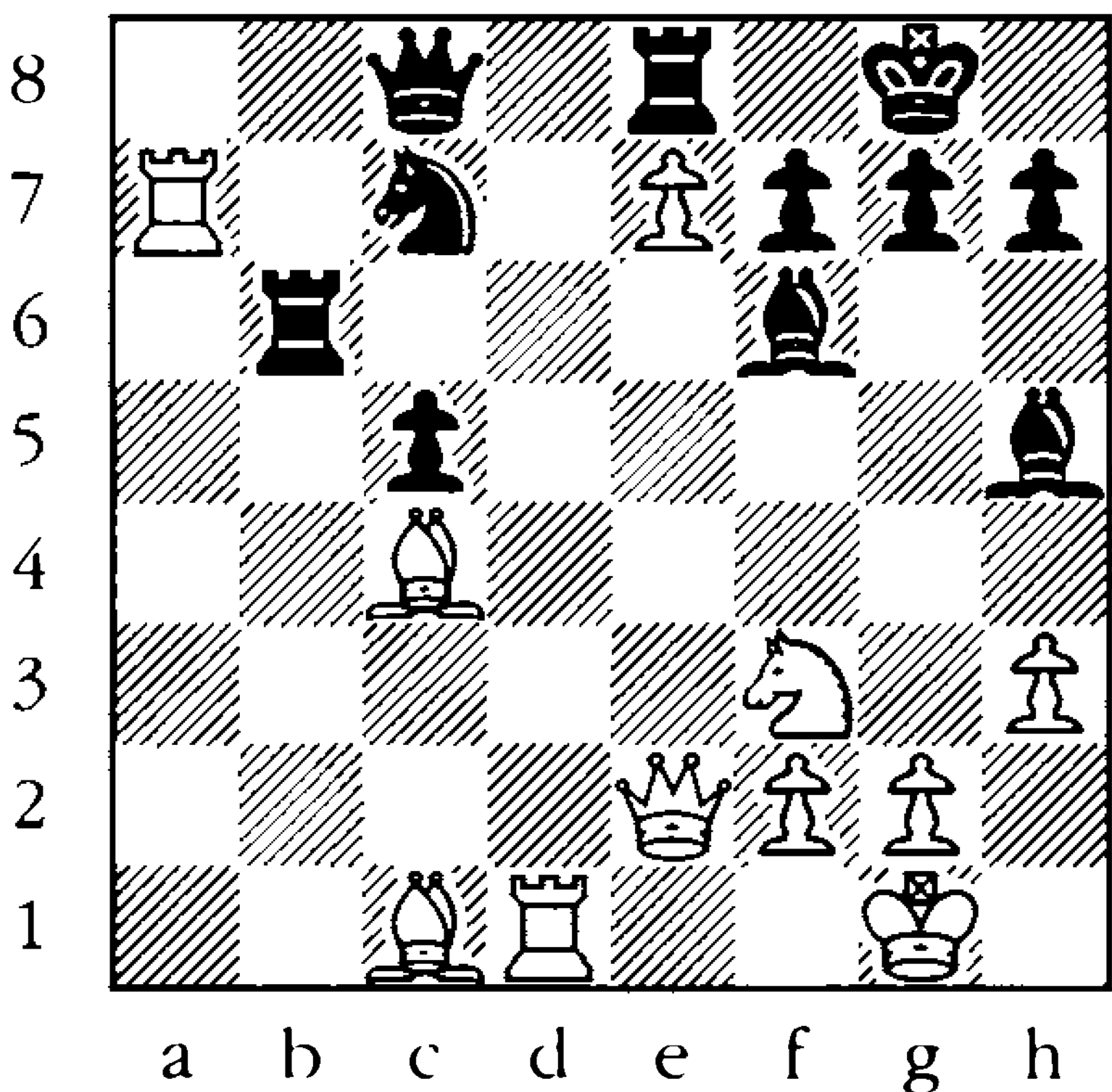
**Position number 216**

*White to play*

□ Chandler ■ Olafsson

Hastings Premier 1990

White has advanced his e-pawn into the heart of Black's position and now found a neat sequence to exploit the pawn's strength...





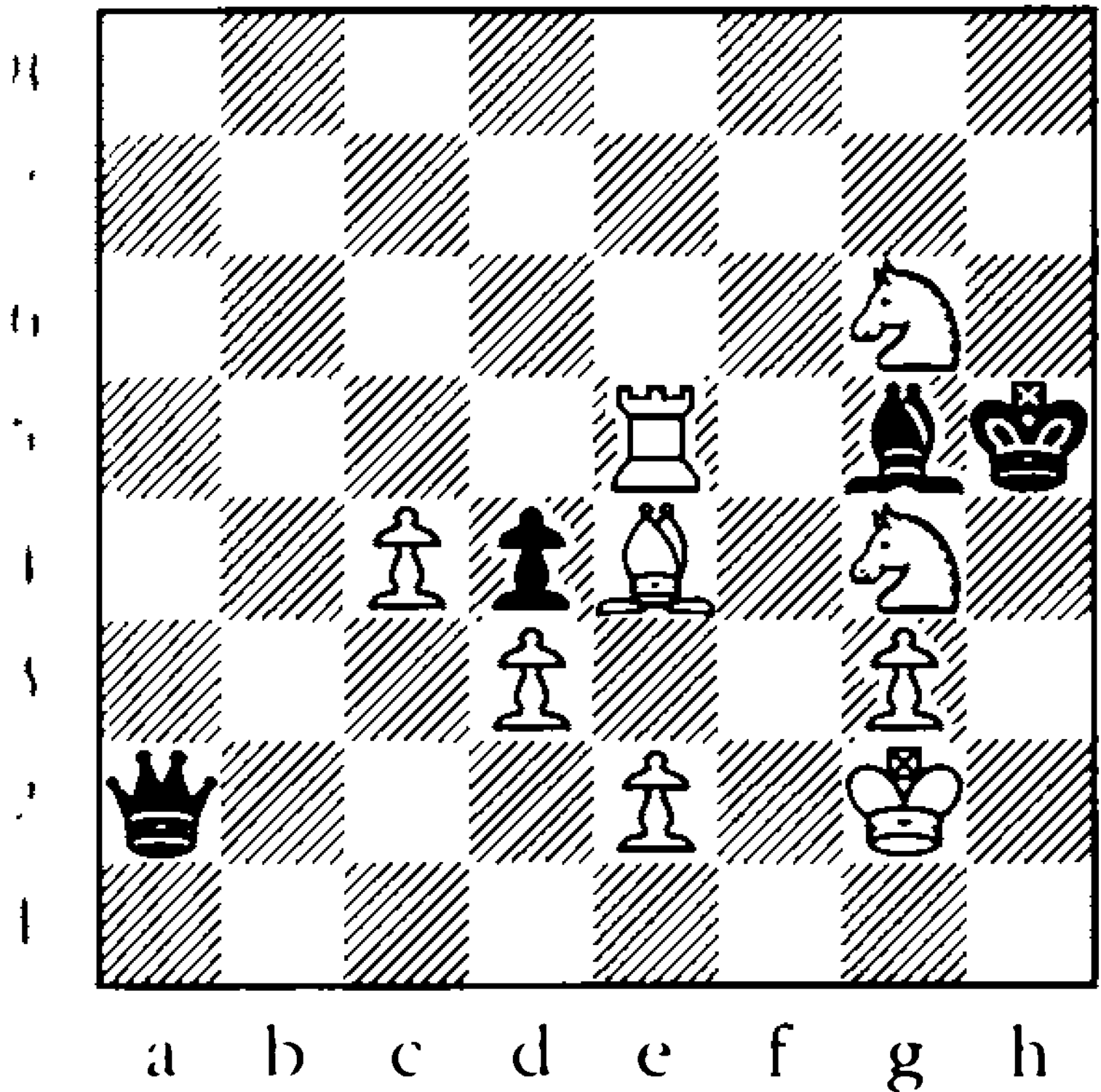
**Position number 217**

*White to play*

| | Larsen ■ Chandler

Hastings Premier 1987

White has more than enough material compensation for the queen and now forced a quick checkmate. Can you see how?



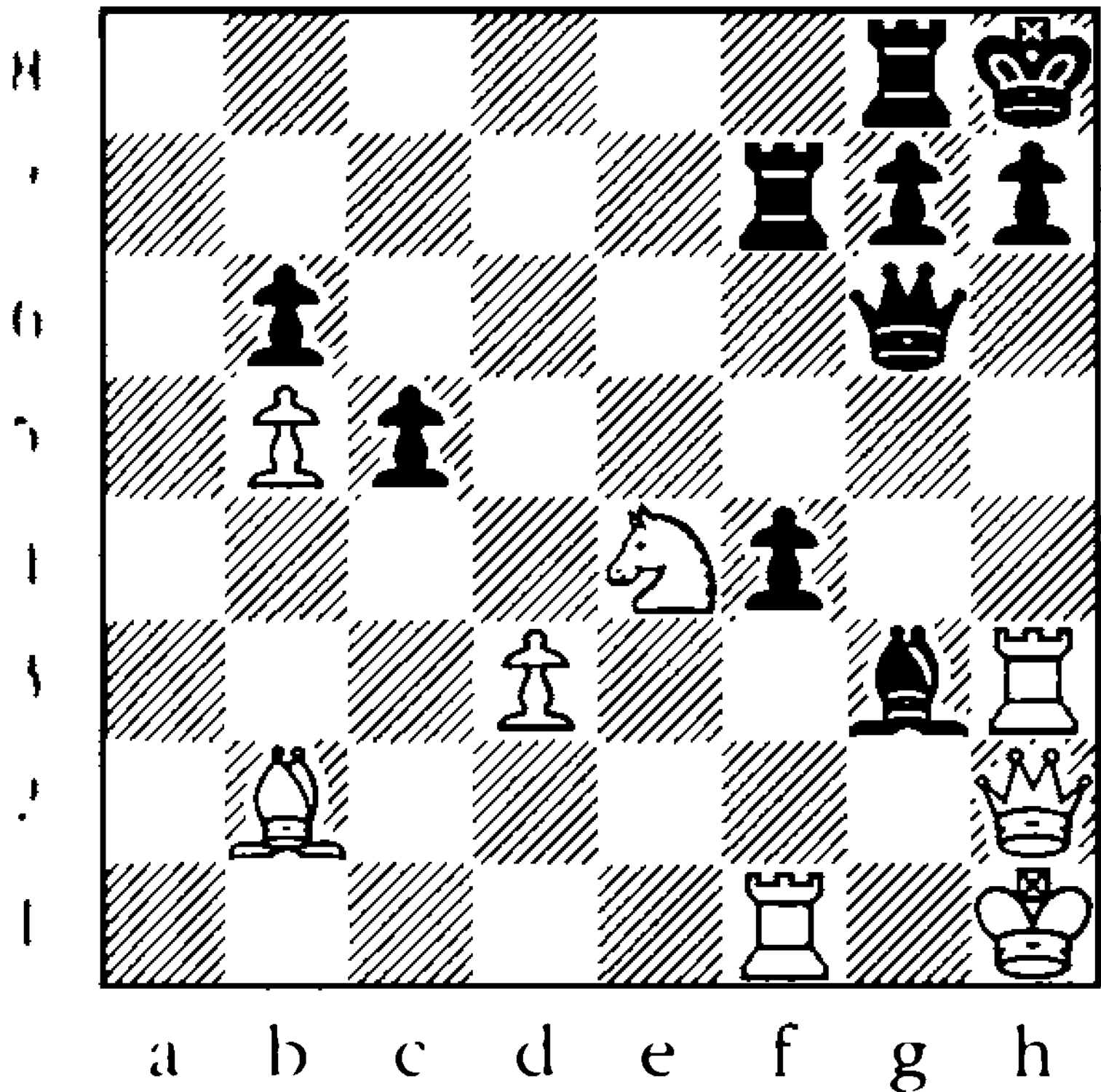
**Position number 218**

*White to play*

| ] Spraggett ■ Speelman

Hastings Premier 1989

Here White played 1 Nxb3?, overlooking a brilliant finish. Can you see an alternative move that administers the coup de grâce?



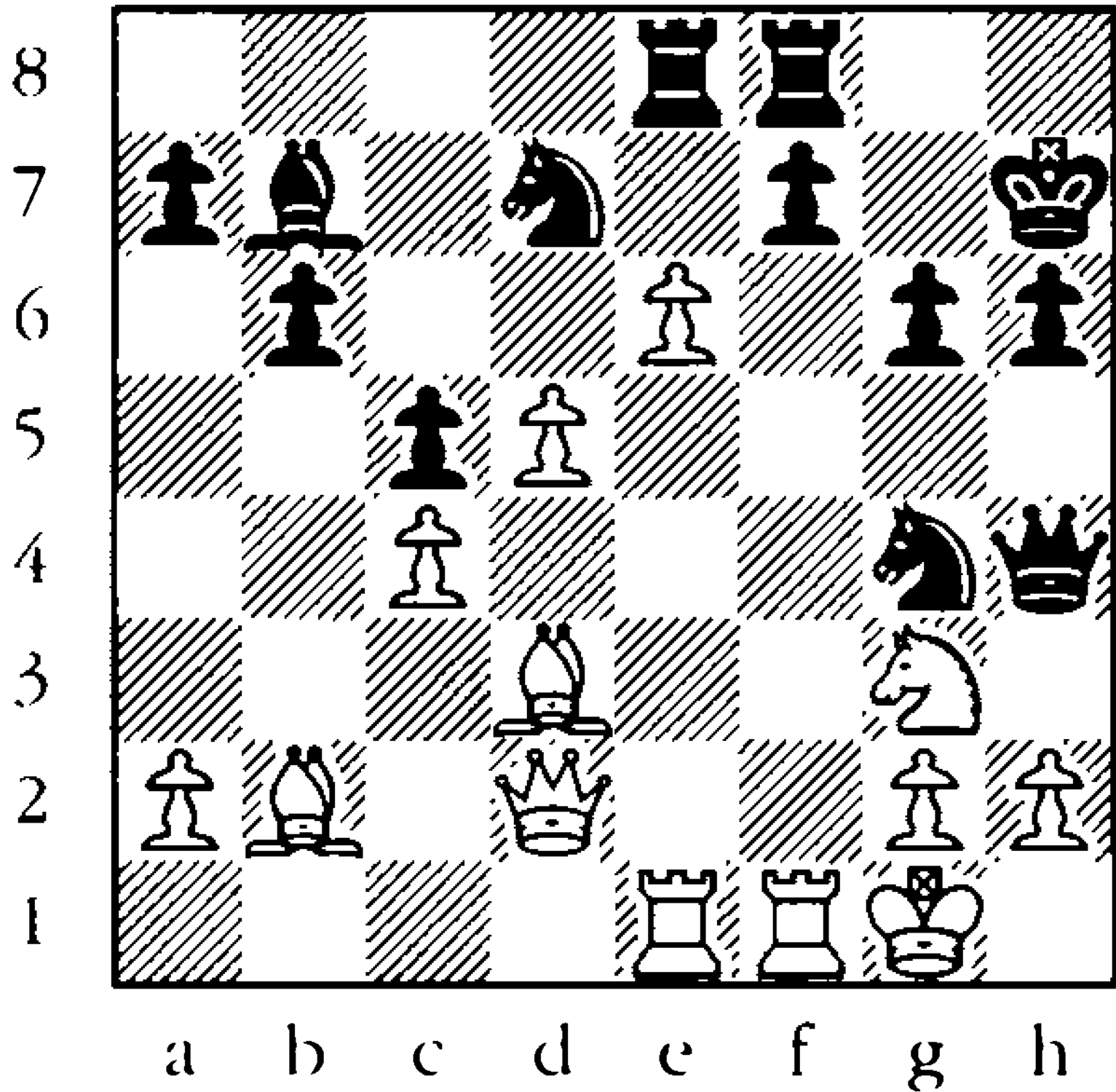
**Position number 219**

*White to play*

□ Alekhine ■ Zubareff

Moscow 1916

White's attack appears to be hindered by the mate threat against h2. How did he prove that this was only an apparent distraction?



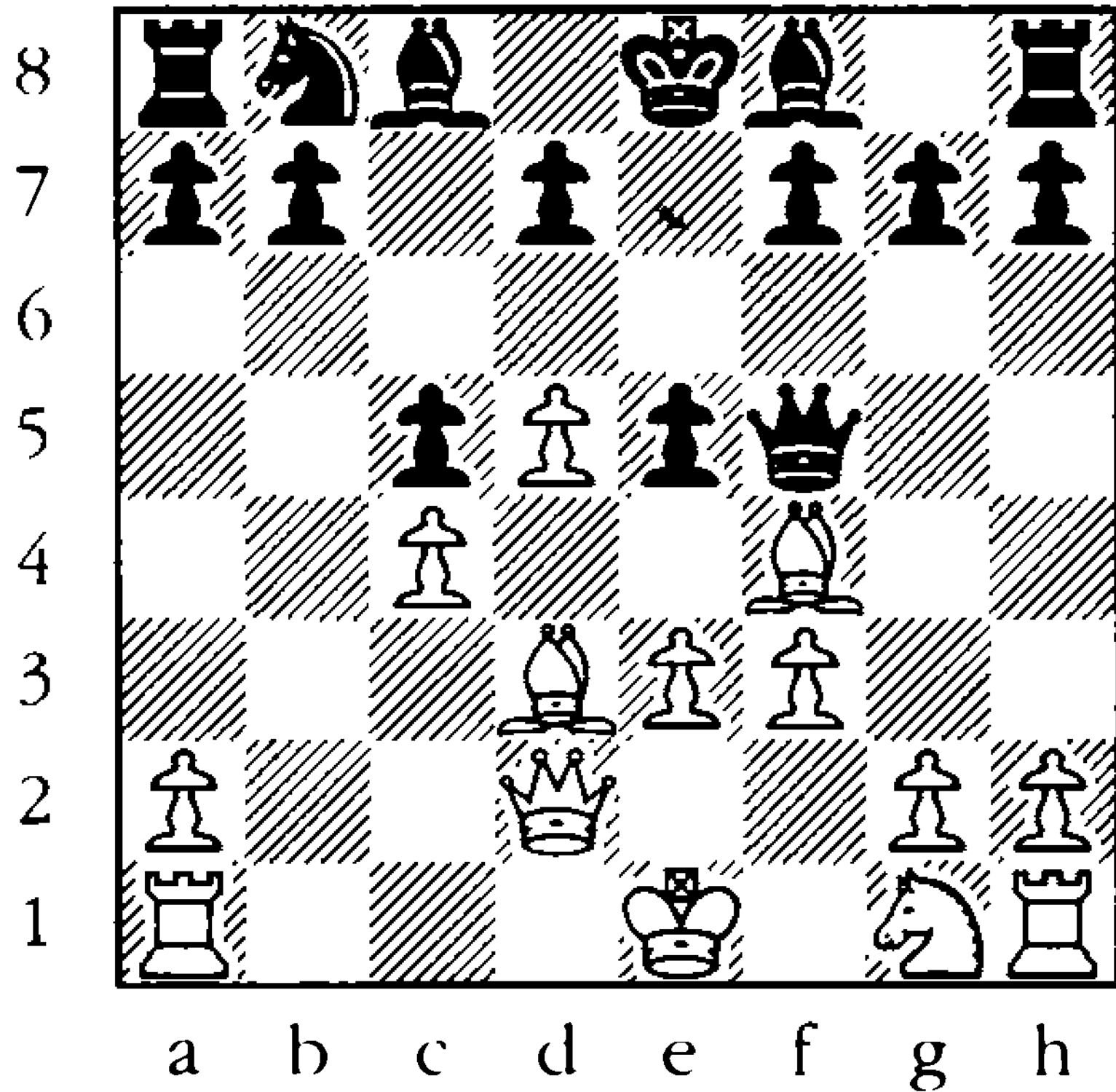
**Position number 220**

*Black to play*

□ Hodgson ■ Chandler

Hastings Premier 1991

White has tried to gain time by attacking the queen, but the reply exposed this as a fatal mistake. Can you see how Black continued?



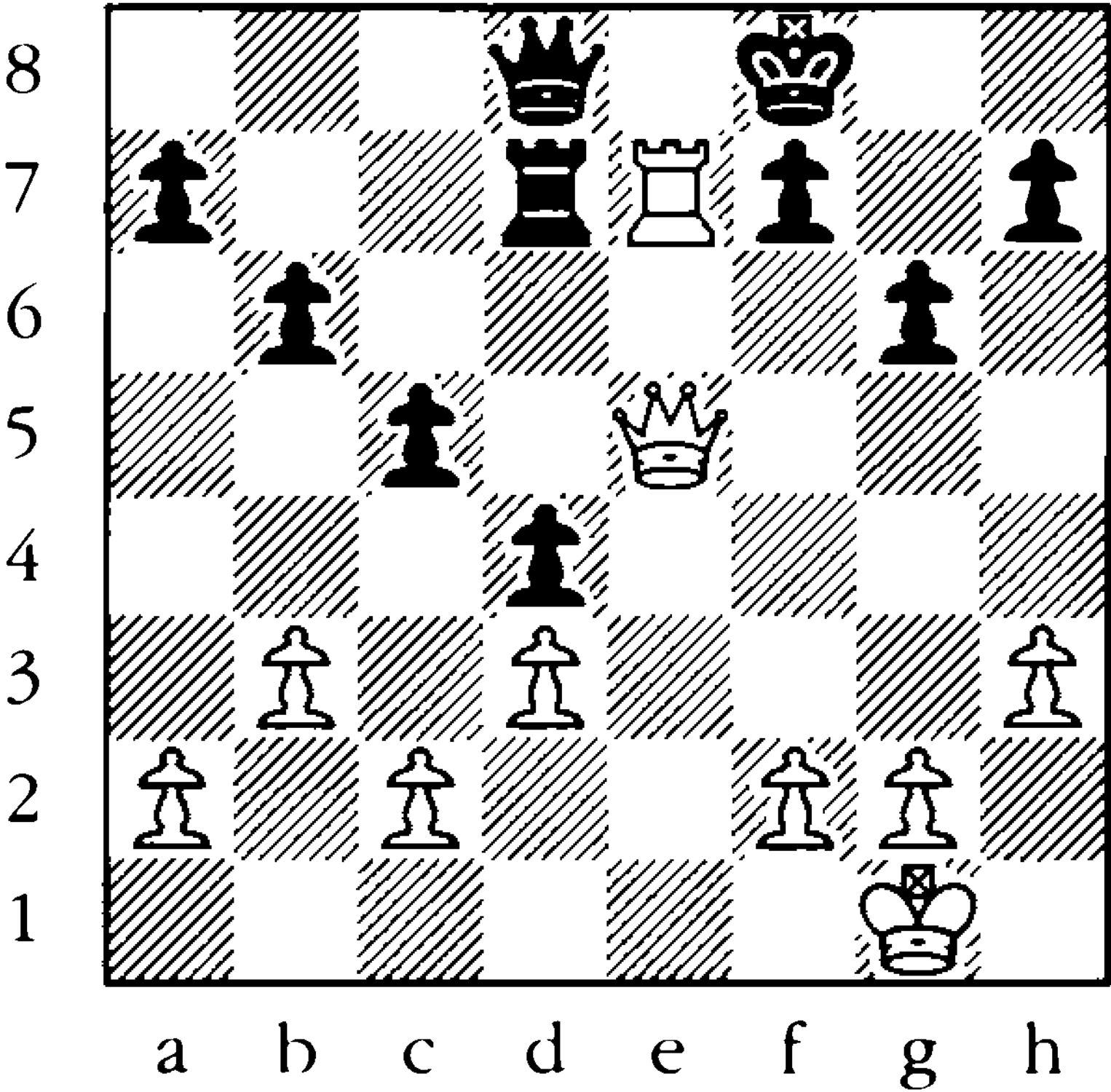
**Position number 221**

*White to play*

□ Kwiletski ■ Roslinski

Poland 1954

With his attack against the rook on e7, Black seems to have everything under control. How did White show that this is not the case?



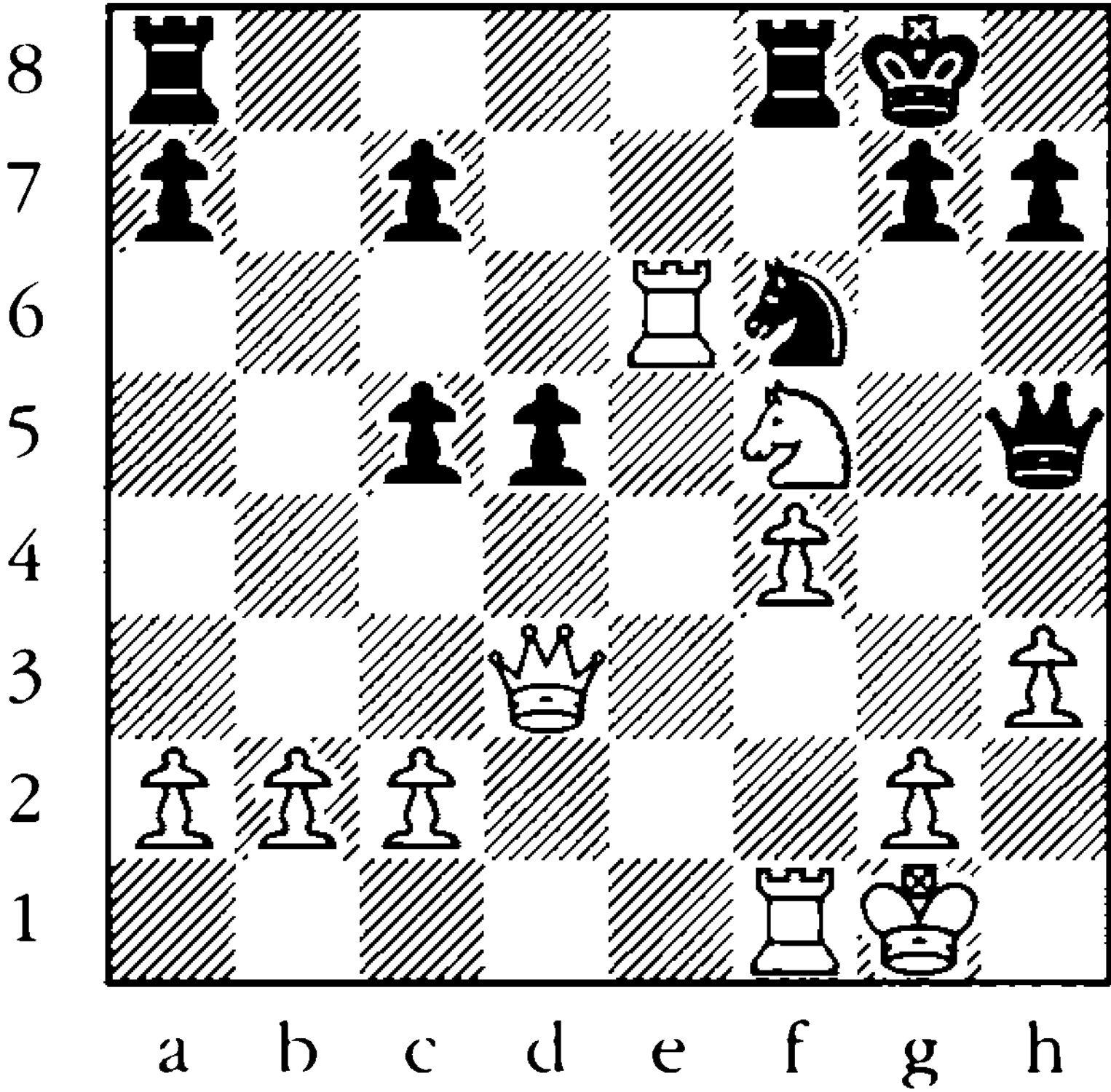
**Position number 223**

*White to play*

□ Reti ■ Sterk

Vienna 1910

White has manoeuvred his pieces to threatening attacking posts, close to the black king. How did he now capitalise on this?



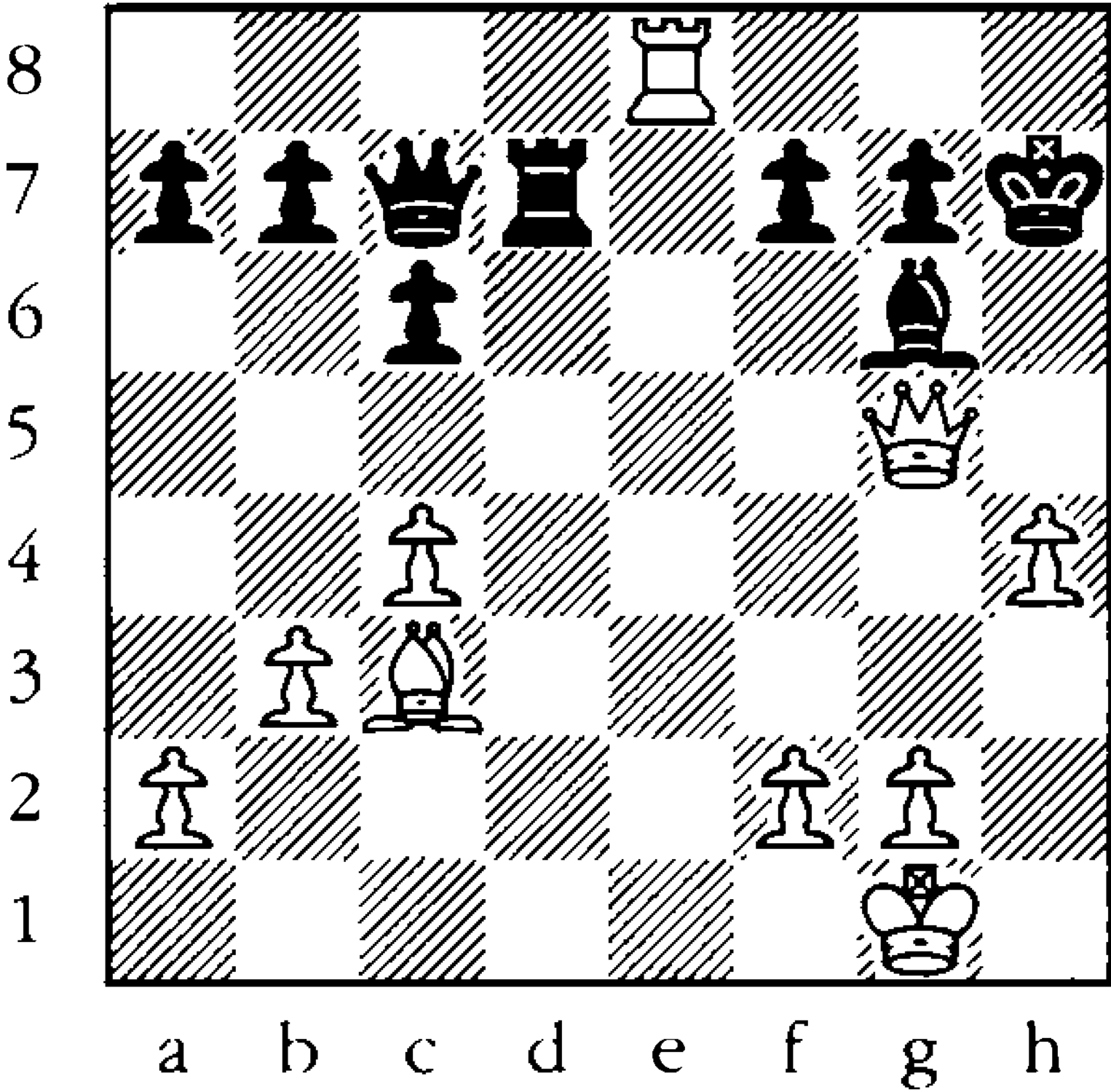
**Position number 222**

*White to play*

□ Heinicke ■ Wustenhofer

Germany 1926

Black is threatening to launch a counter-attack against the white king with rook check on the back rank. But it is White to move...



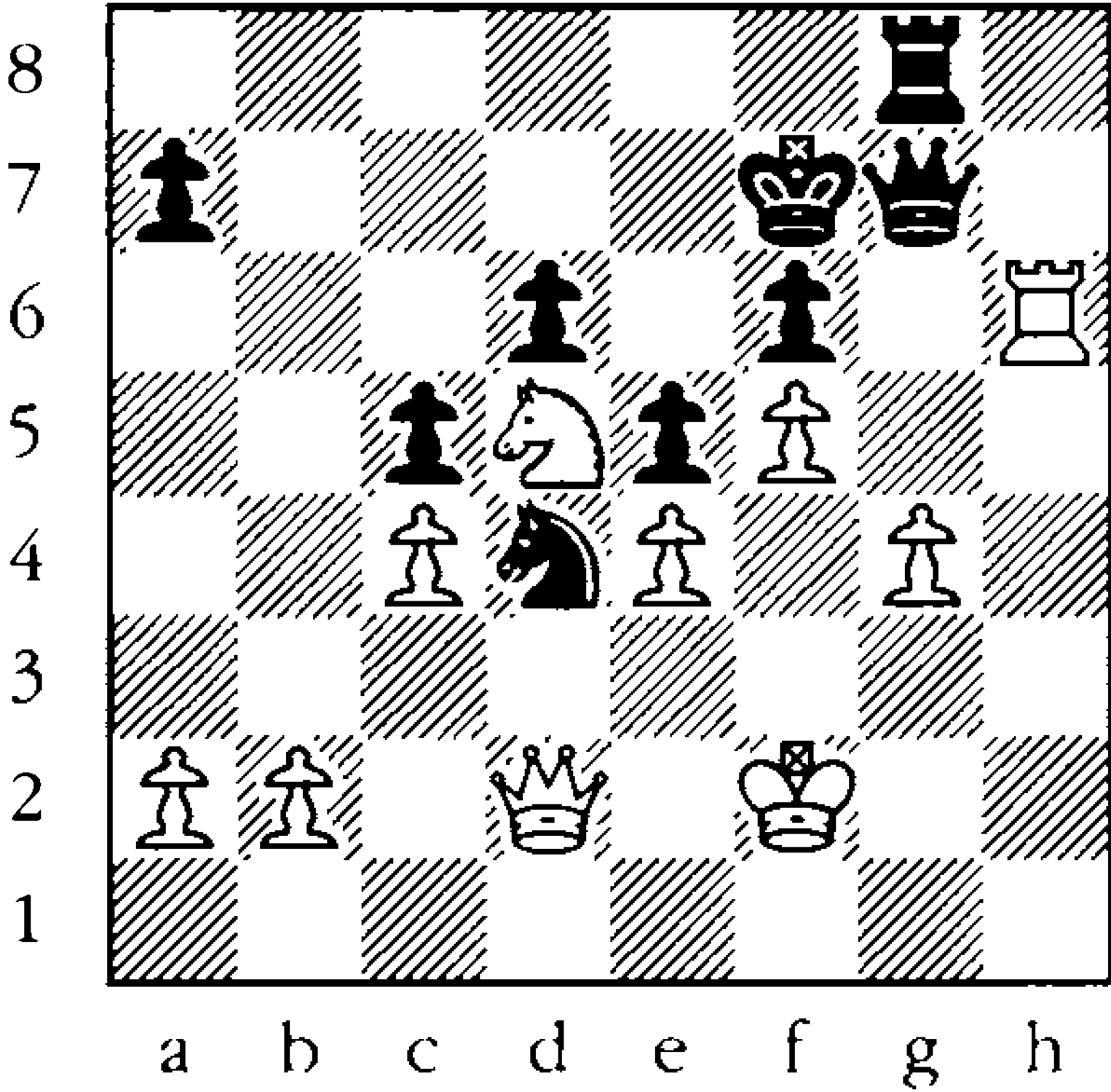
**Position number 224**

*White to play*

□ Reti ■ Carls

Baden Baden 1925

White has the very strong 1 Rxf6+. However, there is a saying in chess that when you see a good move, look for a better one...

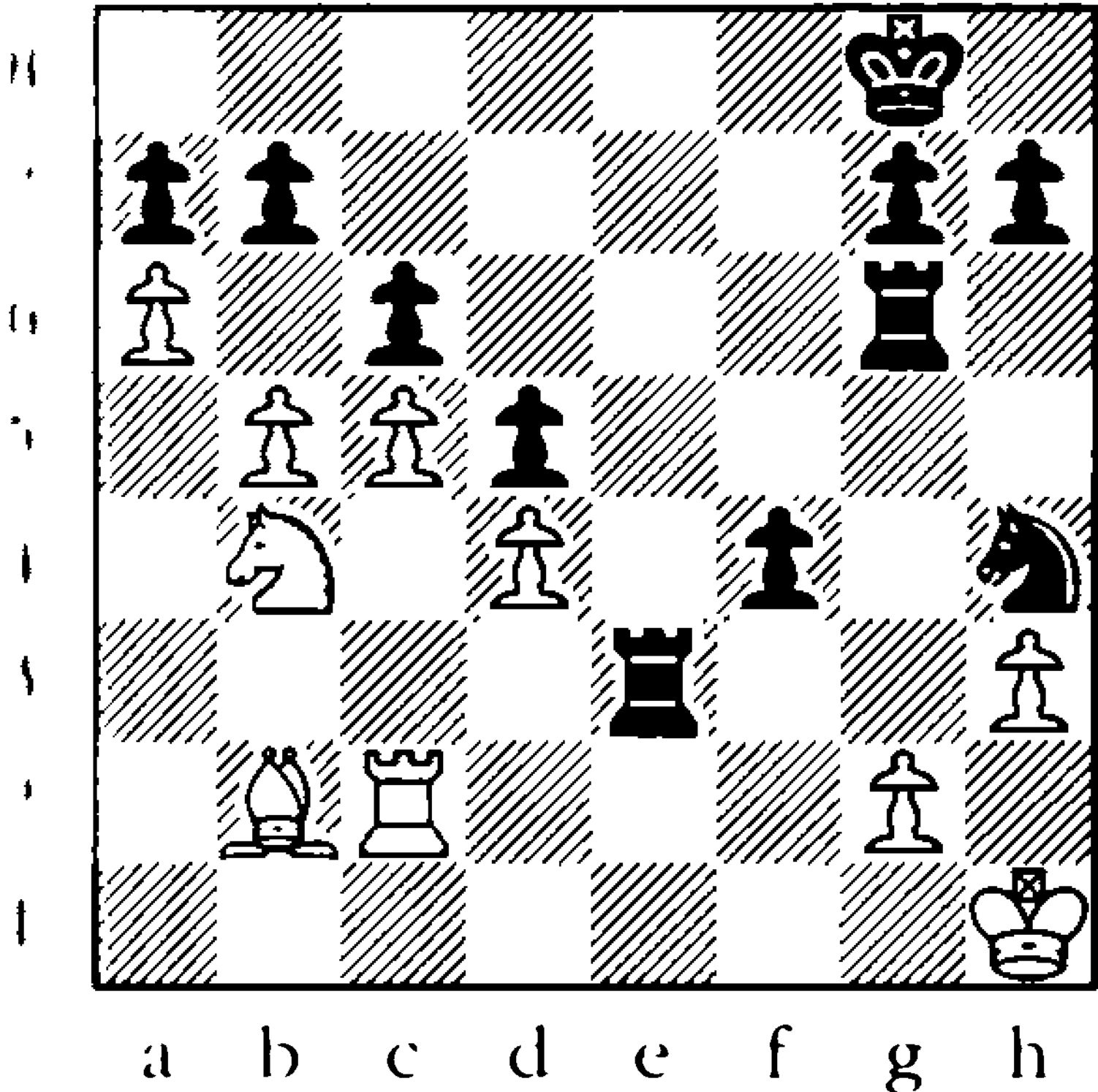




**Position number 225**

*Black to play*  
| | Selesniev ■ Reti  
Bad Pistyan 1922

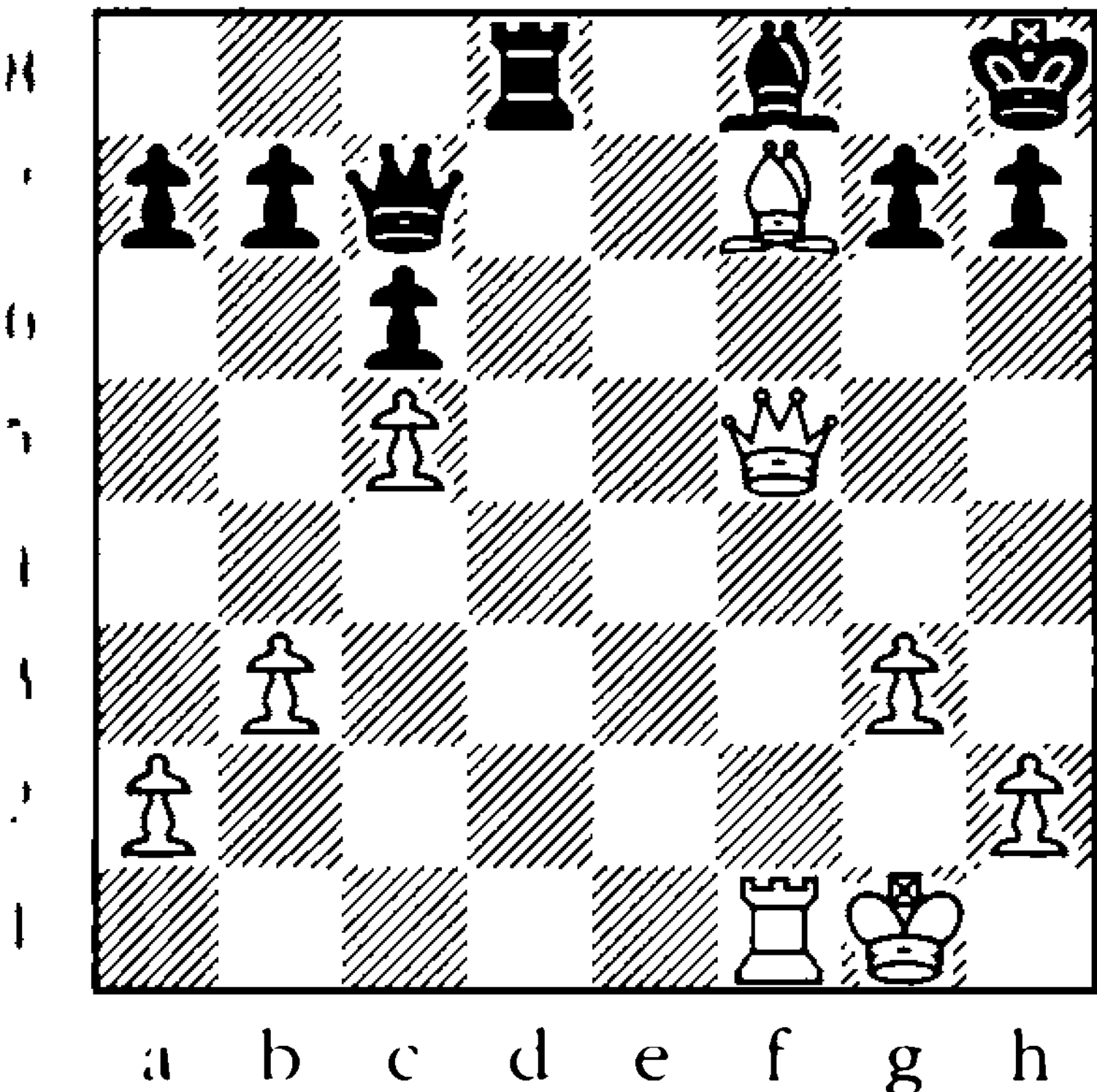
Can you spot how Black swiftly infiltrated the white kingside to score a quick knockout?



**Position number 226**

*White to play*  
| | Reti ■ Bogoljubow  
New York 1924

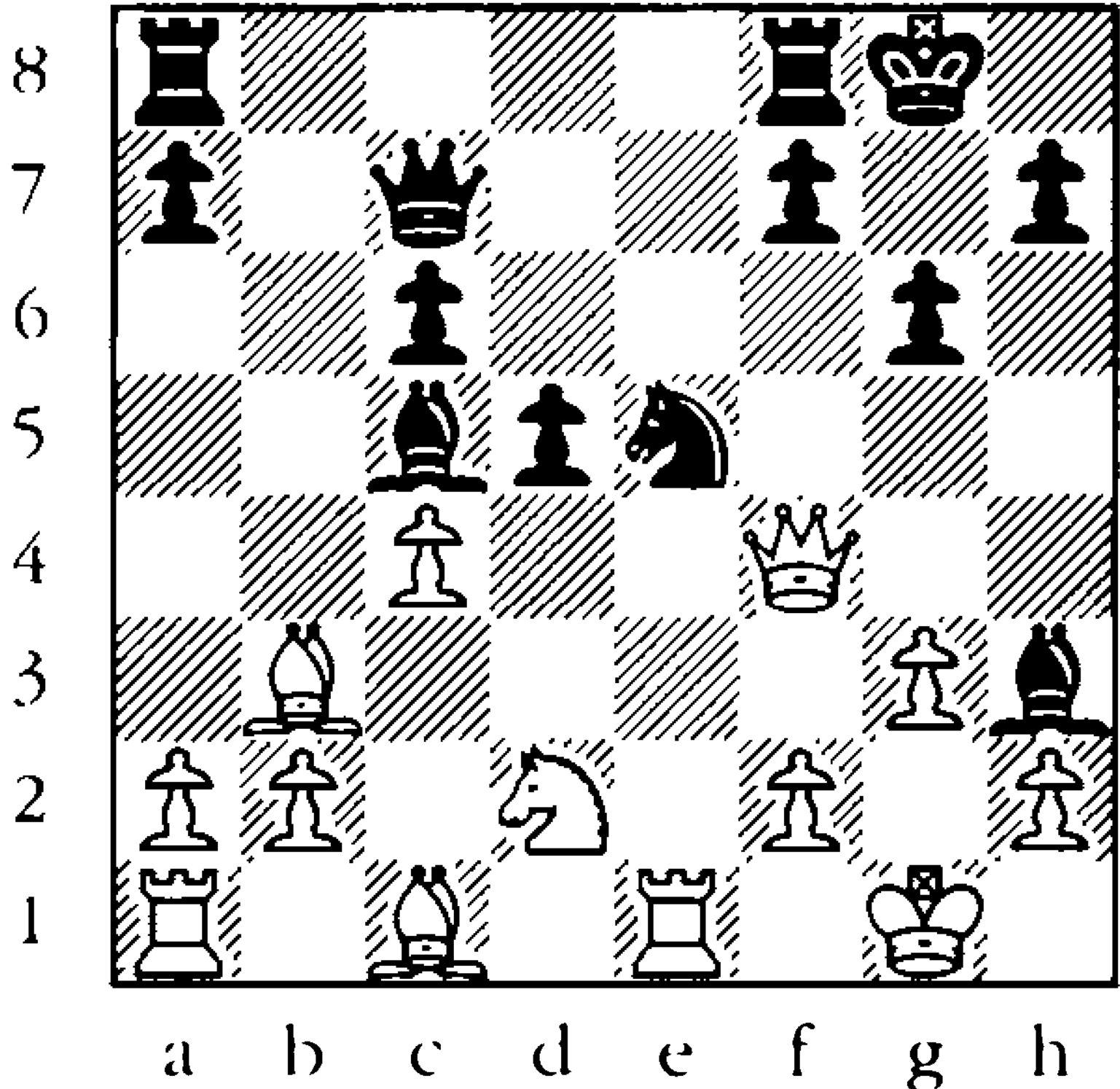
Here White found a clever move that forced immediate resignation from Black. What did he play?



**Position number 227**

*Black to play*  
□ Orajewski ■ Bubnov  
USSR 1926

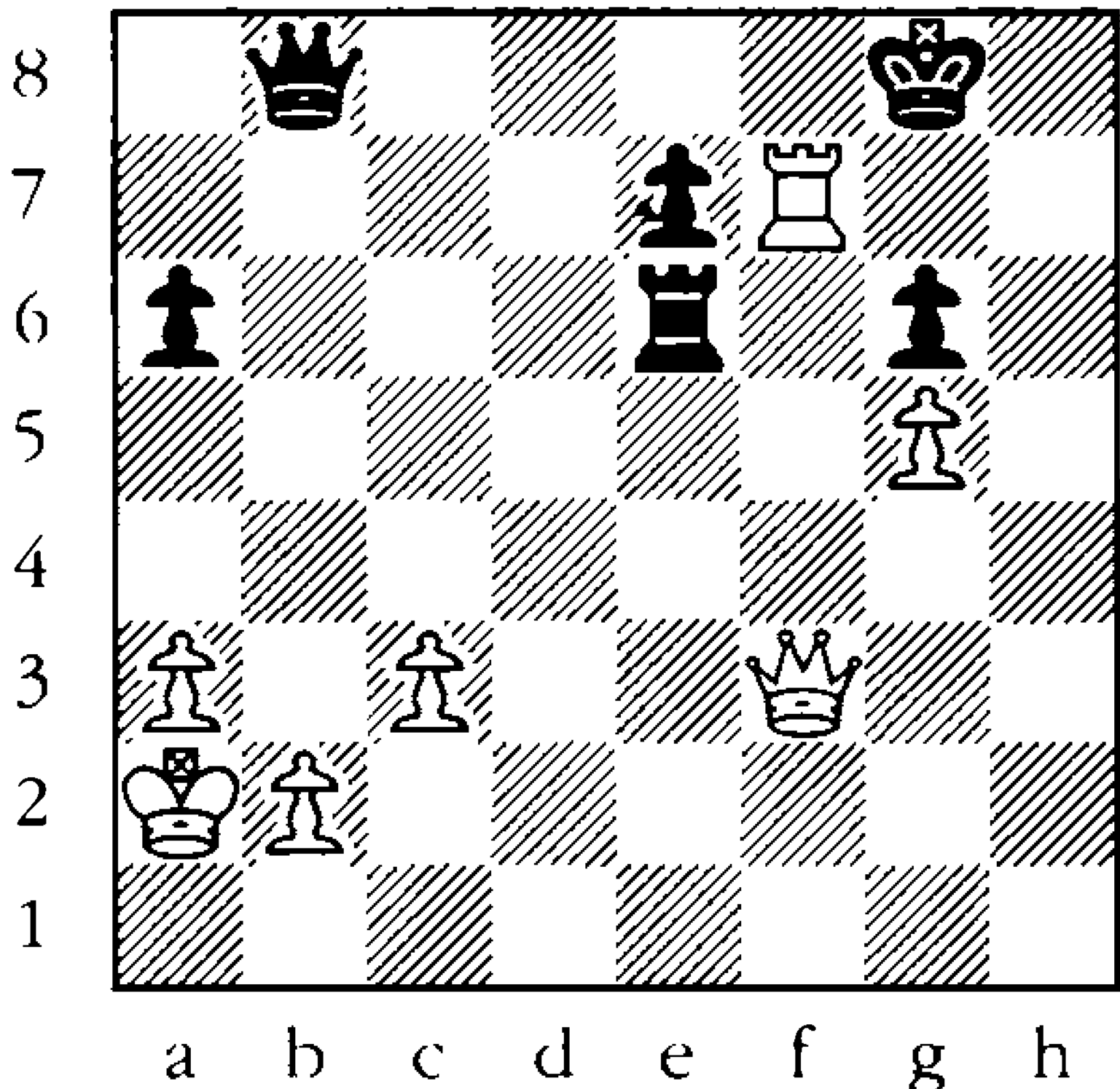
White's kingside has been weakened by the advance of the g-pawn, giving Black the chance for a brilliant finish. What did he play?



**Position number 228**

*White to play*  
□ Byrne ■ Tarjan  
USA 1975

How did the white queen and rook combine to score a quick knockout?



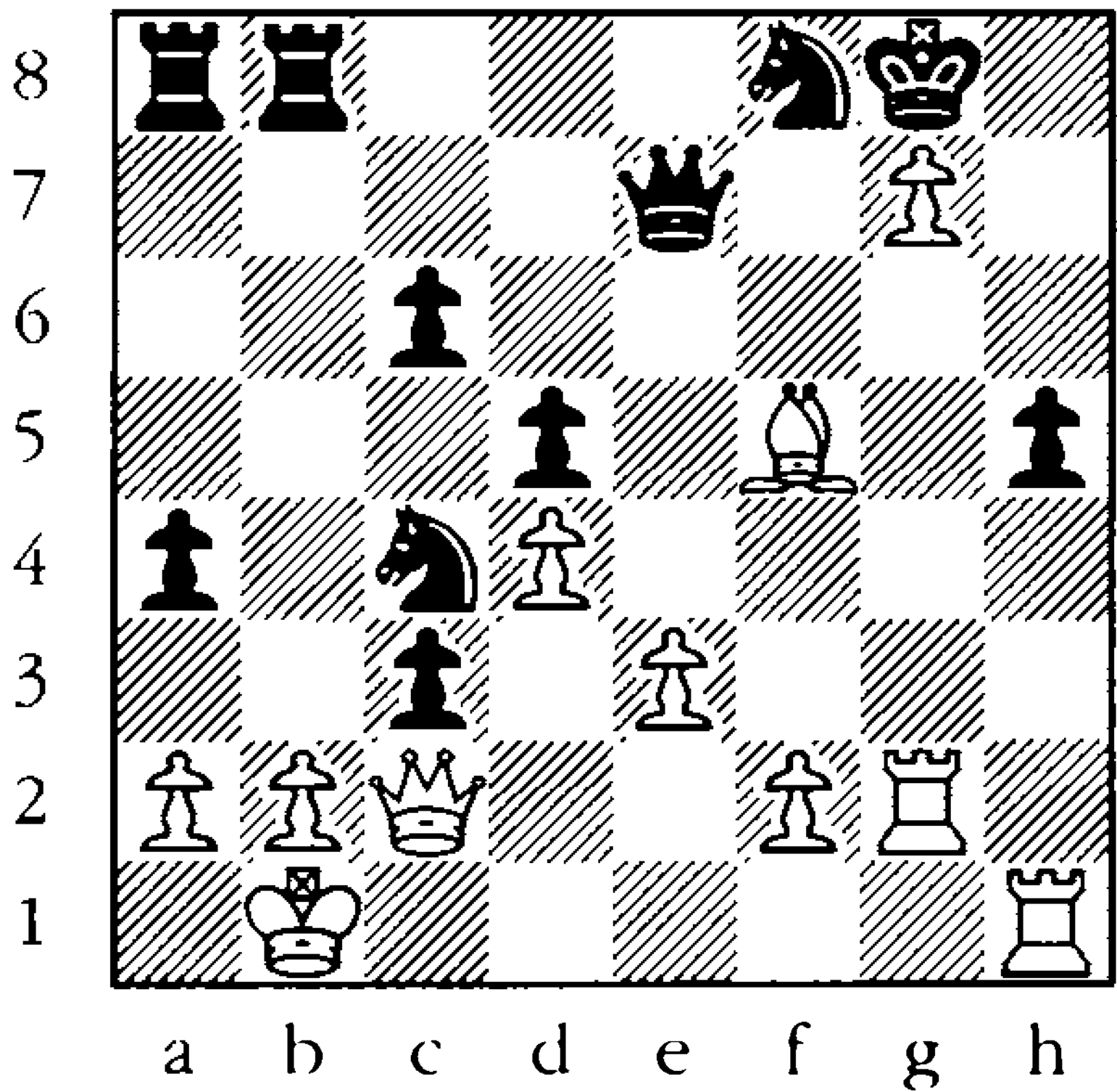
**Position number 229**

*White to play*

□ Cacho ■ Clement

Spain 1996

In an exciting game of attack and counter-attack White has the initiative. How did he make the most of this with a fine finish?



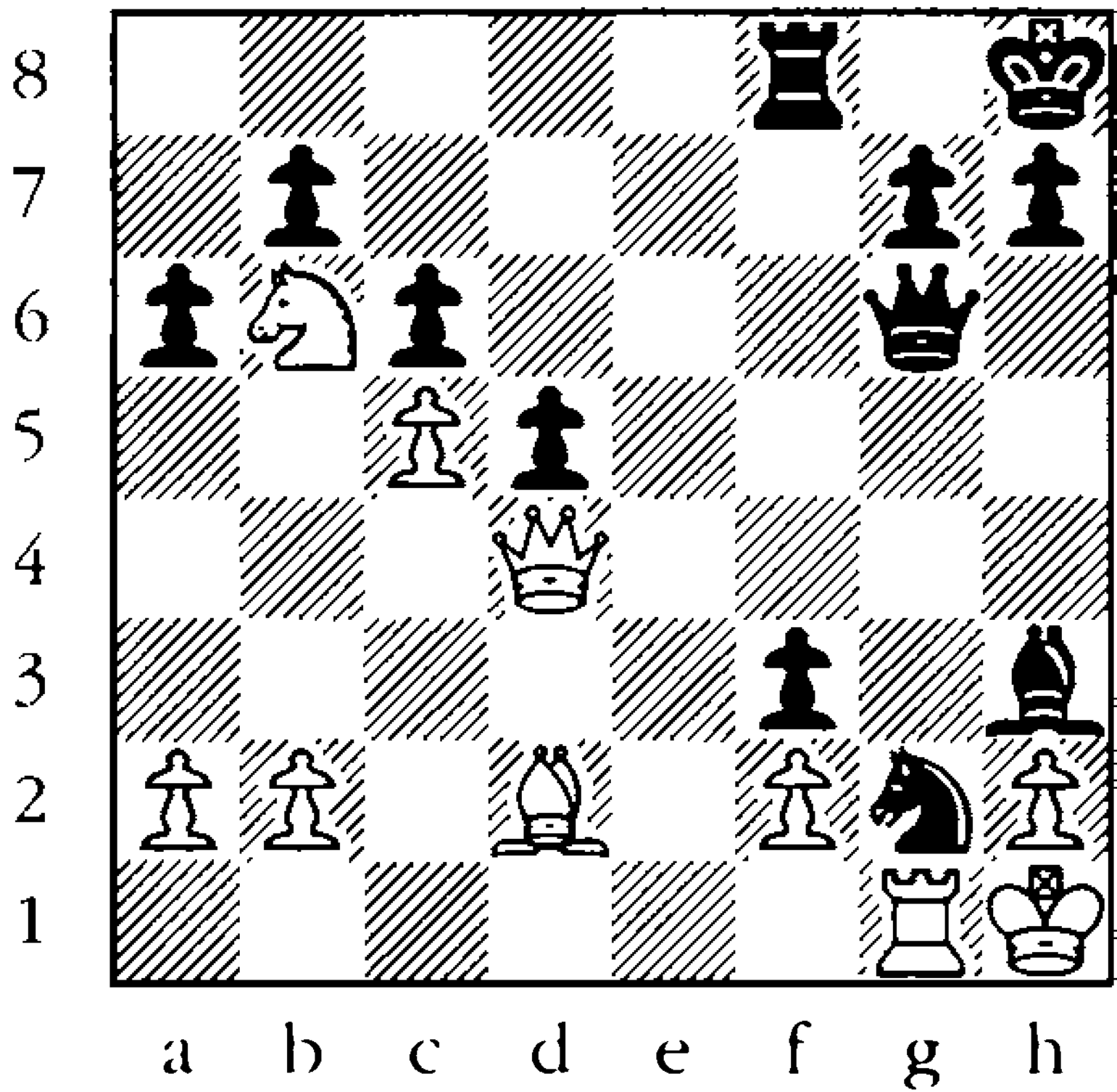
**Position number 231**

*Black to play*

□ Vygodchikov ■ Alekhine

Russia 1908

Can you see the brilliant combination Alekhine found to exploit the constricted nature of the white king?



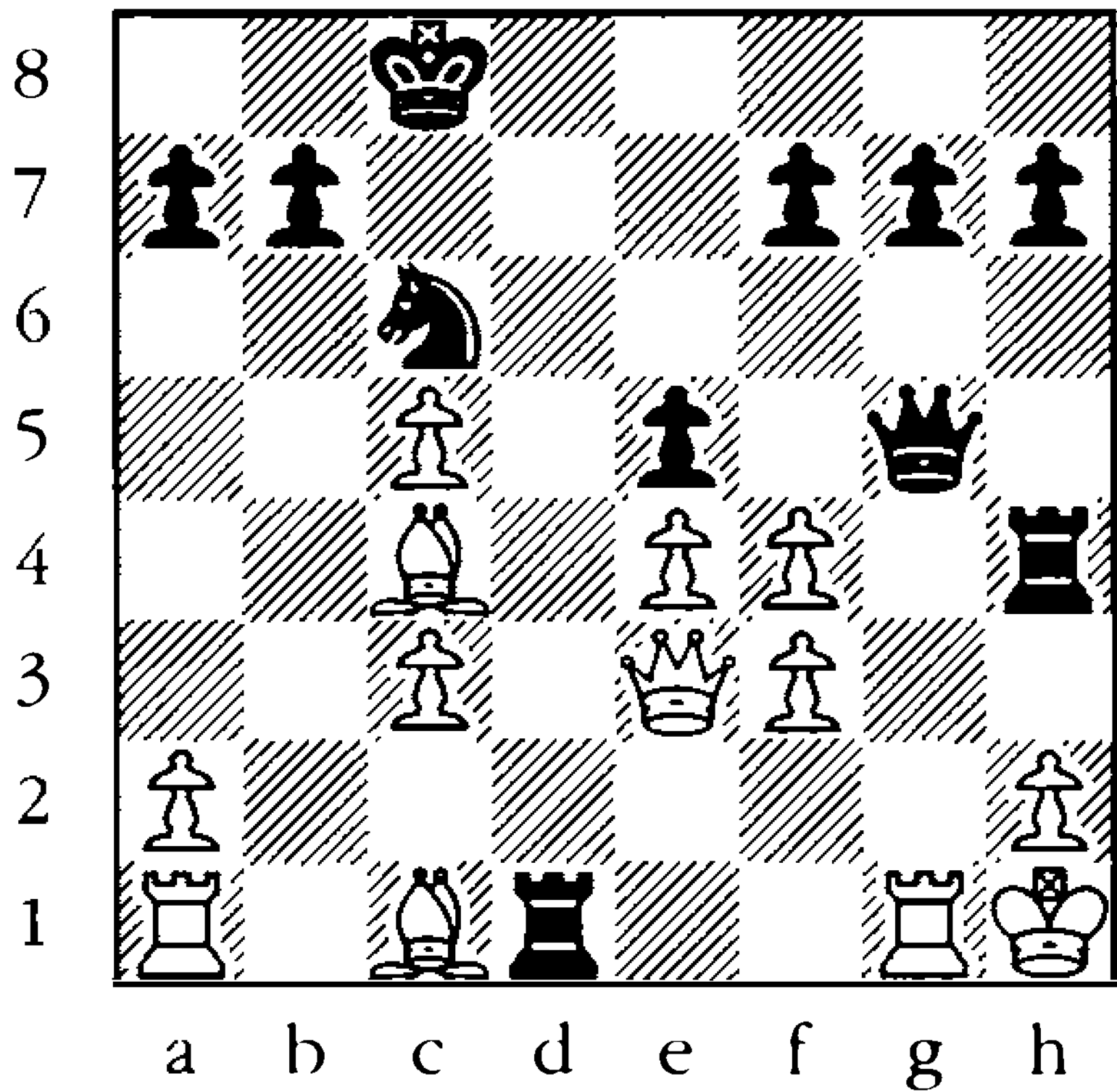
**Position number 230**

*Black to play*

□ Valdivia ■ Cappello

Italy 1995

Can you spot Black's key move which brought his kingside initiative to a brilliant and successful conclusion?



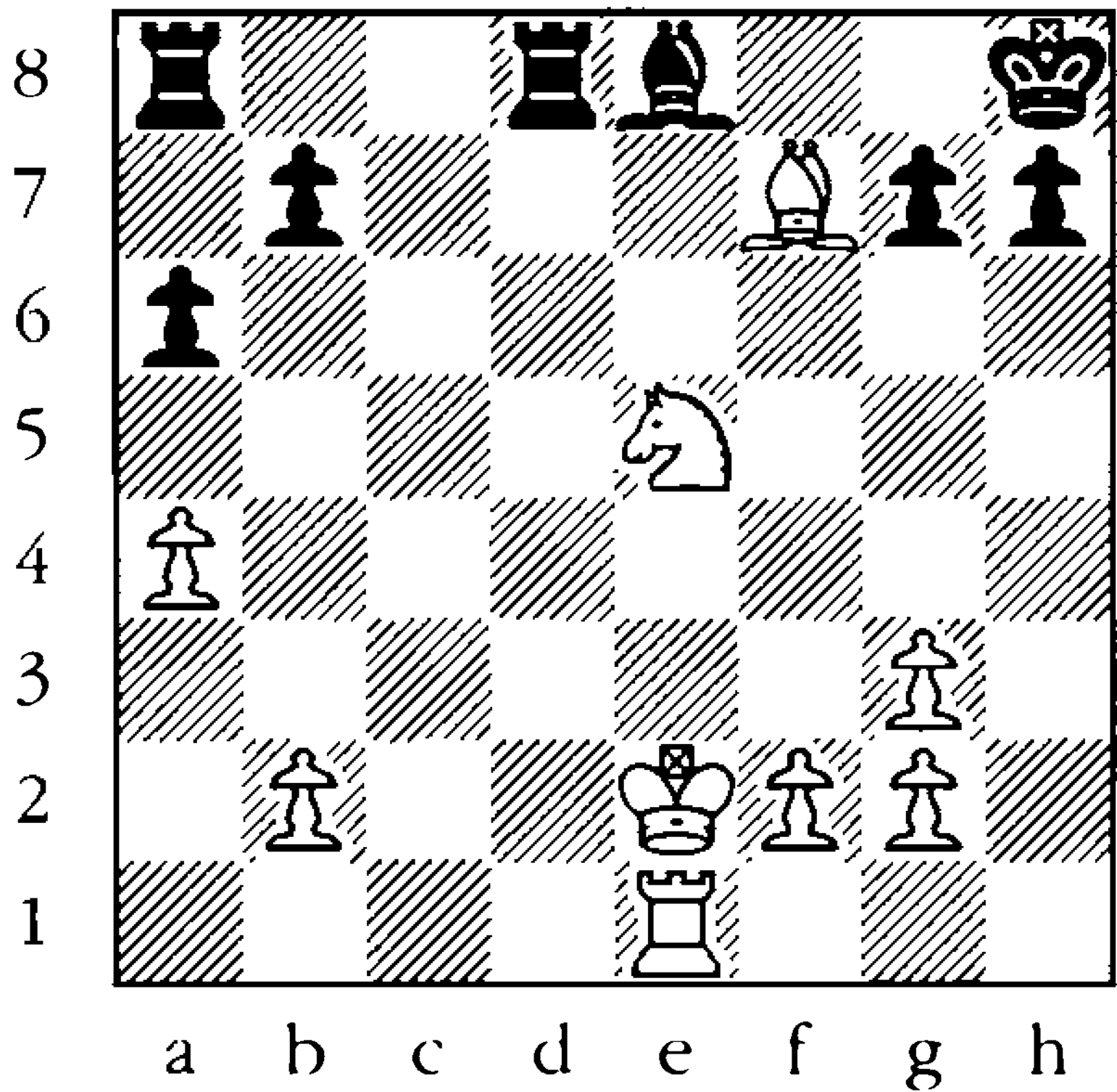
**Position number 232**

*White to play*

□ Stelting ■ Schroter

Germany 1996

White, a rook for a knight behind, seems to be in trouble in this ending. How did he swiftly prove that this was not the case.





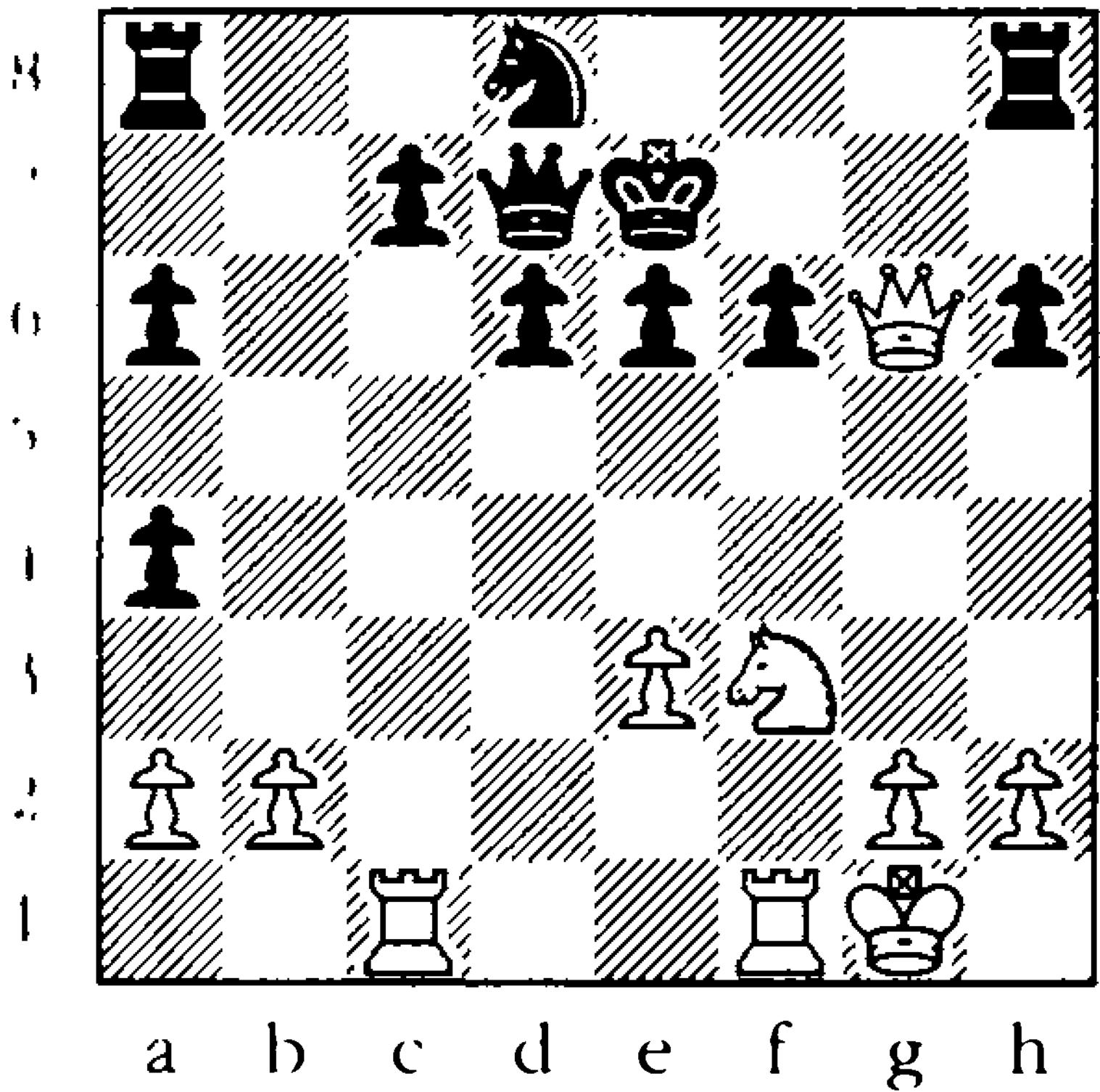
**Position number 233**

*White to play*

□ Staunton ■ Jaenisch

London 1851

Black's wall of pawns along the third rank seems to provide solid protection. How did White show that this is not the case?



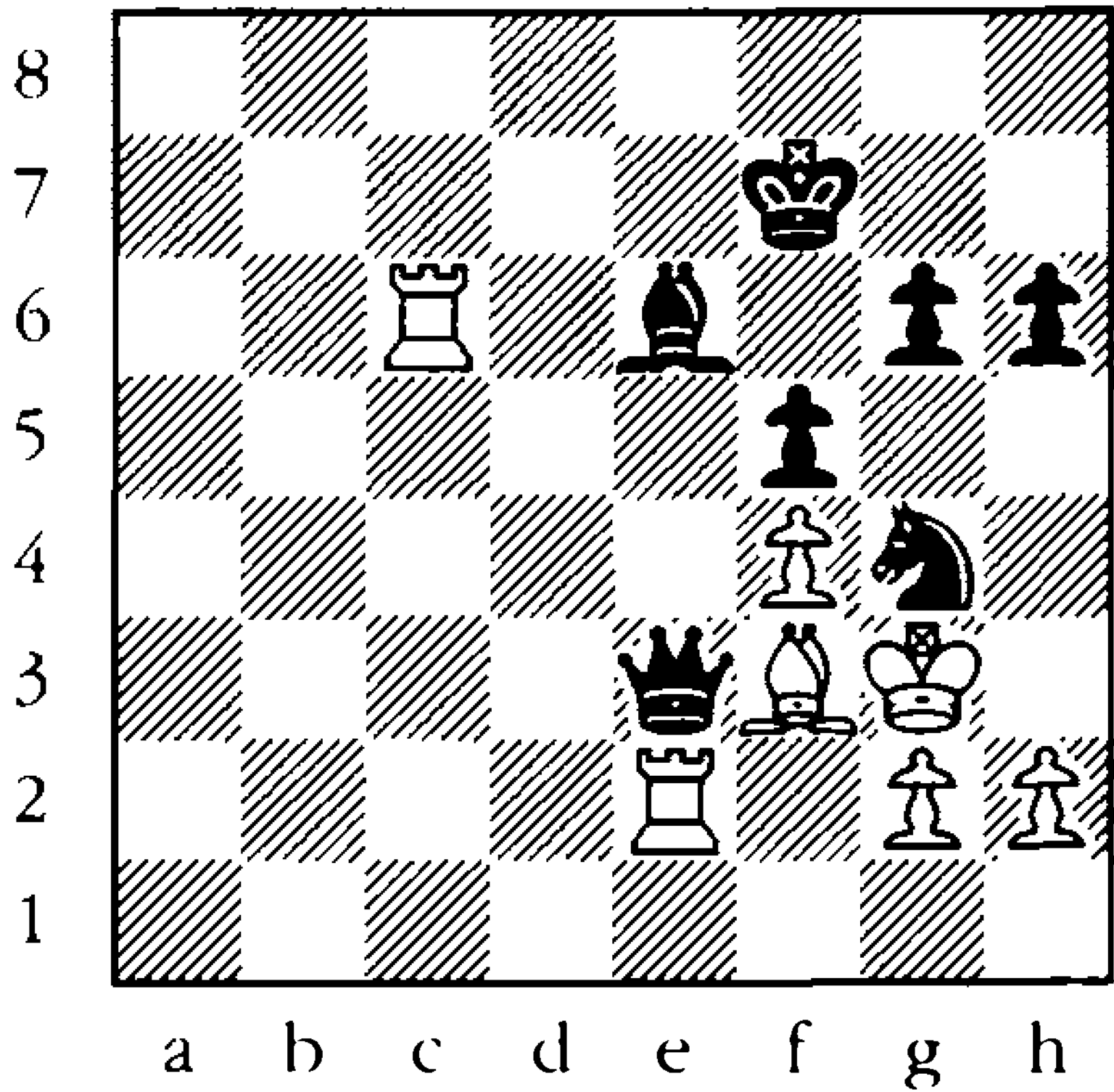
**Position number 235**

*Black to play*

□ Sugar ■ Vegh

Hungary 1979

One must always be on the lookout for tactical tricks, even in simplified positions. How did Black give White a nasty surprise?



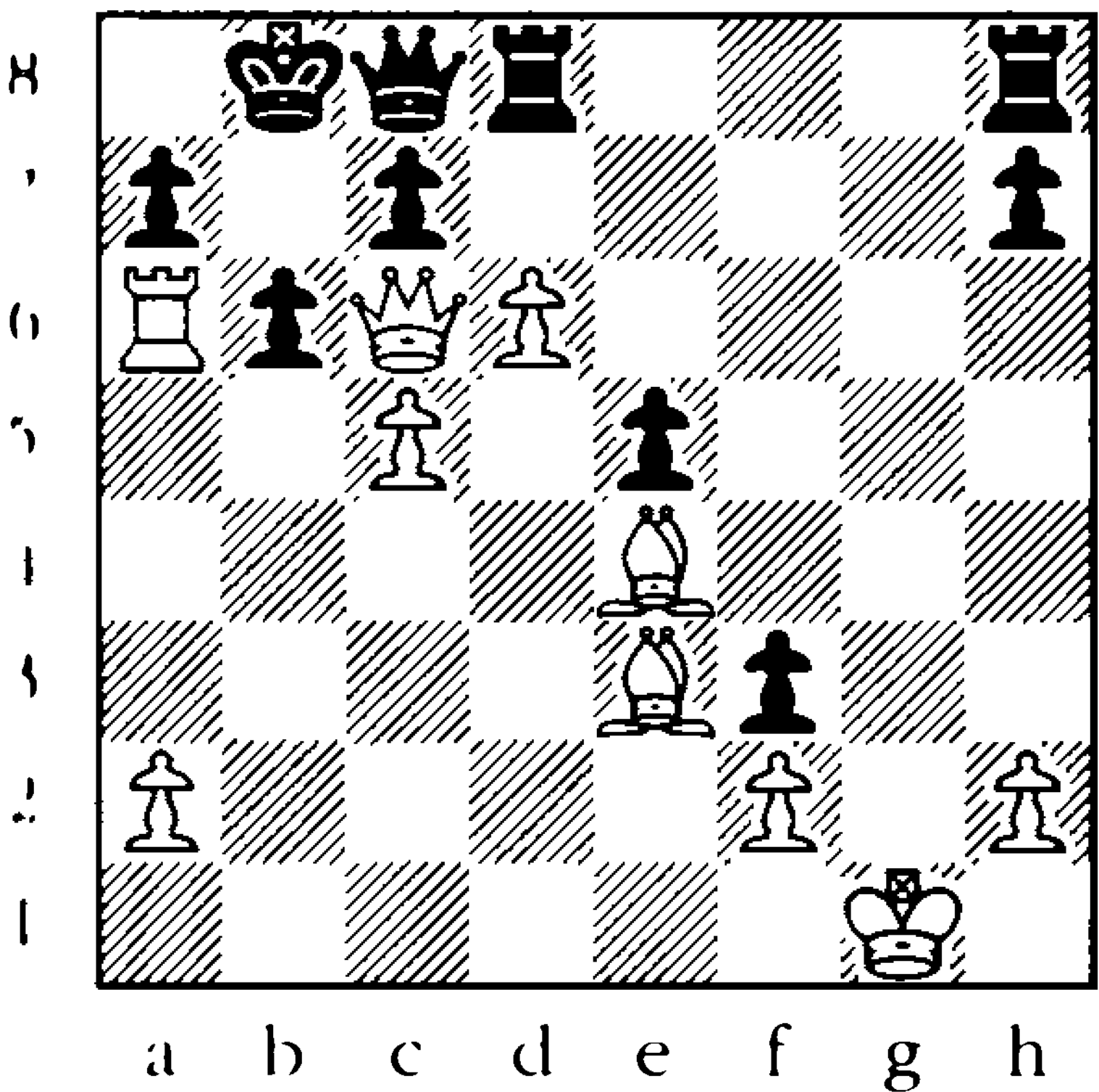
**Position number 234**

*Black to play*

□ Sämisch ■ Schifferdecker

Mainz 1953

Black is threatened with immediate mate on a8 and must therefore act drastically to counteract this threat. What did he play?



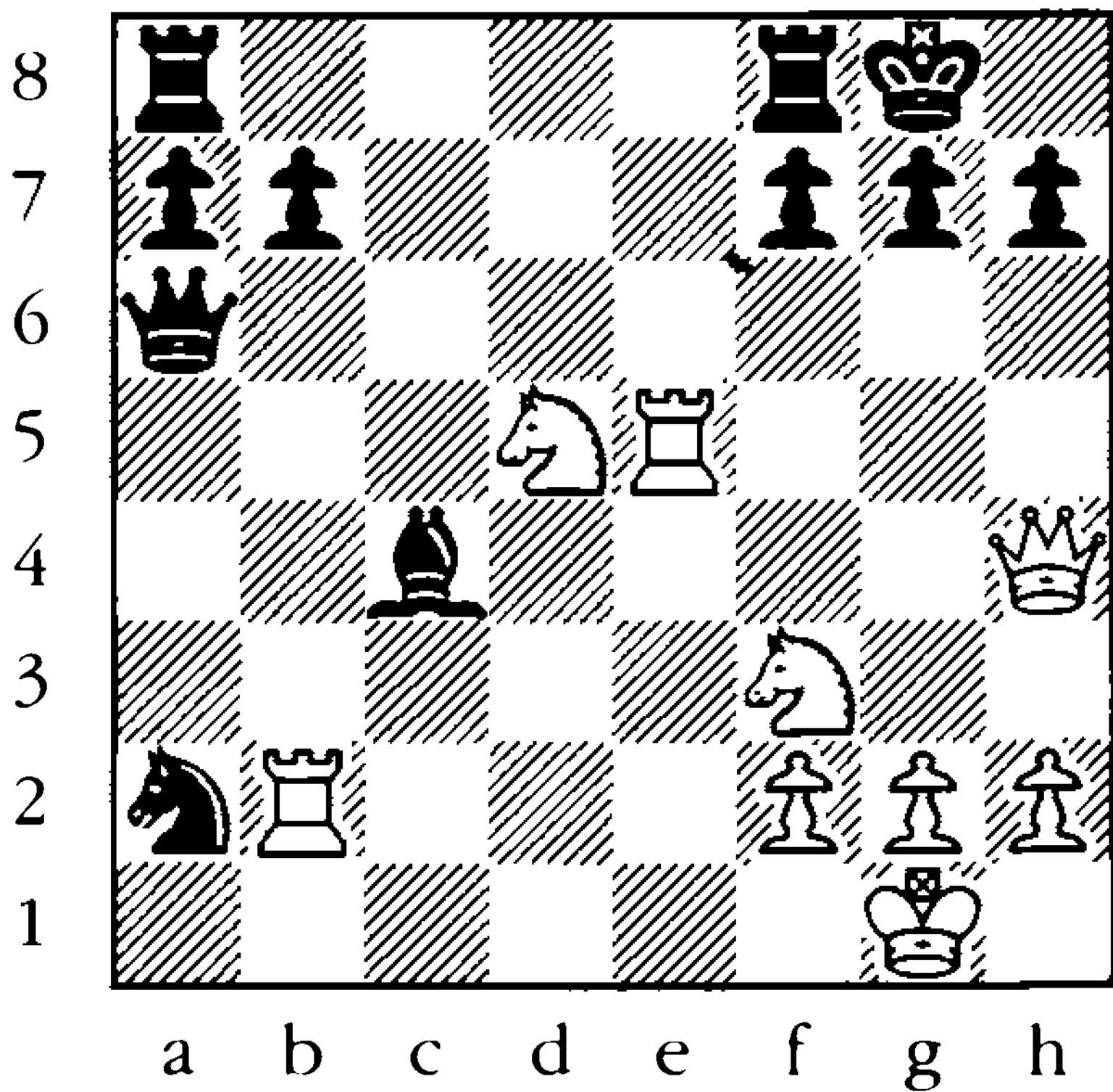
**Position number 236**

*White to play*

□ Uchimara ■ Schain

USA 1980

White gambitted two pawns for attacking chances on the kingside. Now his adventurous play is rewarded with a fine finish...



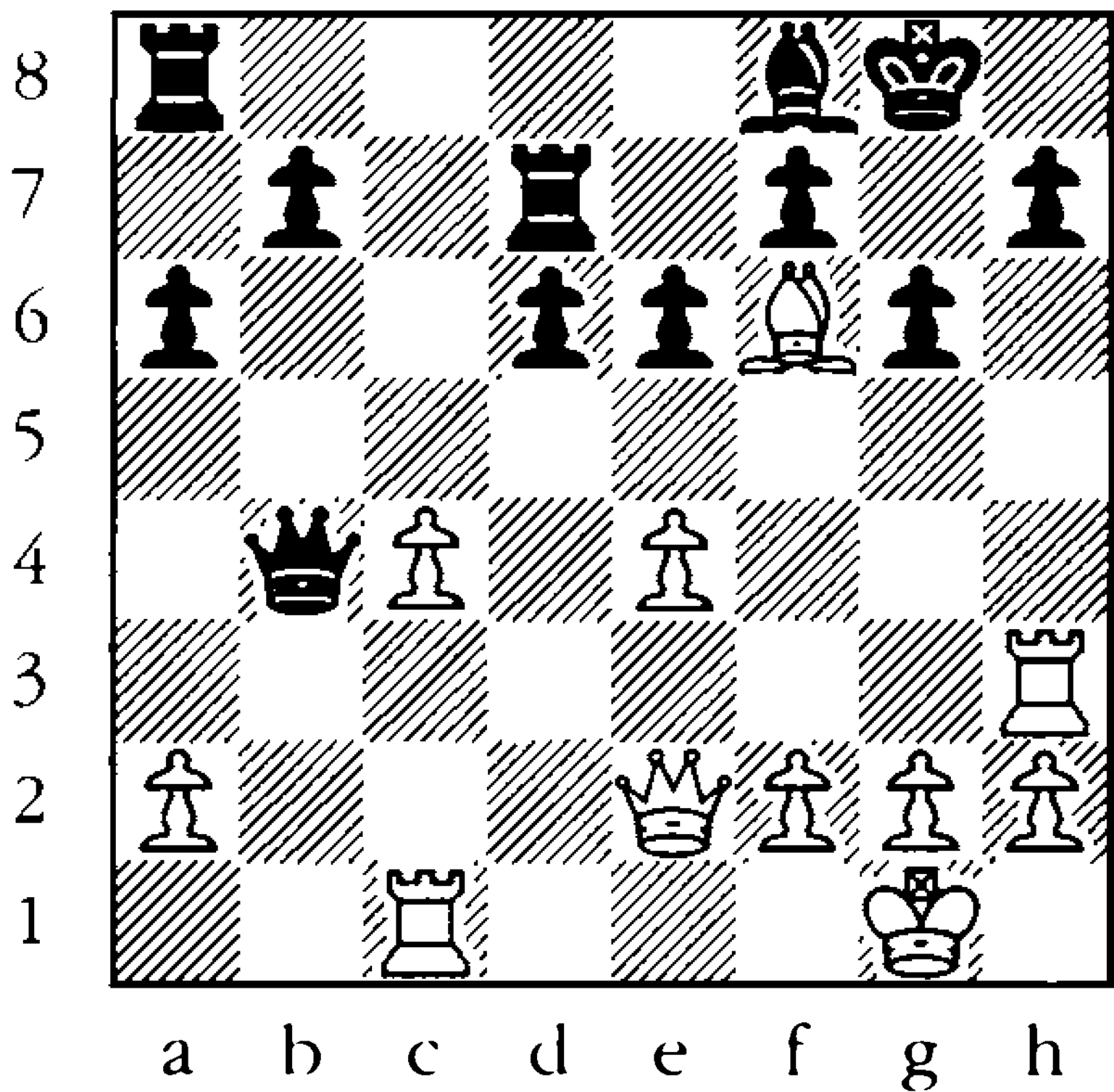
**Position number 237**

*White to play*

□ Arkhipov ■ Kuznetsov

USSR 1980

On the previous move White advanced b3-b4 to lure the black queen off the fifth rank. What was the purpose of this manoeuvre?



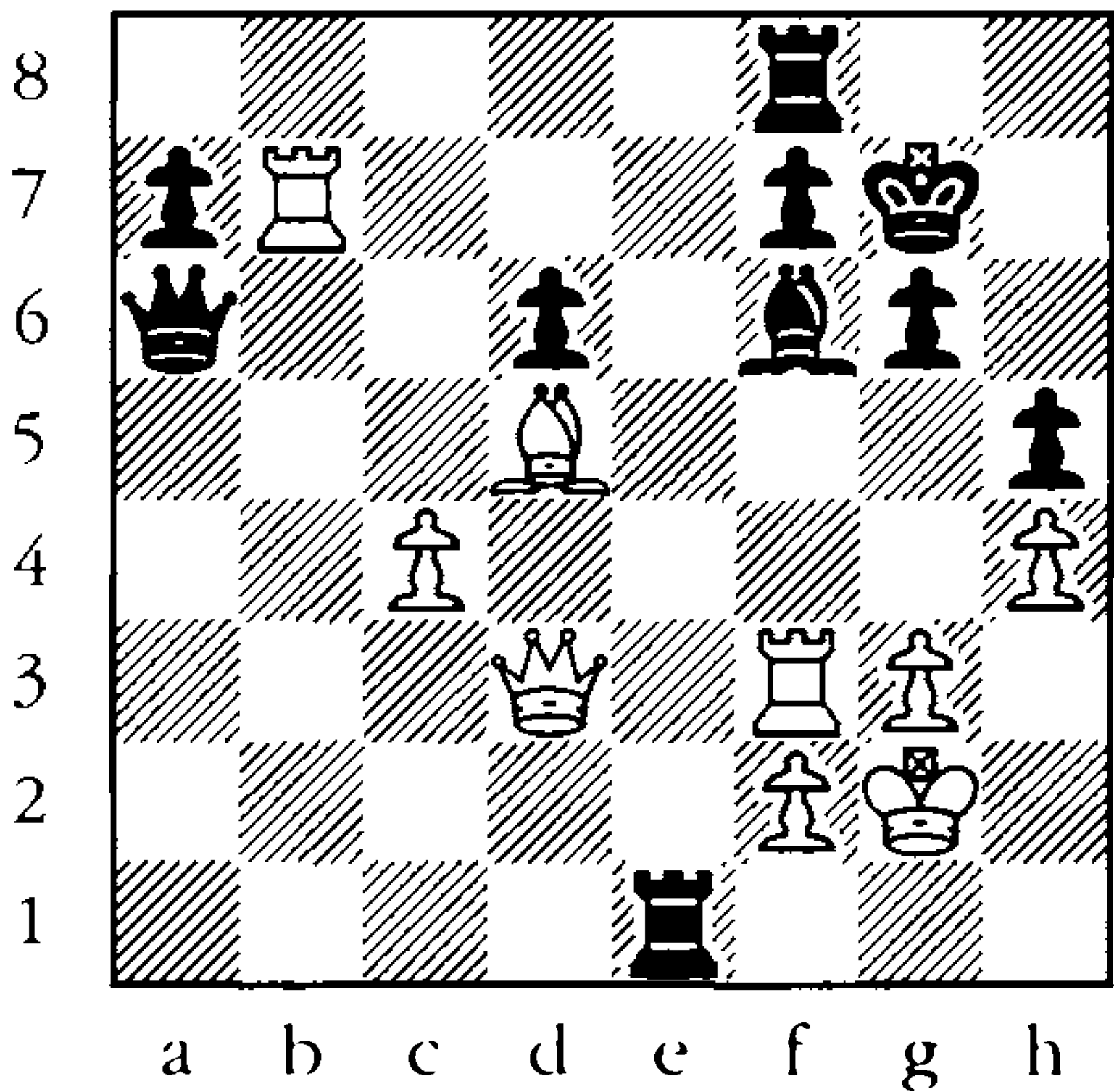
**Position number 239**

*White to play*

□ Karpov ■ Khalifman

Linares 1995

White has been training his pieces against f7 and now broke through with a neat combination. Can you see what he played?



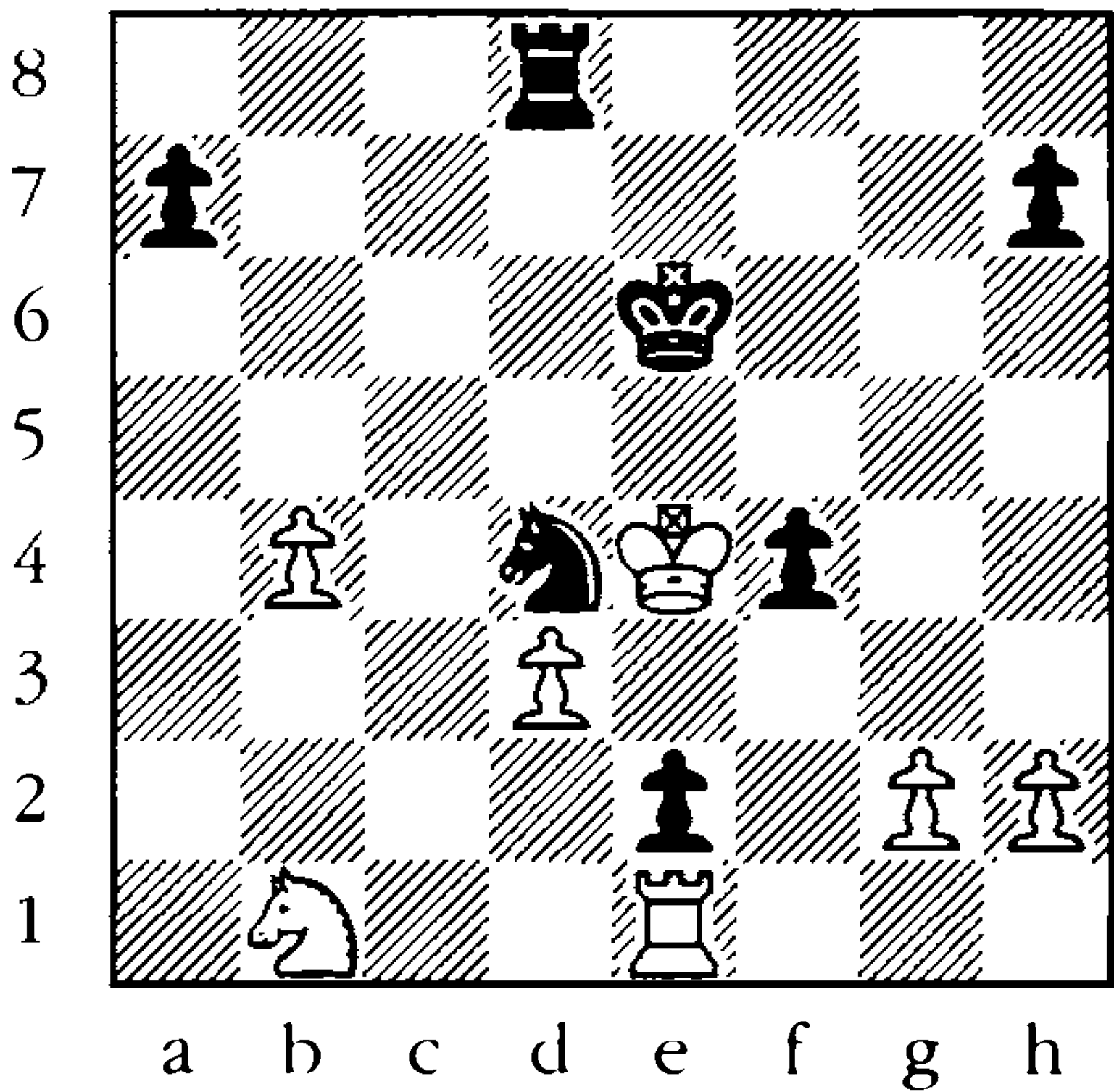
**Position number 238**

*Black to play*

□ Rasmussen ■ Nunn

Lugano 1985

It seems White is in danger from the black passed pawns, but it is the position of his king that costs him the game. Can you see why?



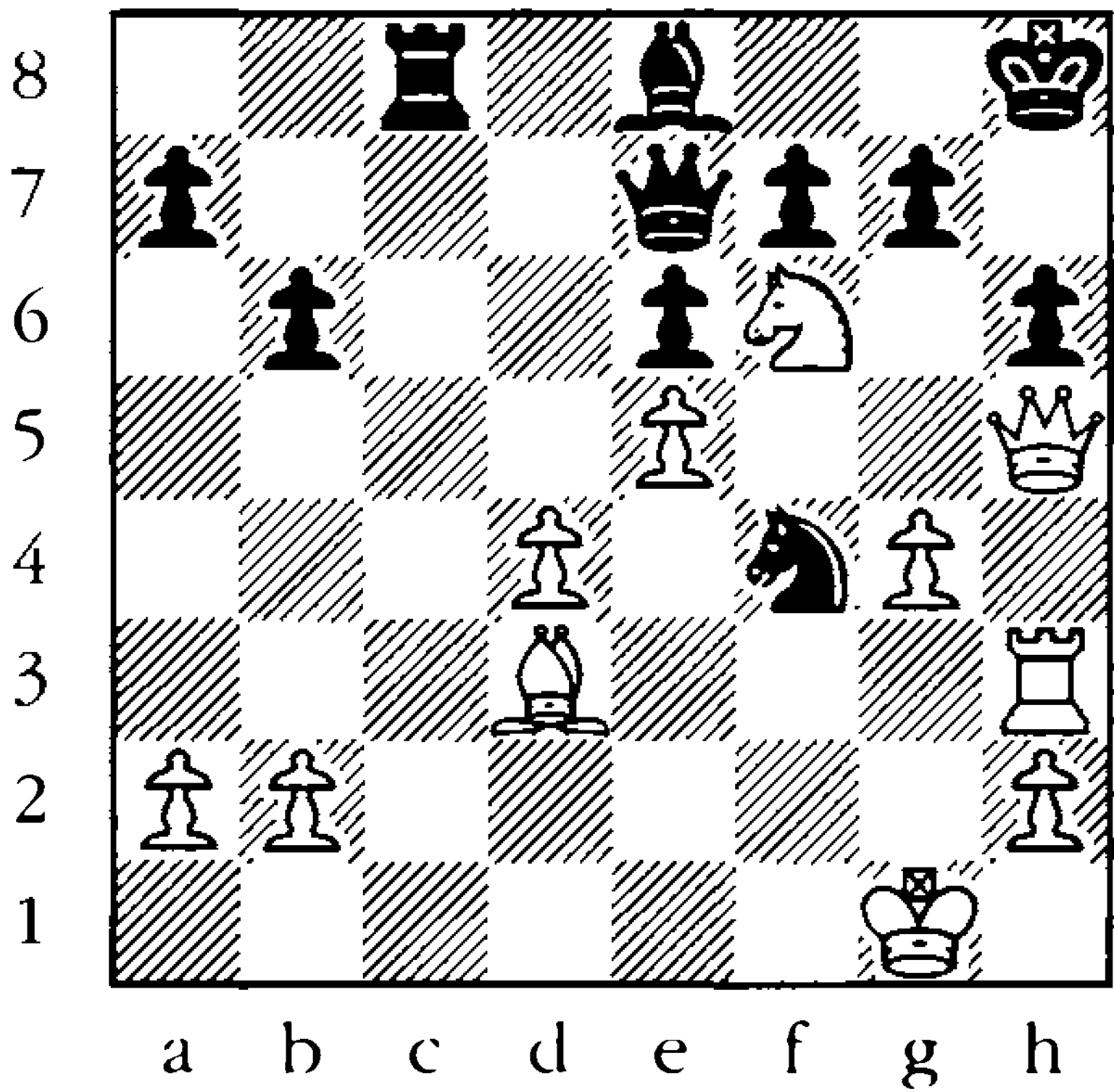
**Position number 240**

*White to play*

□ Vinogradov ■ Fedin

USSR 1973

How did White break through the black kingside defences in dramatic style?





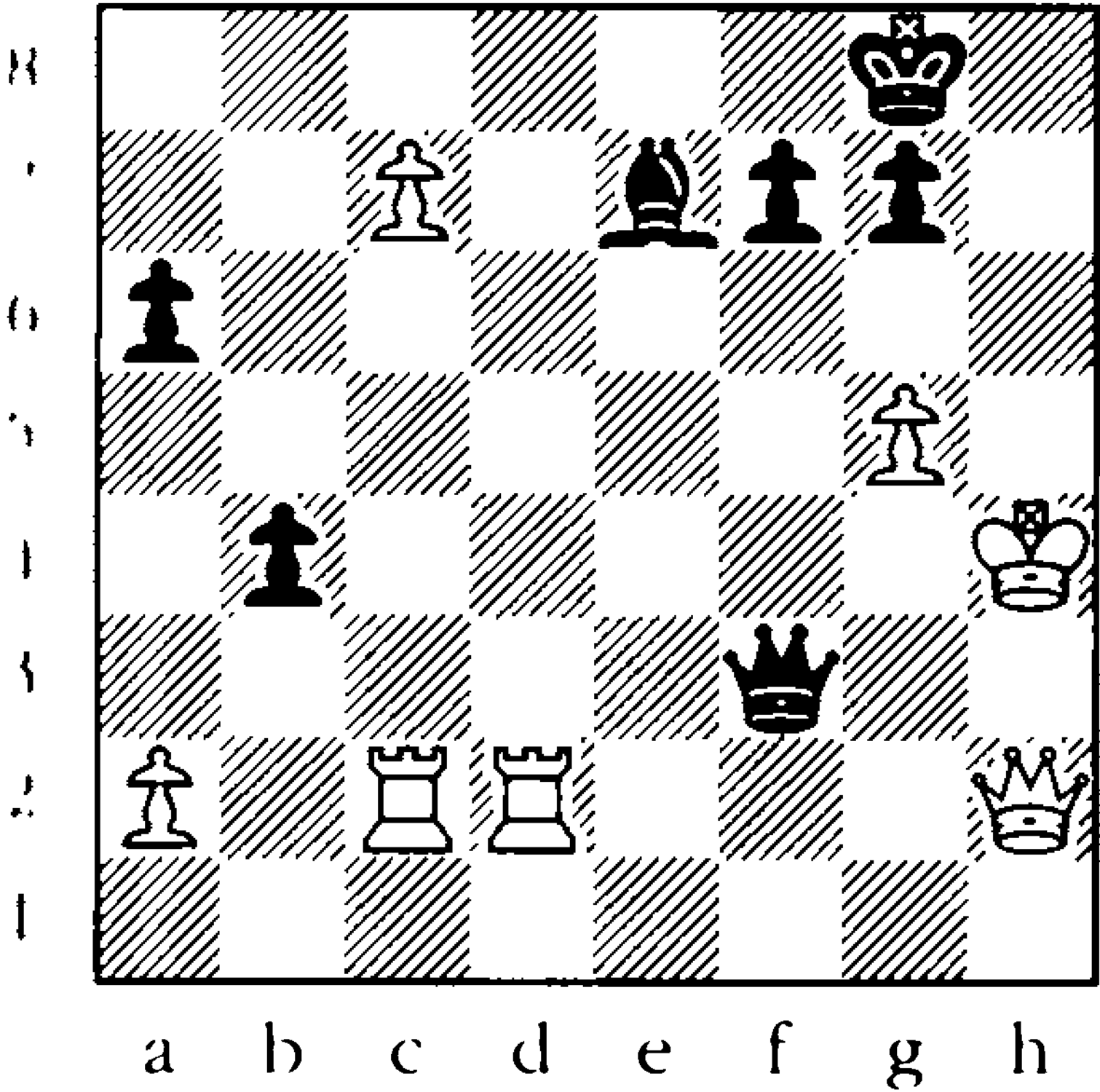
**Position number 241**

*Black to play*

□ Bouaziz ■ Miles

Riga 1979

Black is a huge amount of material down and faced with the imminent promotion of the c-pawn. How did he escape from his difficulties?



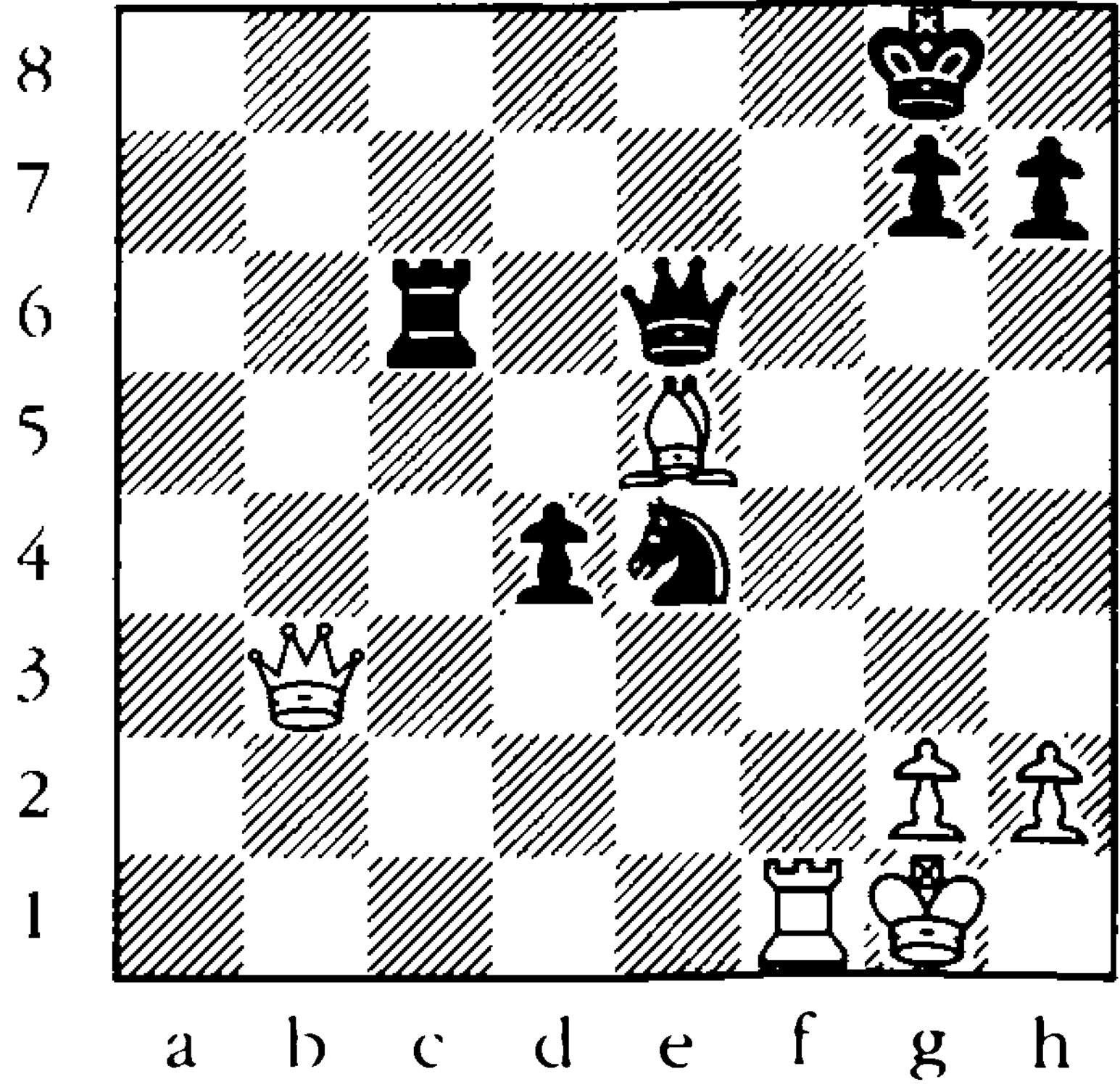
**Position number 243**

*White to play*

□ B. Lasker ■ Kagan

Berlin 1894

As yet 1 Qb8+ is met simply by 1 ... Rc8, but White found a way to cause serious disruption in the black ranks. What did he play?



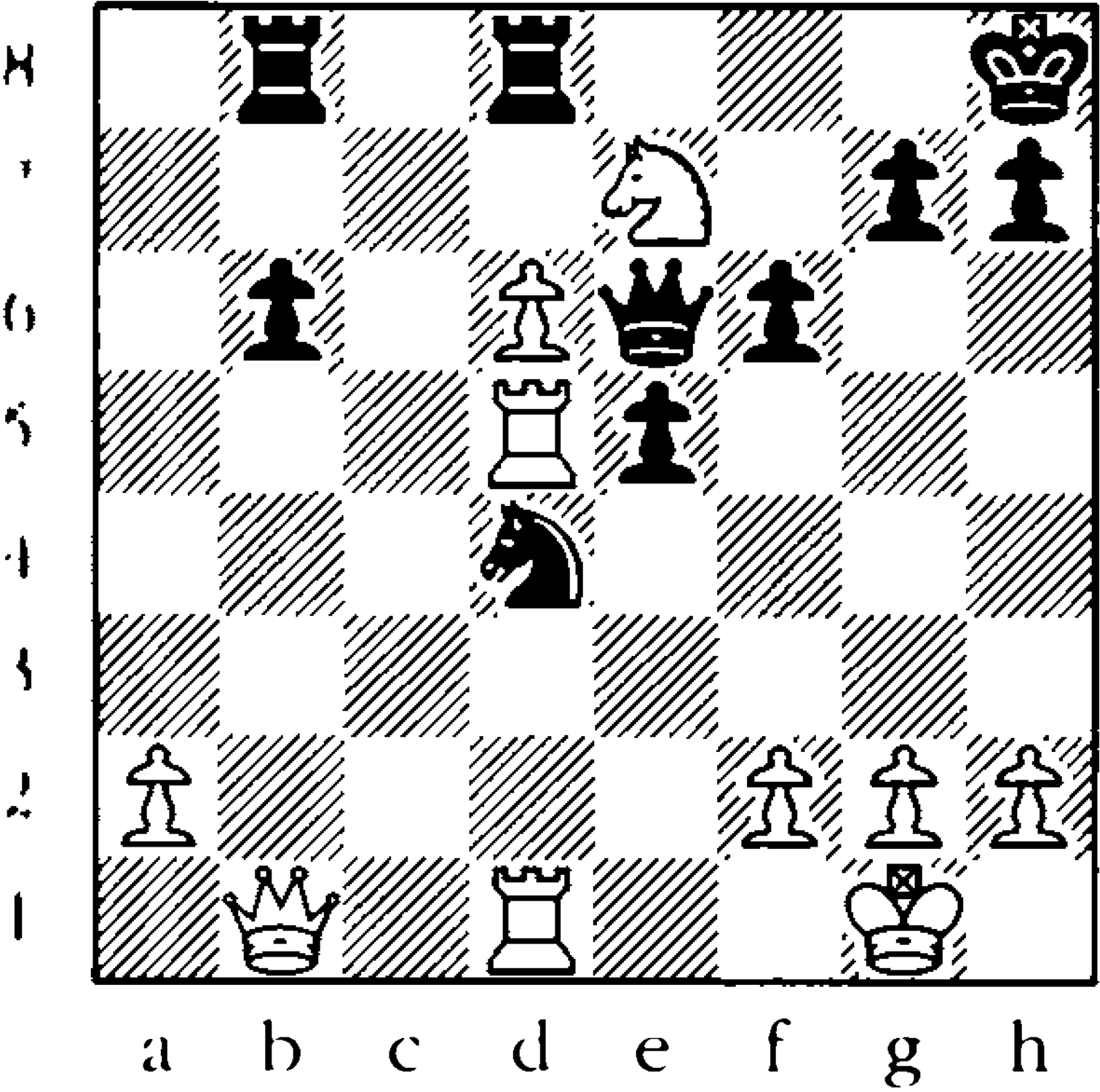
**Position number 242**

*White to play*

□ Abrosimov ■ Ambailis

Latvia 1975

The black king does not appear to be in immediate danger but, with a clever line-clearing sacrifice, White showed this was not the case...



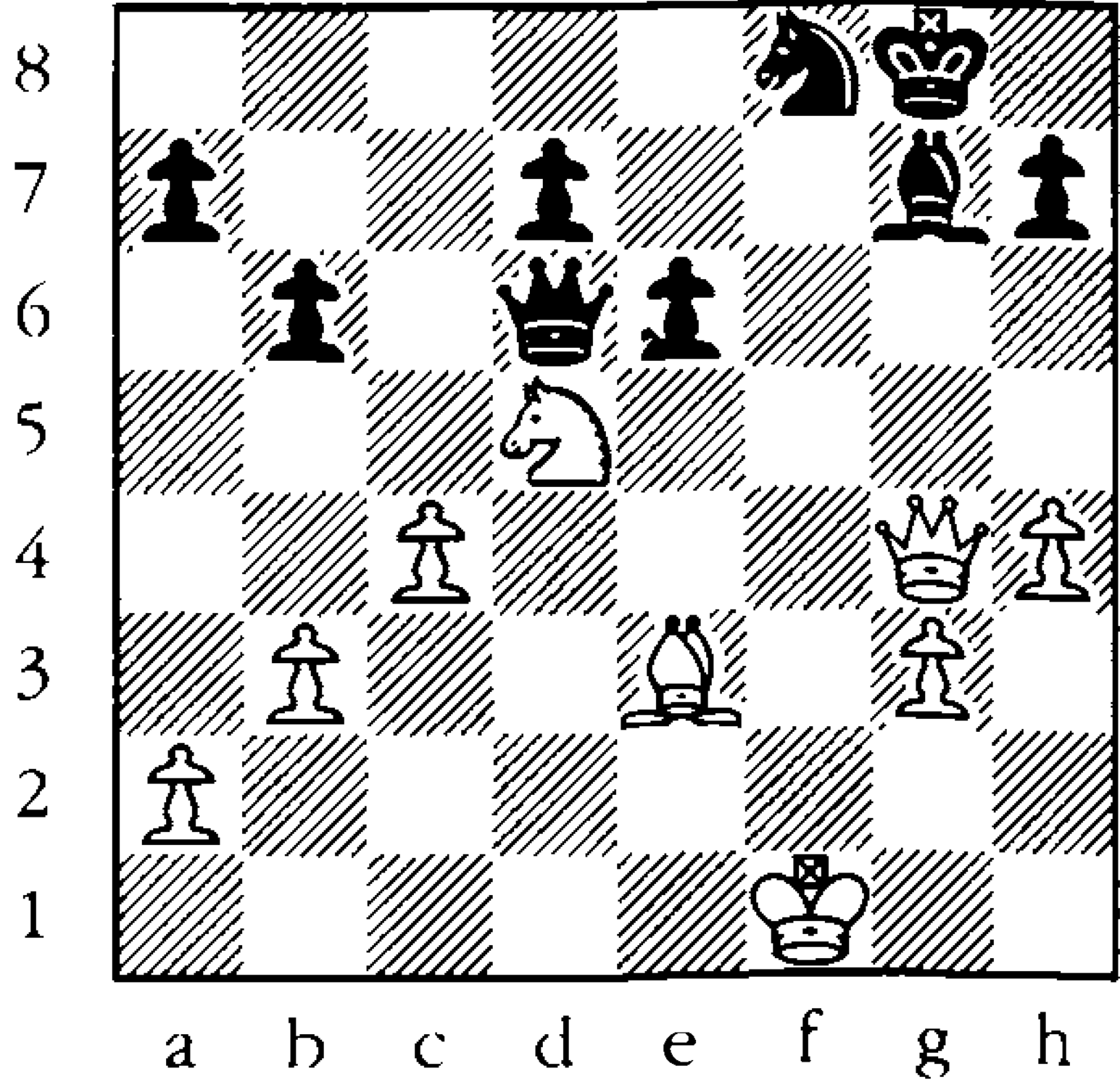
**Position number 244**

*White to play*

□ Dückstein ■ Johanssen

Moscow 1956

Here White alertly spotted the chance for a winning tactic. What did he play?

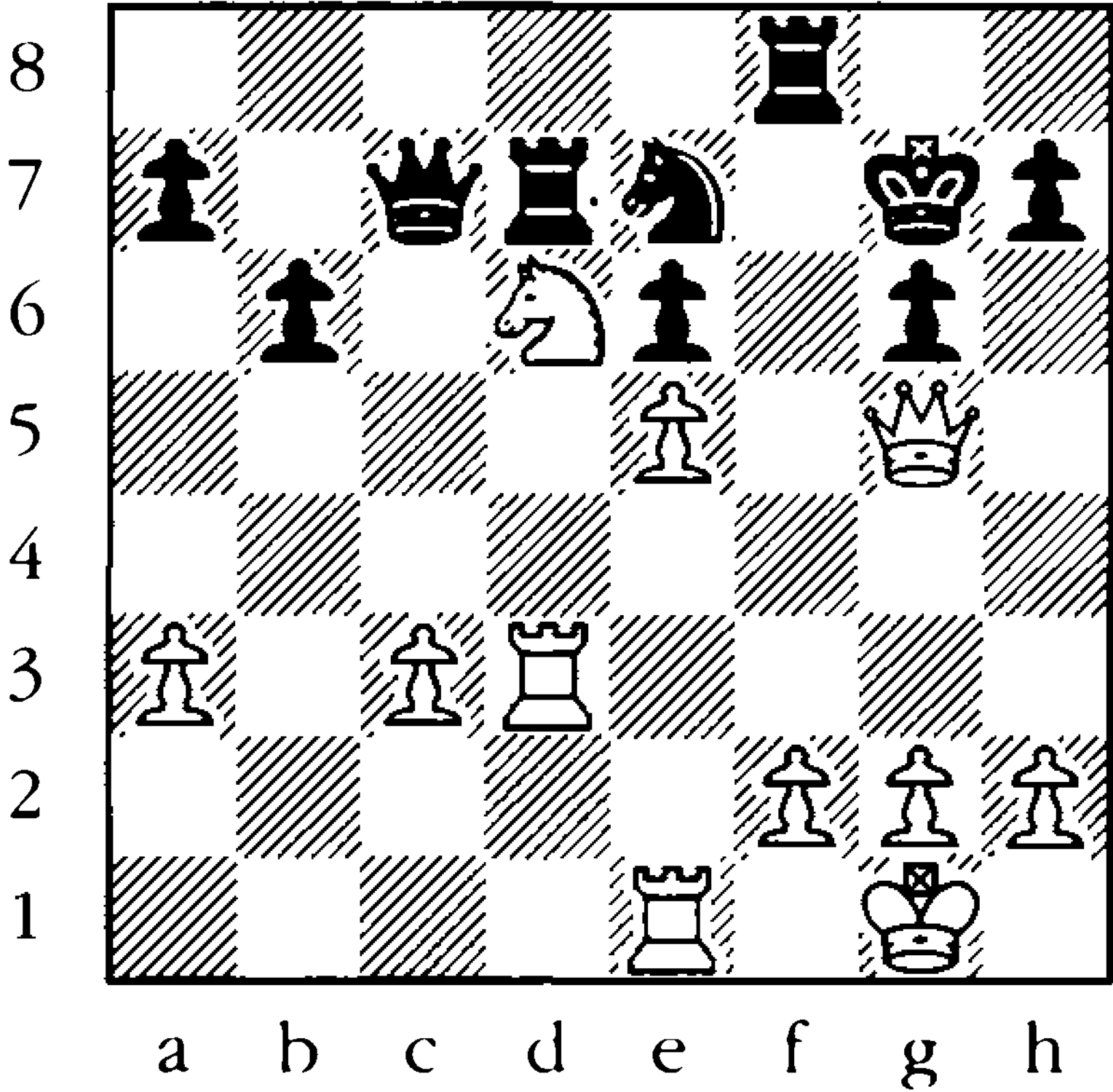


**Position number 245**

*White to play*

□ Polugayevsky ■ Gheorghiu  
Skopje 1968

Lev Polugayevsky was renowned as a very dangerous attacking player. How did he demonstrate his sharp tactical eye in this position?

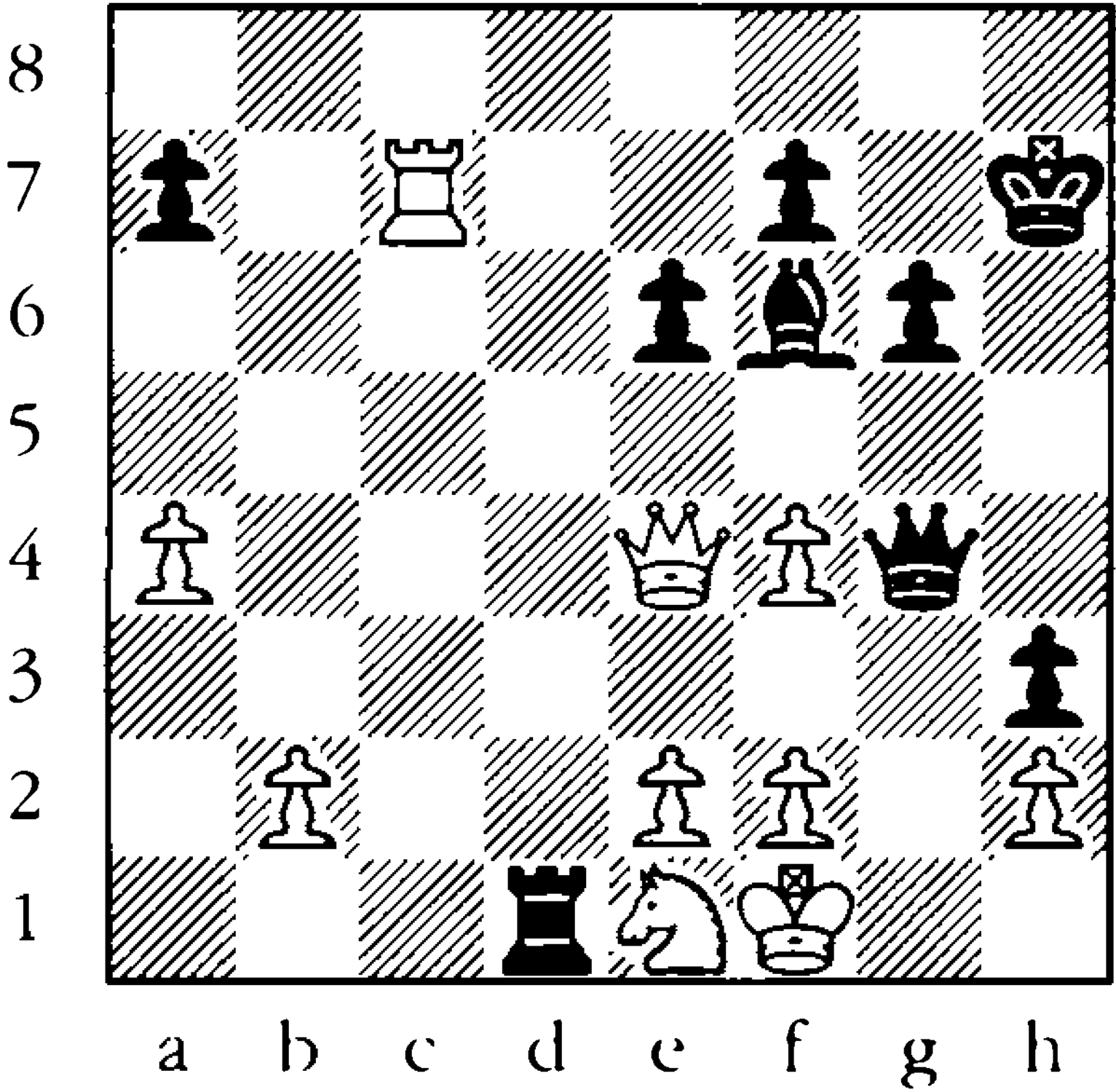


**Position number 247**

*Black to play*

□ Vegh ■ Chabanon  
Geneva 1996

Black appears hampered by the attack on his f7-pawn. How did he prove that his threats were the more important?

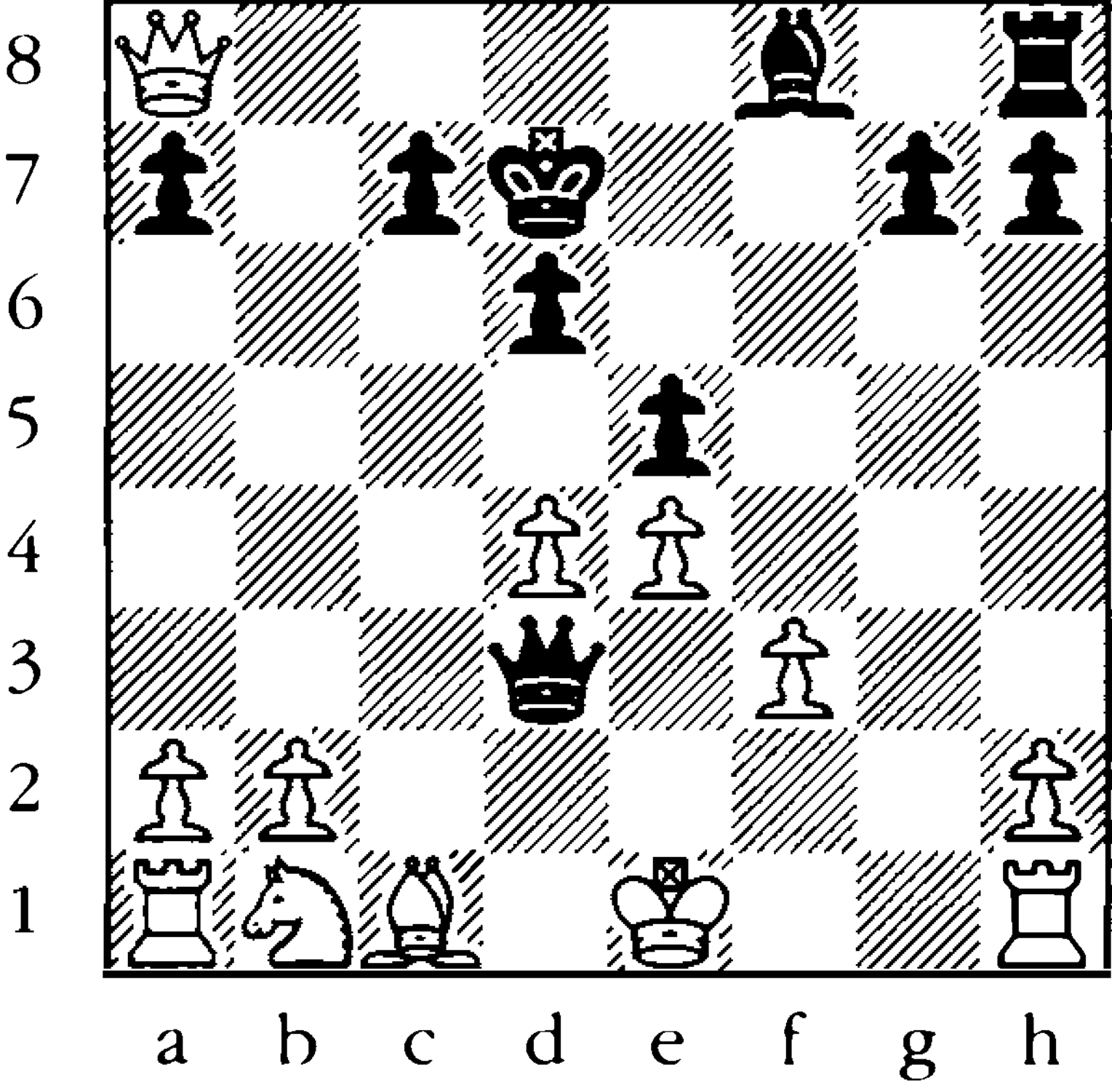


**Position number 246**

*Black to play*

□ Rodzinsky ■ Alekhine  
Paris 1913

White has grabbed material at the expense of his development. Can you spot the continuation that caused White to regret his greed?

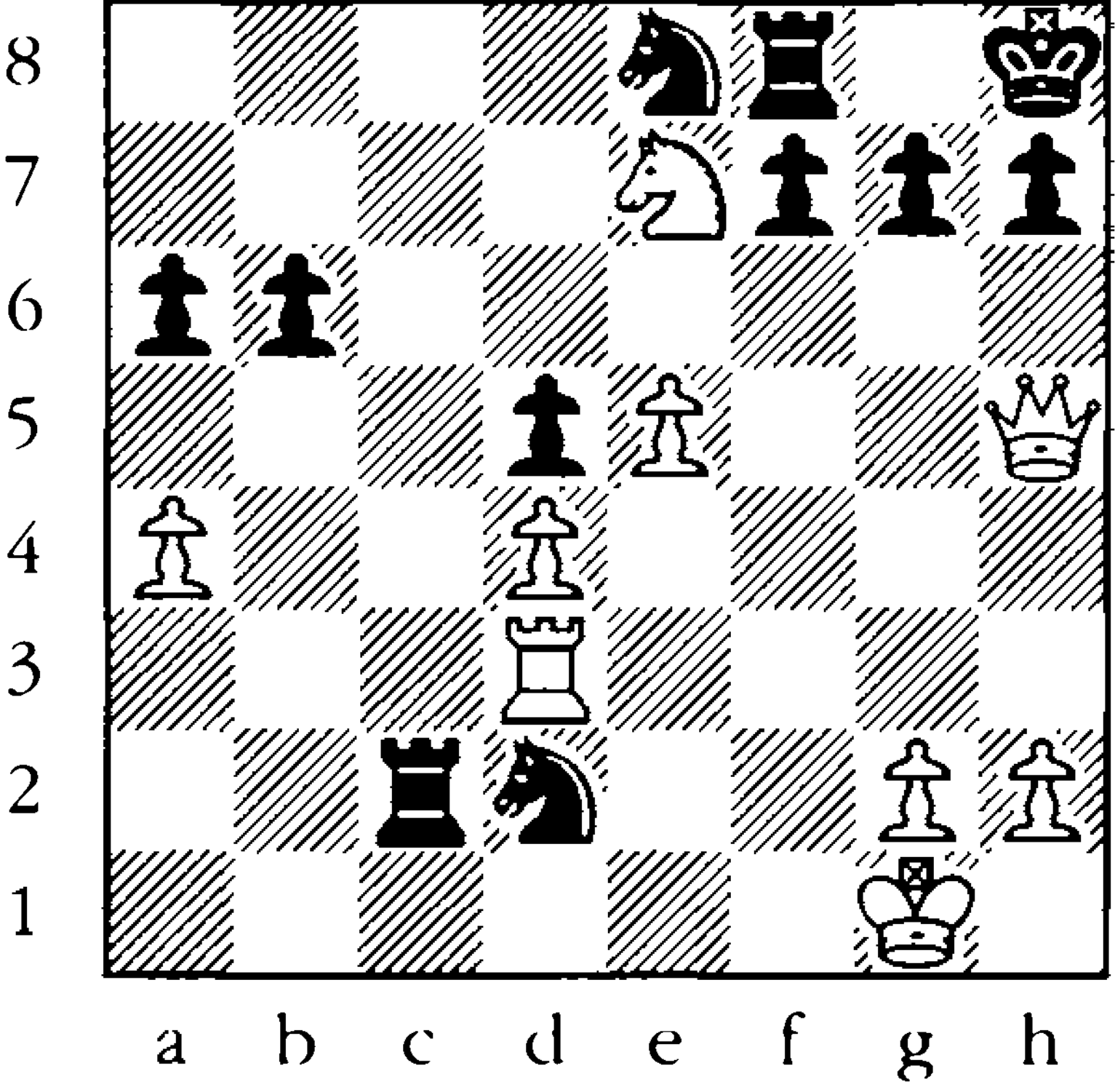


**Position number 248**

*White to play*

□ Liardet ■ Anka  
Geneva 1996

Can you see how White concluded the game with a classic checkmating conclusion?





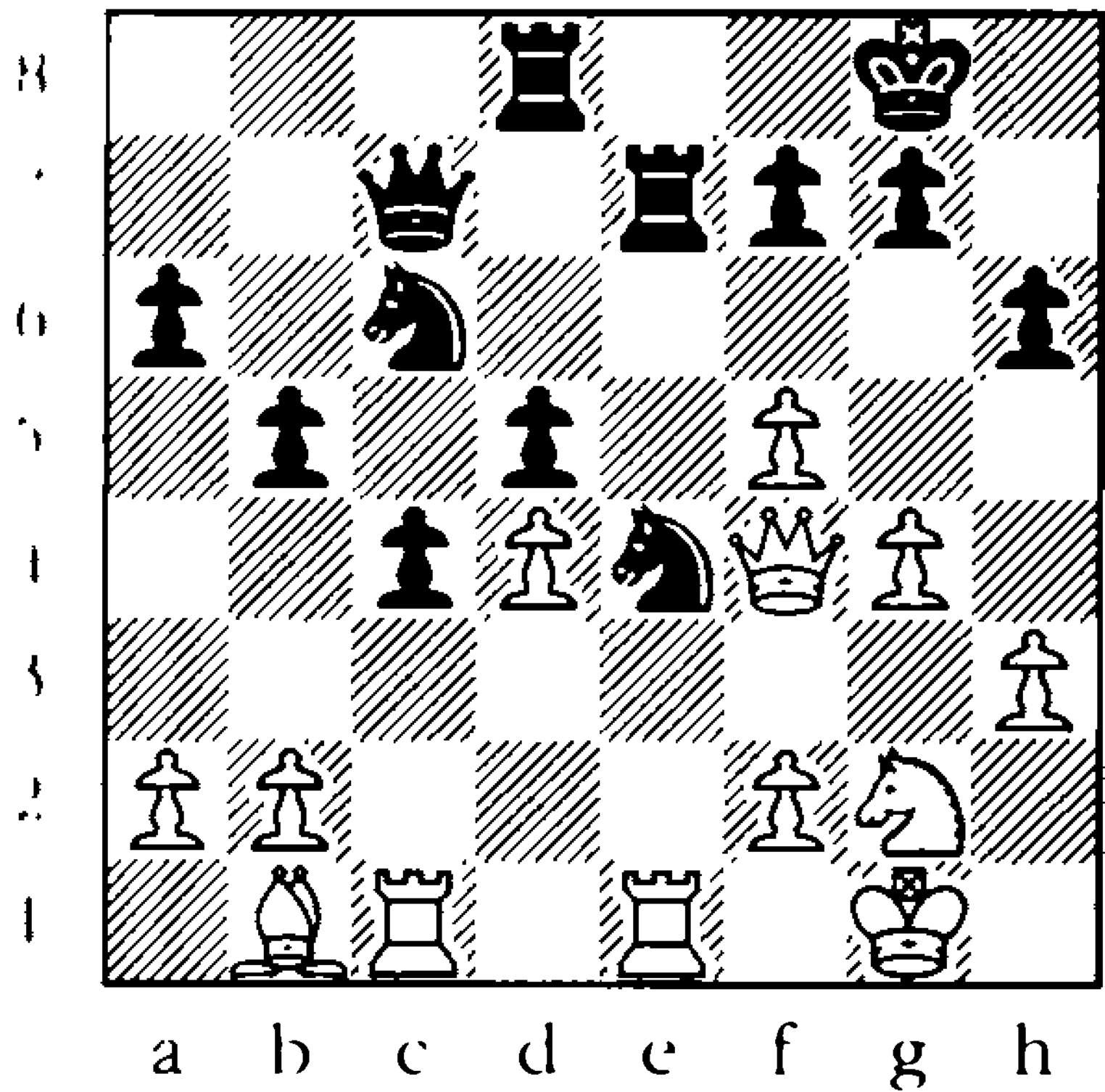
**Position number 249**

*Black to play*

□ Dubinin ■ Botvinnik

Leningrad 1939

If Black takes the pawn on d4, White hopes to maintain the balance by exchanging queens and then taking on e4. Is this correct?



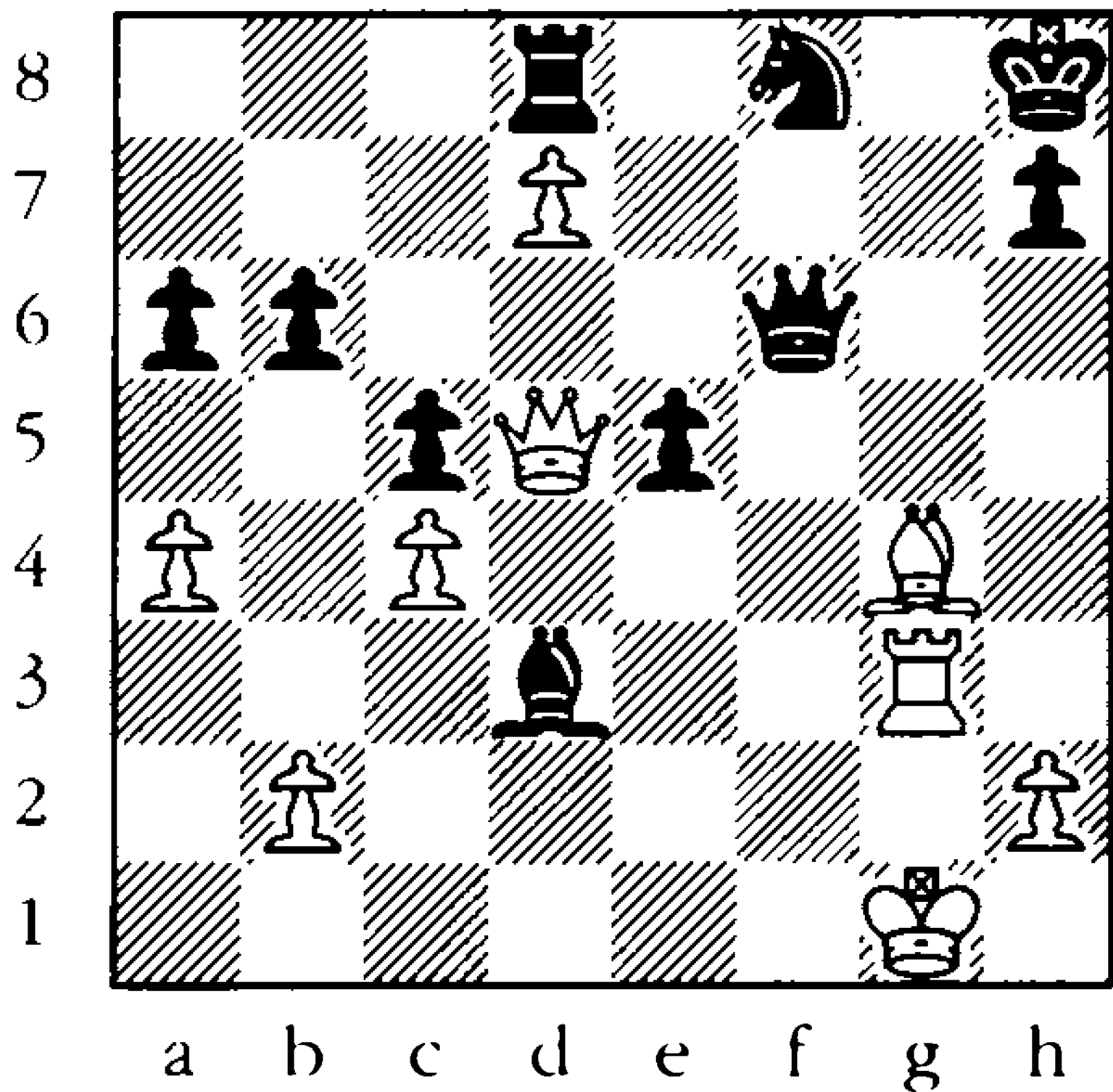
**Position number 251**

*White to play*

□ Nei ■ Petrosian

USSR 1960

Black threatens ... Qf1 mate, but White has a chance to get in first. Can you see how?



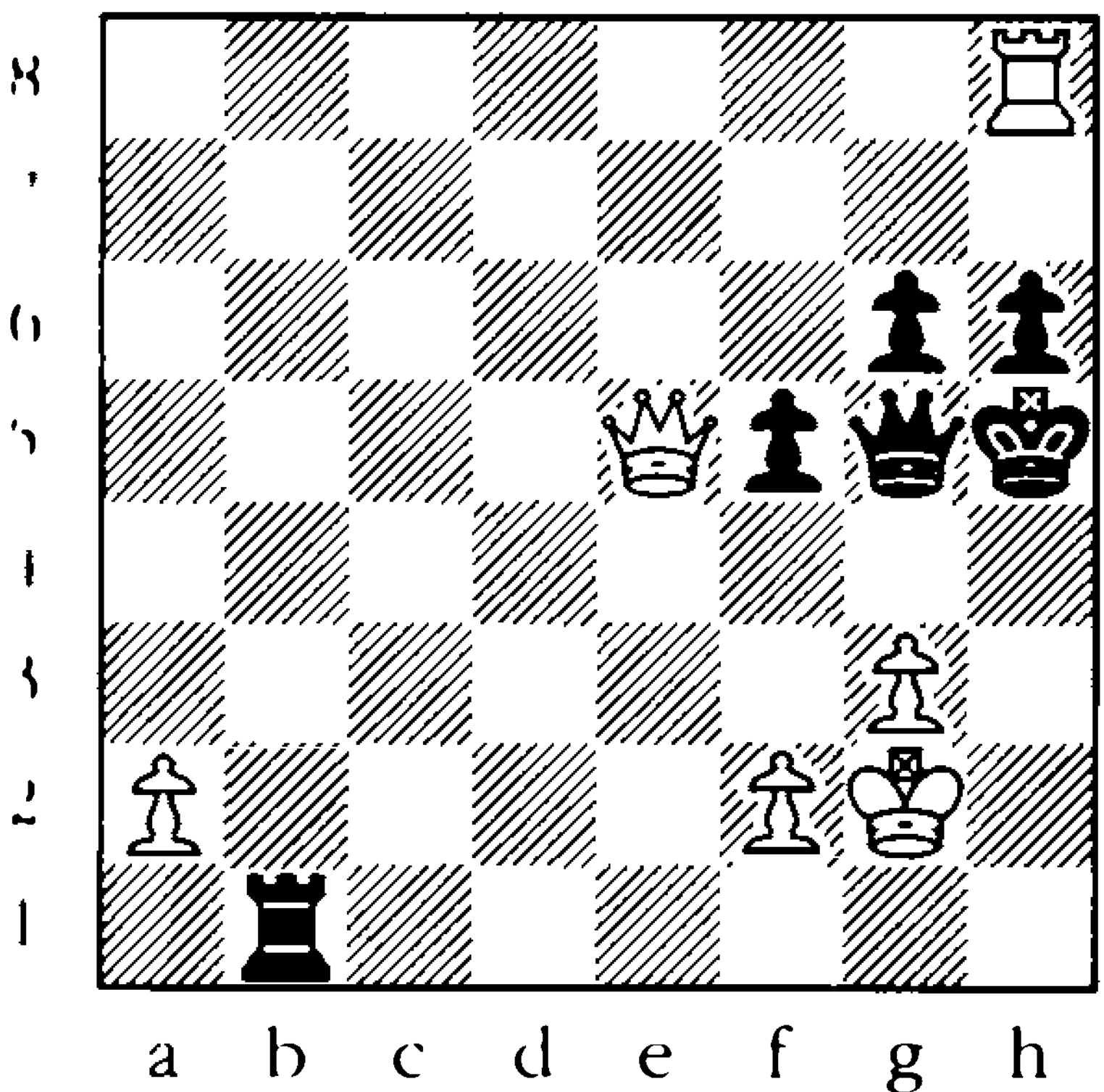
**Position number 250**

*White to play*

□ Simagin ■ Abramov

USSR 1946

Unusually Black's king is attempting to shelter in front of his pawns. How did White demonstrate the flaw in this plan?



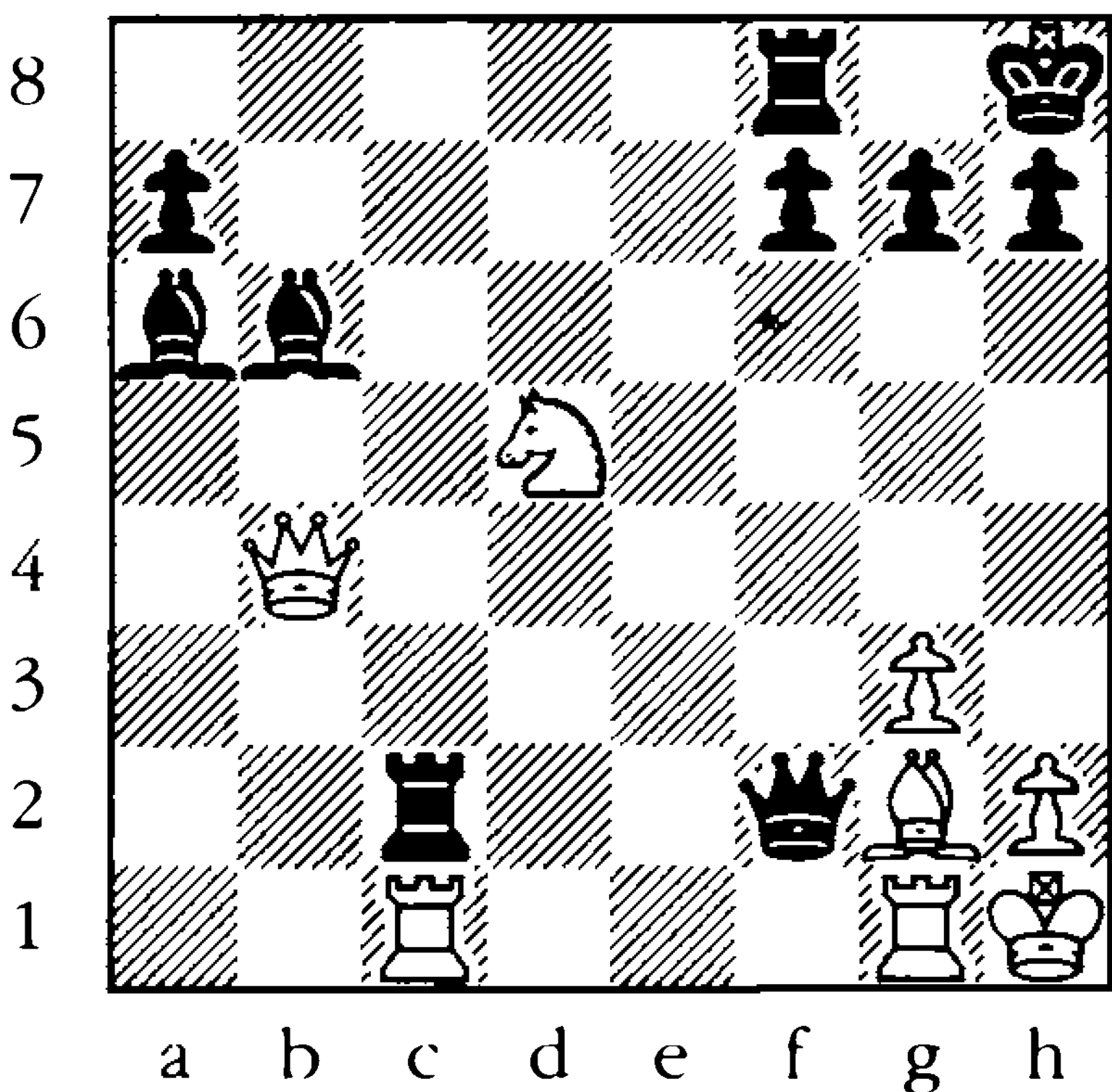
**Position number 252**

*Black to play*

□ Jagstaidt ■ Dittmar

Geneva 1996

Black's bishops are directed menacingly at the white king. How did he exploit their power to deliver a quick checkmate?



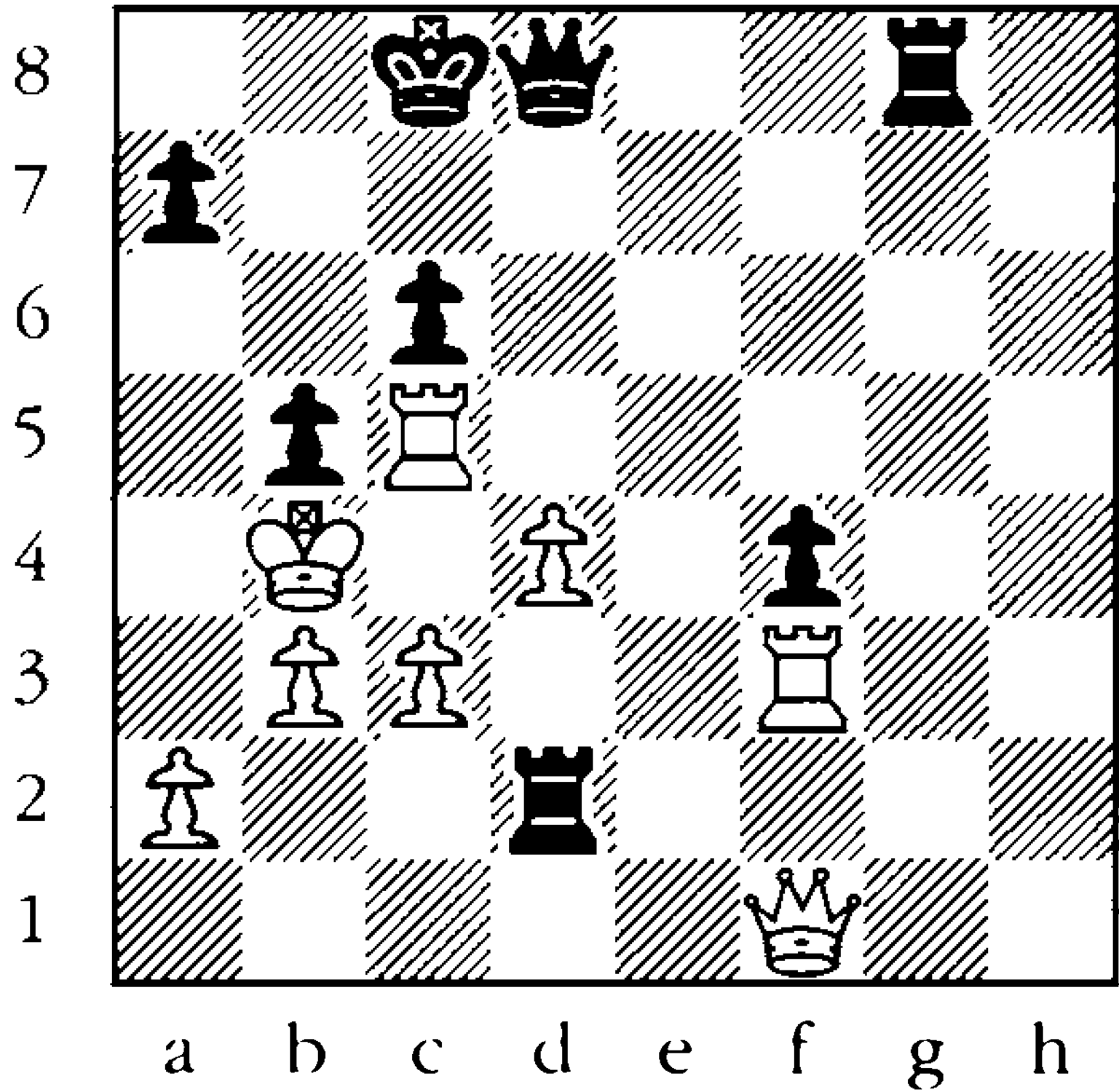
**Position number 253**

*Black to play*

□ Syverson ■ Podgorny

Germany 1933

The white king is dangerously exposed on the queenside. How did Black capitalise in fine style?



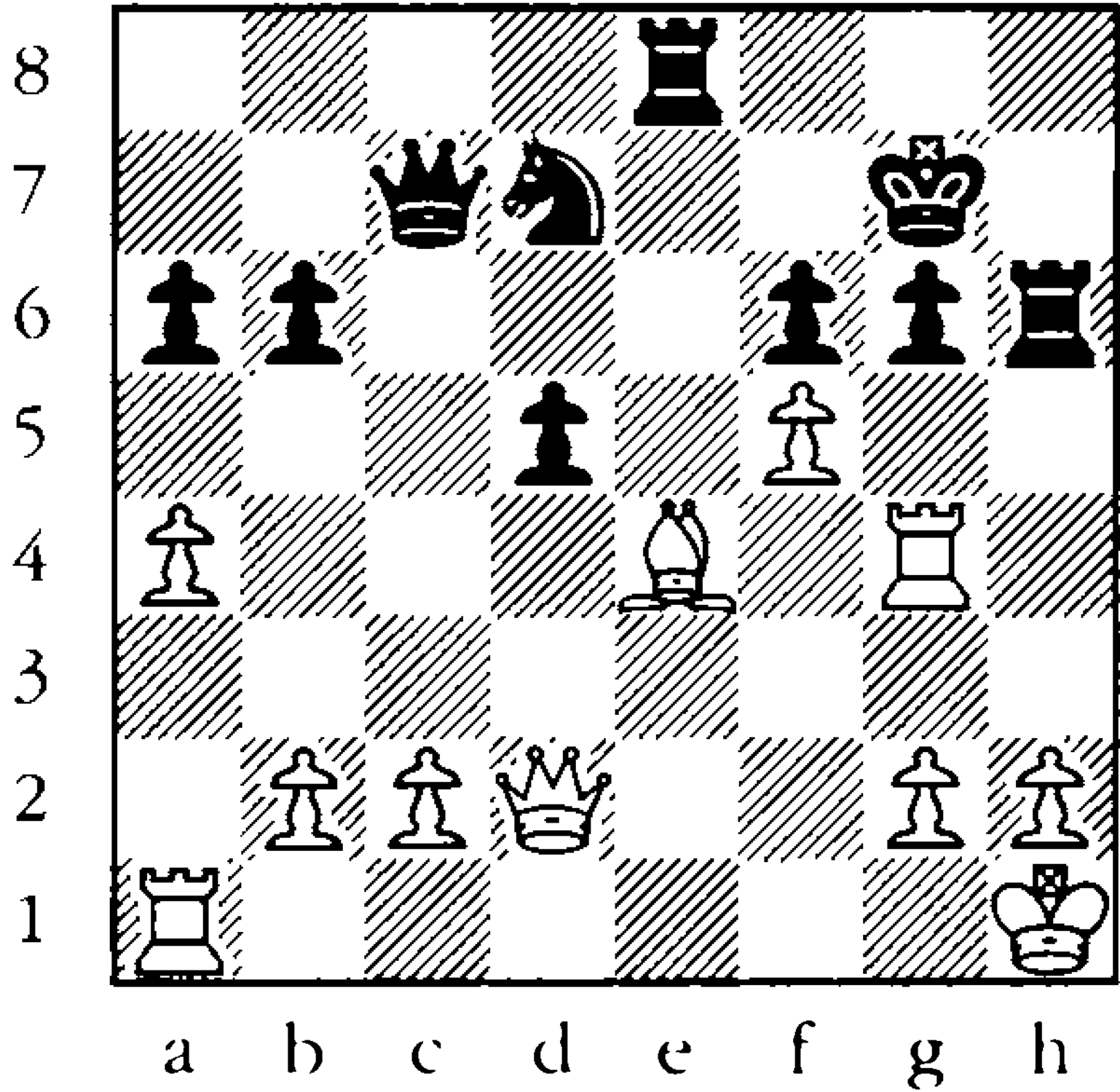
**Position number 255**

*White to play*

□ Schwicker ■ Boudre

France 1981

Black has threatens ... Qxh2 mate and ... dxe4, but White's following sequence swiftly decided matters in his favour. What did he play?



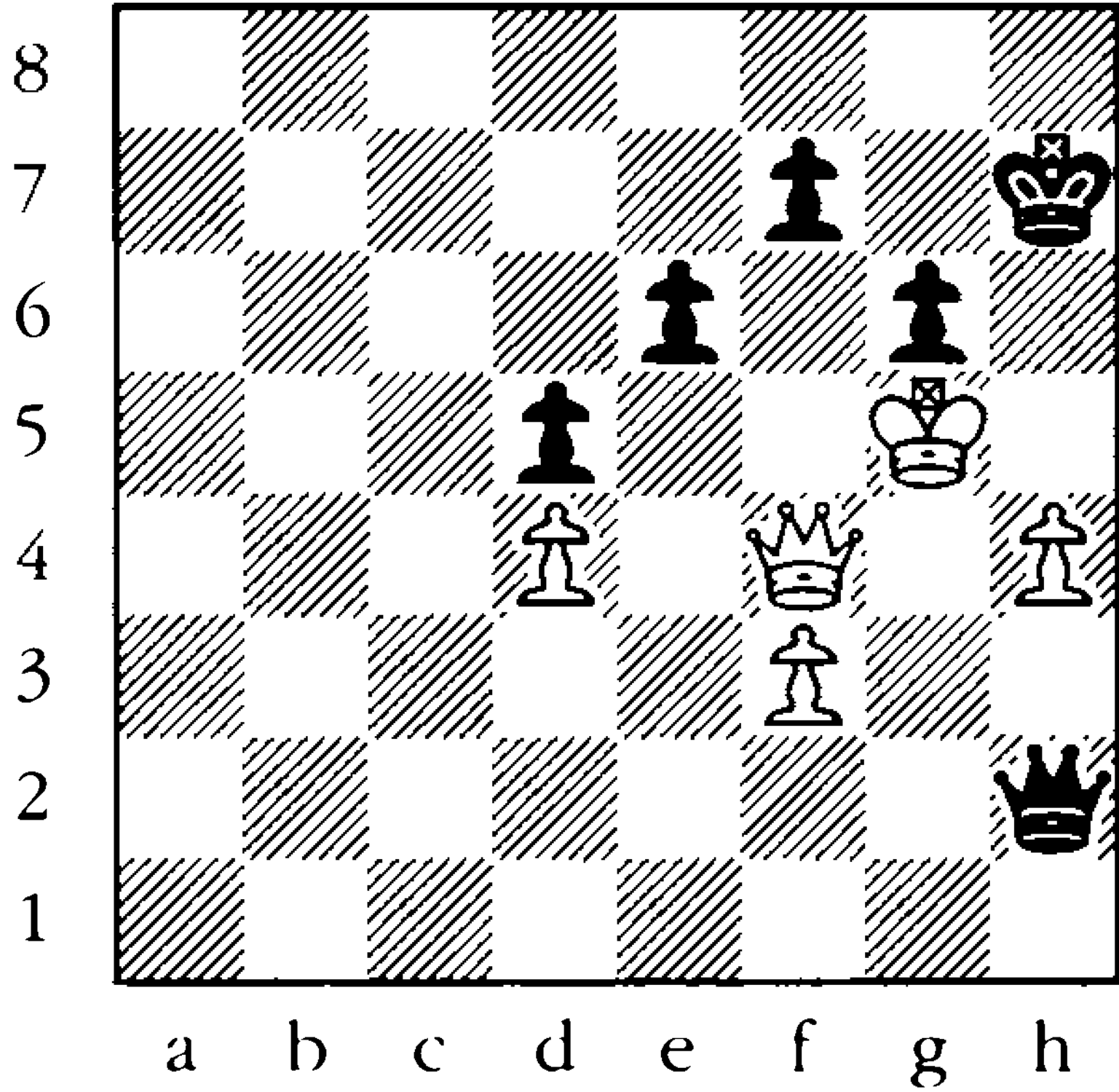
**Position number 254**

*Black to play*

□ Matochin ■ Kuzmin

USSR 1970

A pawn ahead, Black could win by exchanging queens. Instead, he found a neat tactical sequence for a quicker win. Can you see it?



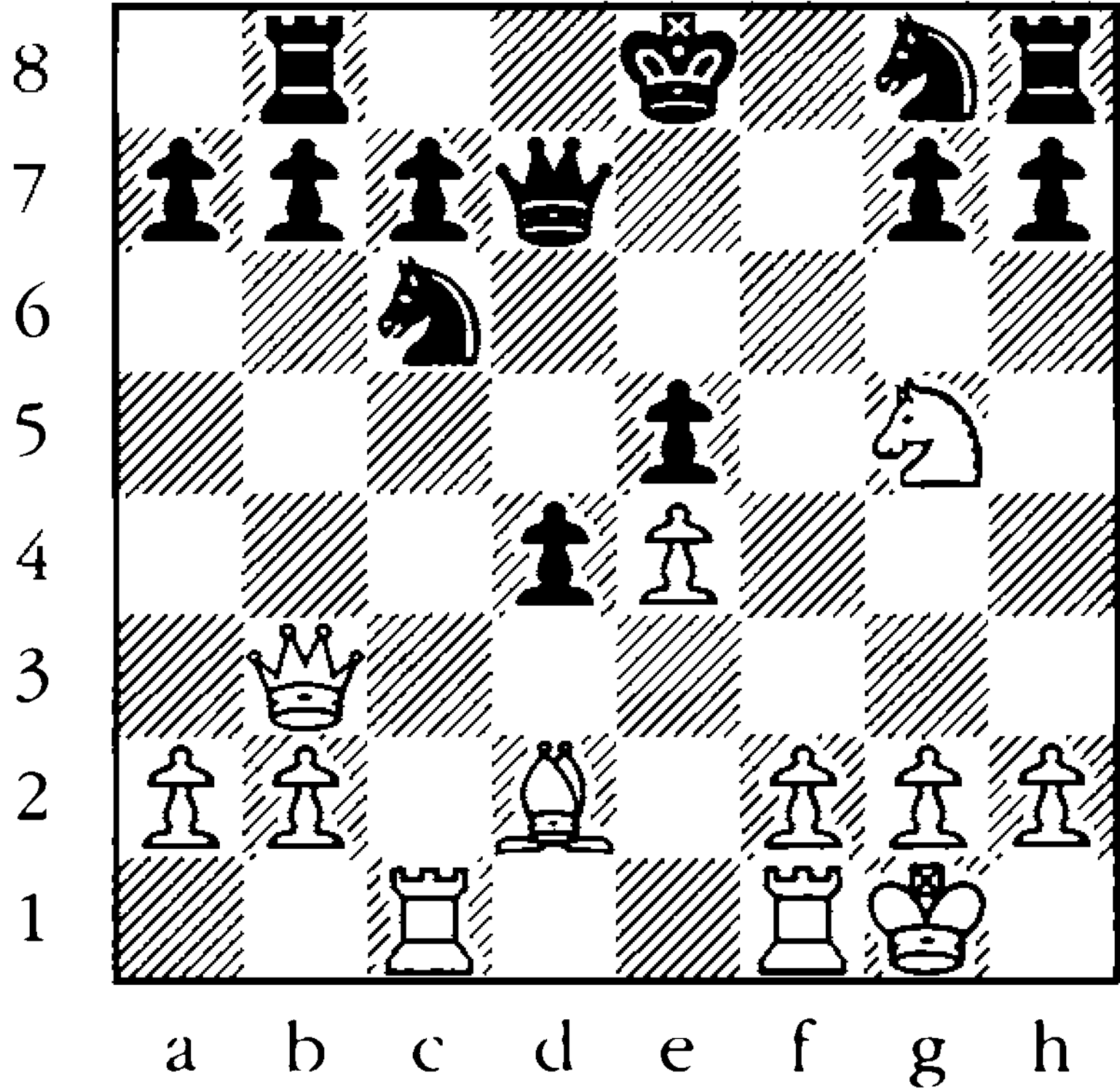
**Position number 256**

*White to play*

□ Touzanne ■ Pinkus

Geneva 1996

White has sacrificed a pawn for a lead in development. How did he now make the most of the extra activity that this confers?





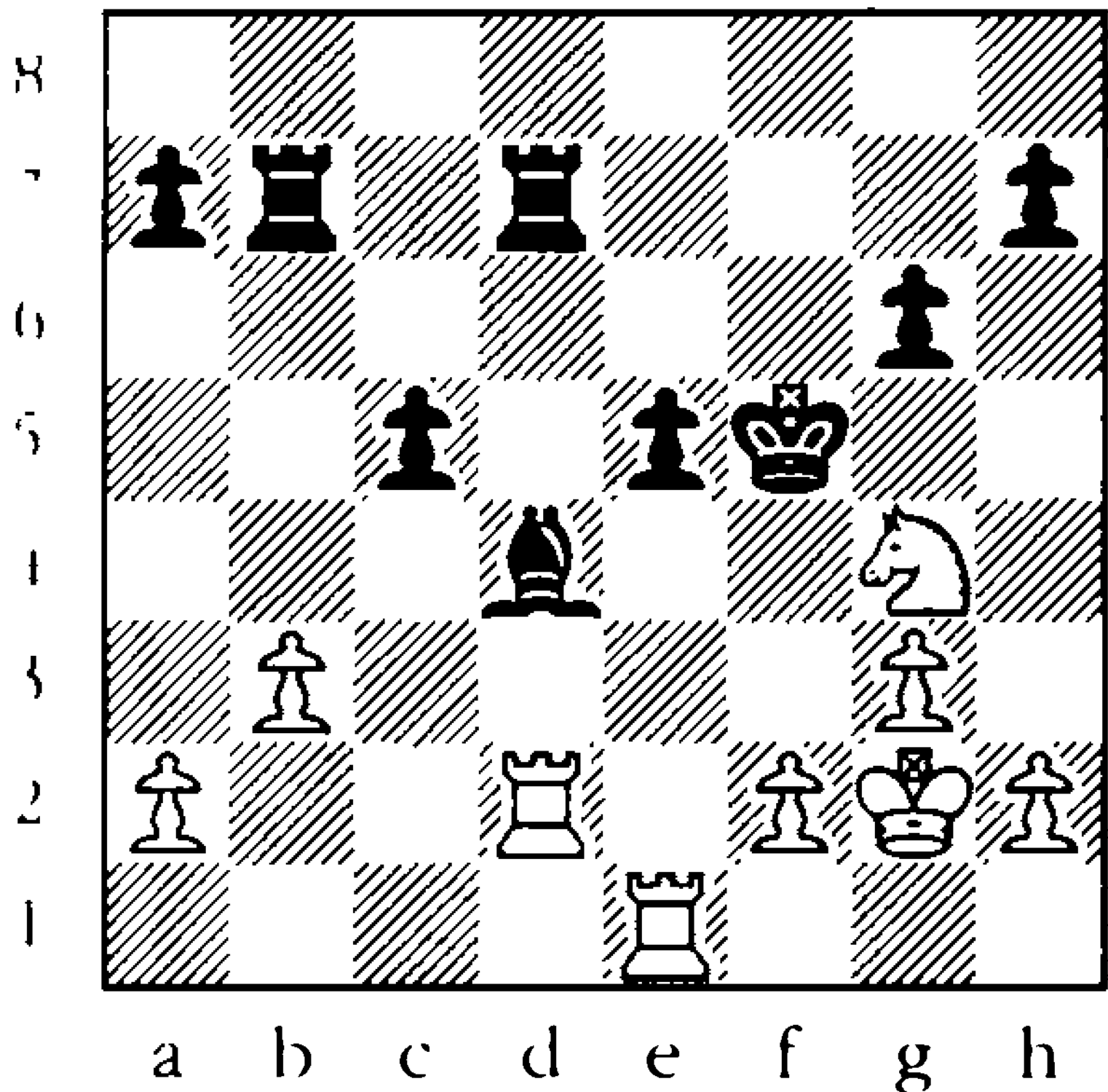
**Position number 257**

*White to play*

□ Petrosian ■ Ivkov

Belgrade 1970

There is a saying in chess that the king is a strong piece. This is usually true in the endgame... but not always. How did White win?



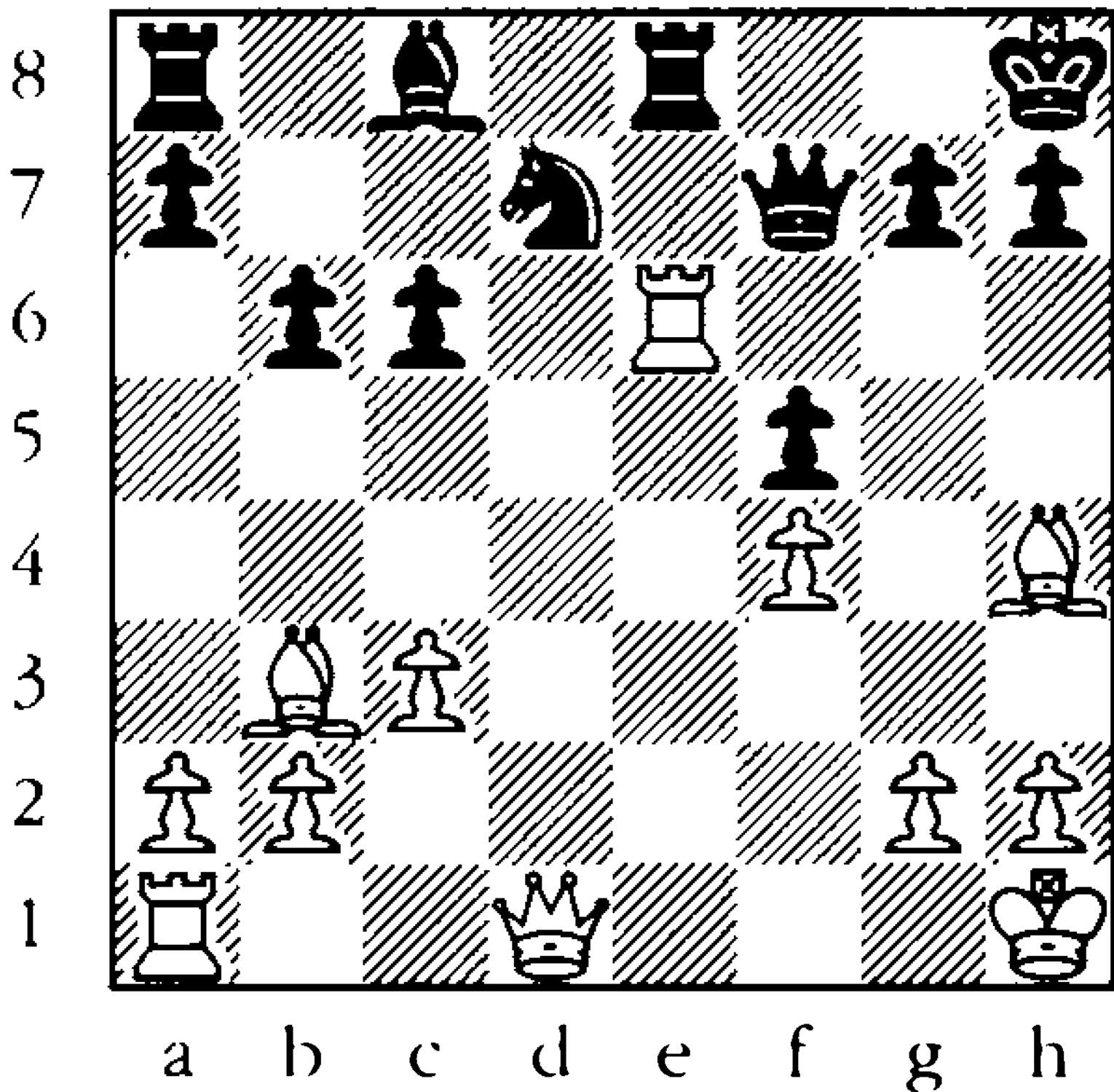
**Position number 259**

*White to play*

□ Koslowskaya ■ Eruslanowa

USSR 1978

White has several good moves here but only one is completely crushing. What is it?



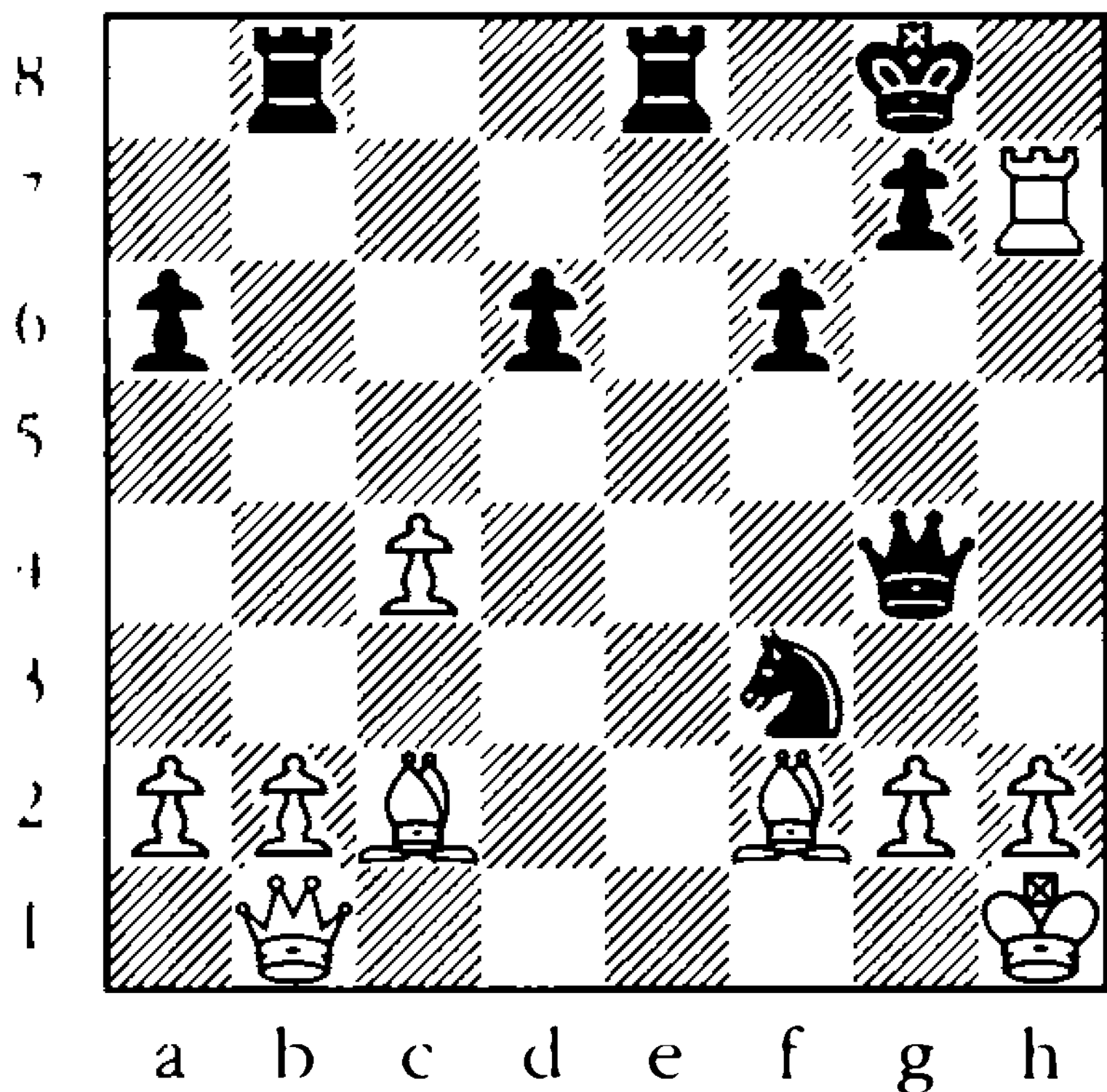
**Position number 258**

*Black to play*

□ Schweler ■ Segall

USSR 1985

A key theme in this tricky position is the exposed nature of White's back row. How did Black exploit this to create a fine finish?



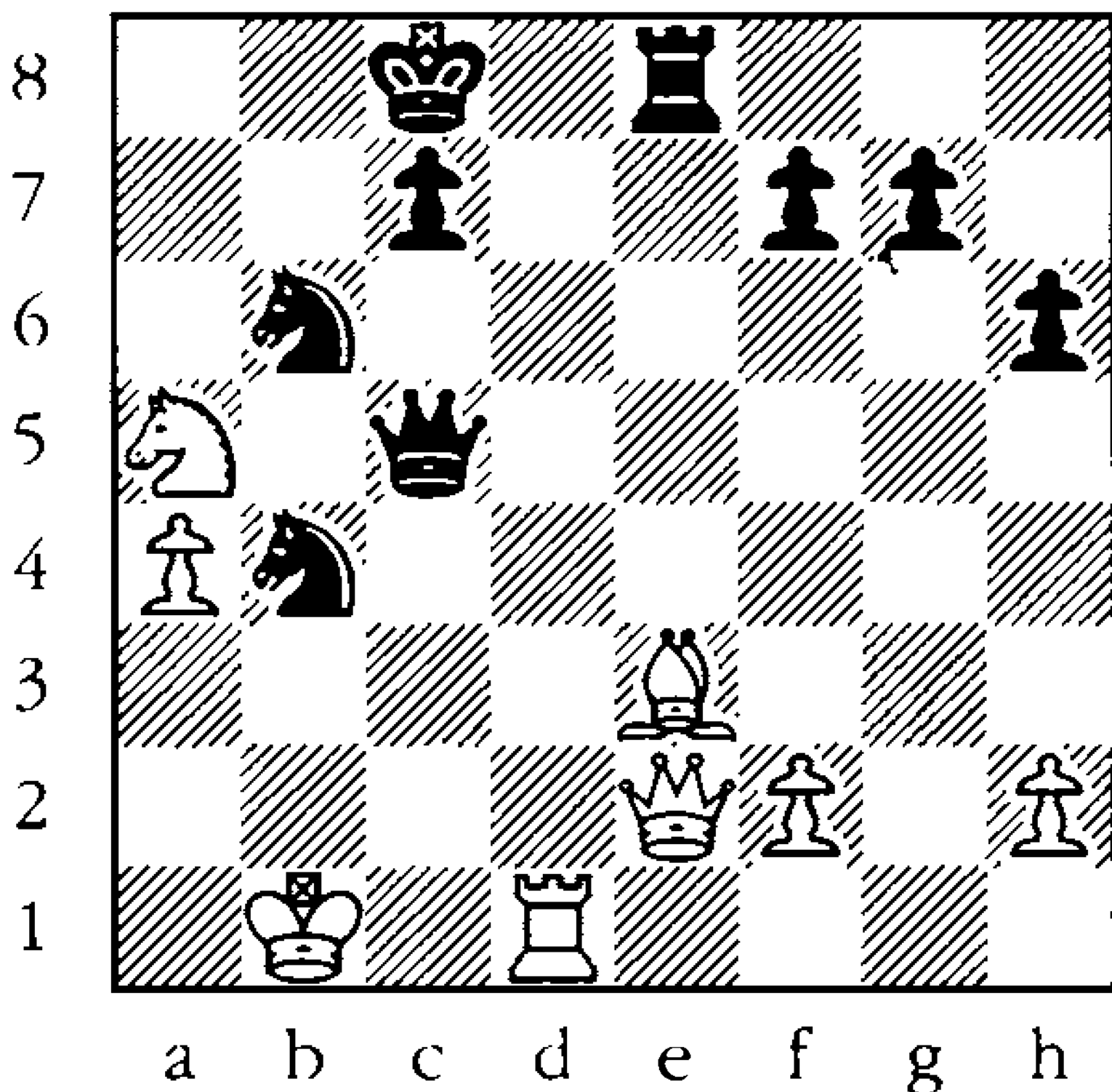
**Position number 260**

*White to play*

□ Duras ■ Spielmann

Vienna 1907

White wants to capture the black queen but his bishop is pinned. How did a preliminary move turn this into a favourable transaction?



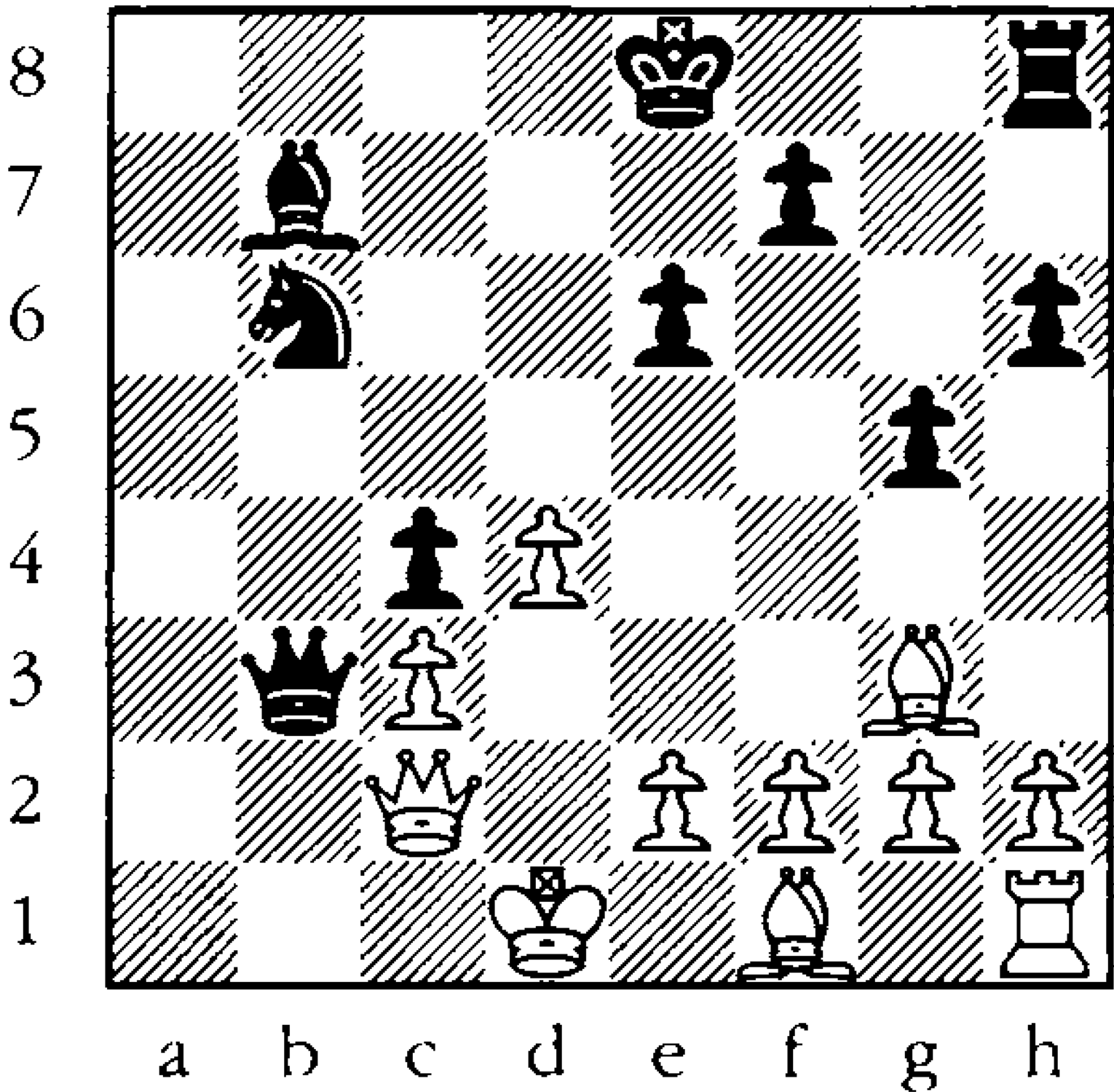
**Position number 261**

*Black to play*

□ von Freymann ■ Alekhine

St. Petersburg 1914

Black is a pawn down but has much greater mobility than his opponent. How did Alekhine quickly capitalise?



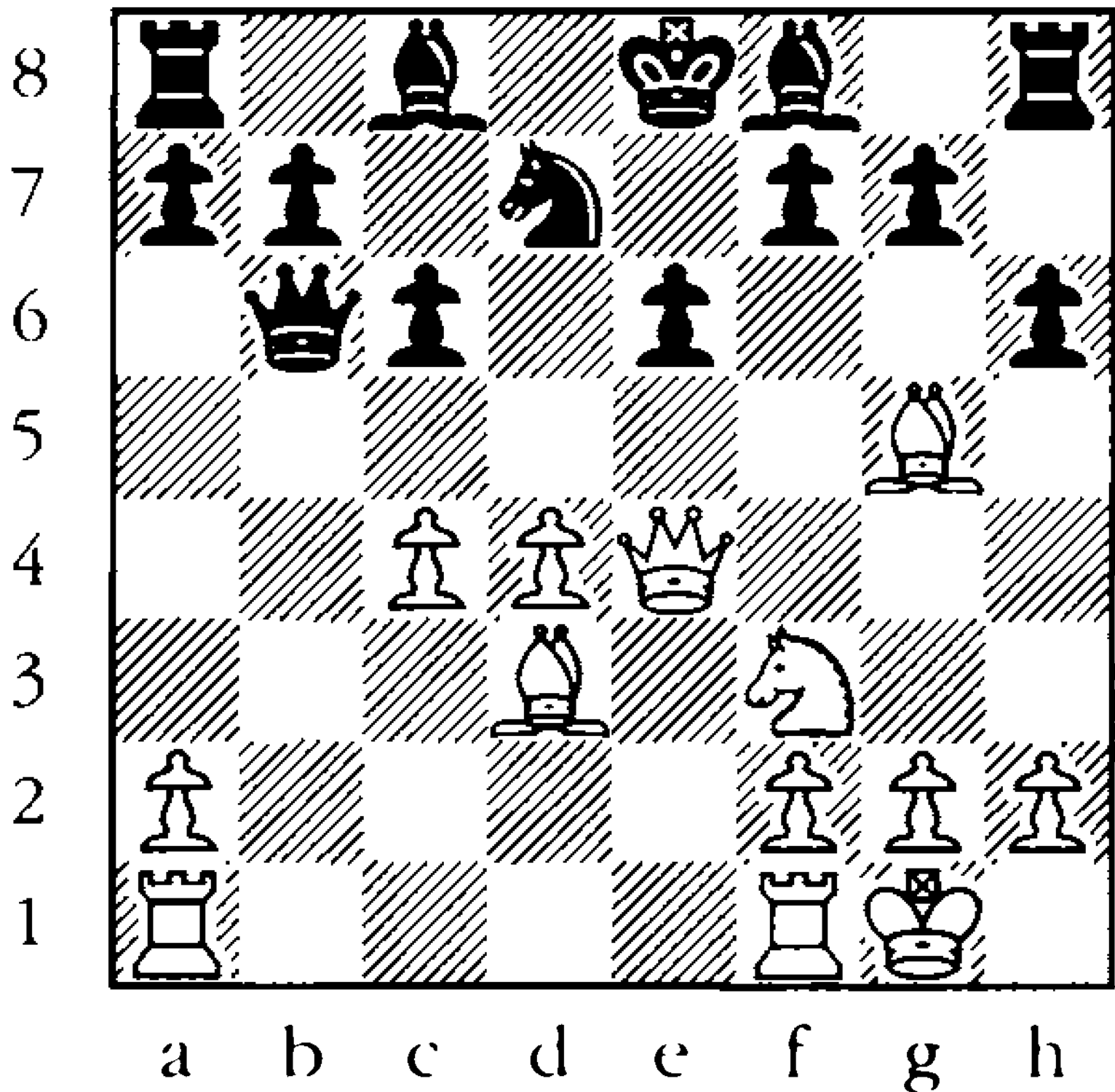
**Position number 263**

*White to play*

□ Springe ■ Gebhard

Munich 1927

Black has been pawn grabbing at b2 and his development lags. How did White now punish Black for his materialism?



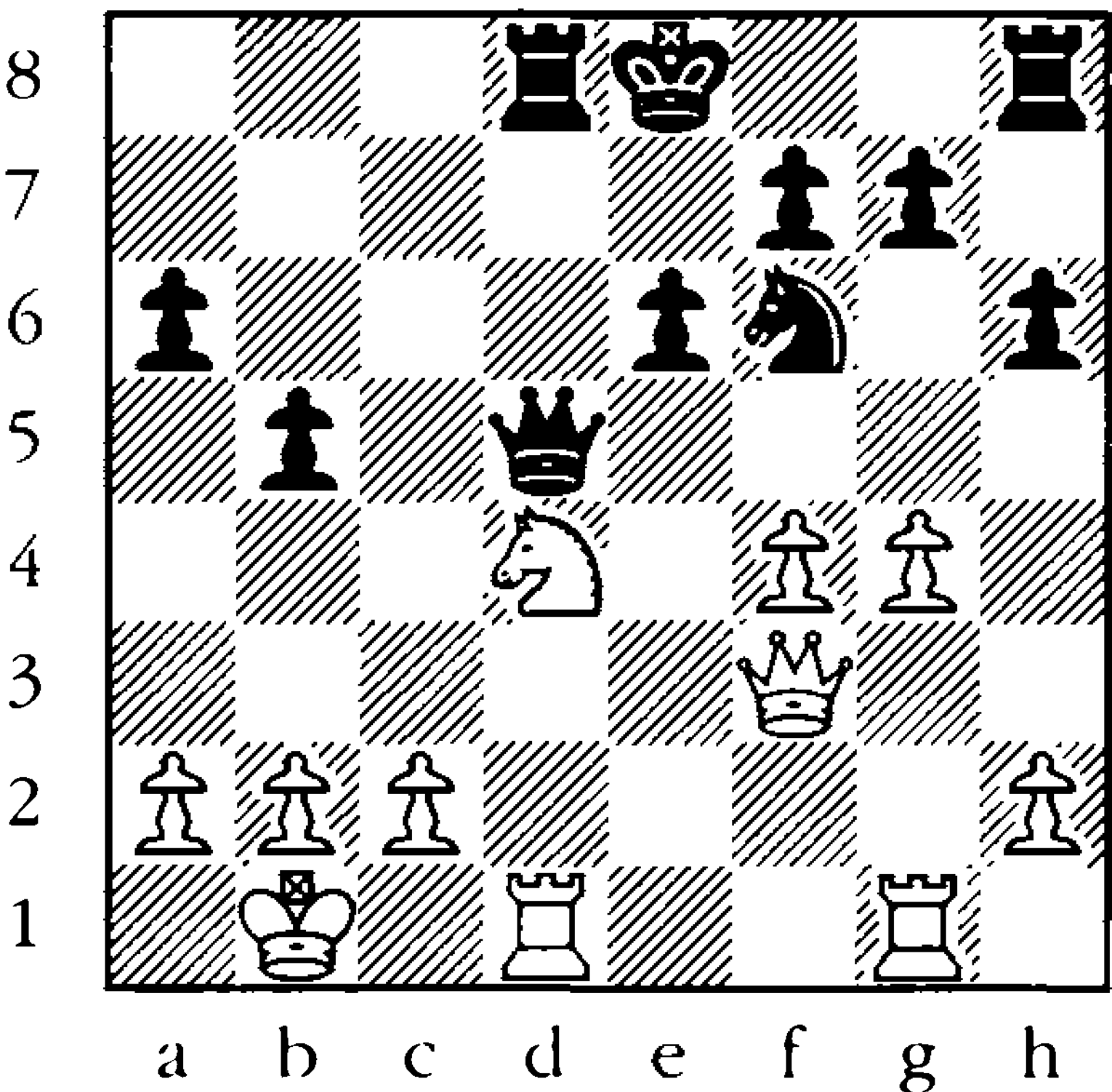
**Position number 262**

*White to play*

□ Malishauskas ■ Shirov

Tallinn 1996

Alexei Shirov is renowned as a tactical genius but here is on the receiving end of a clever finish. How did White win immediately?



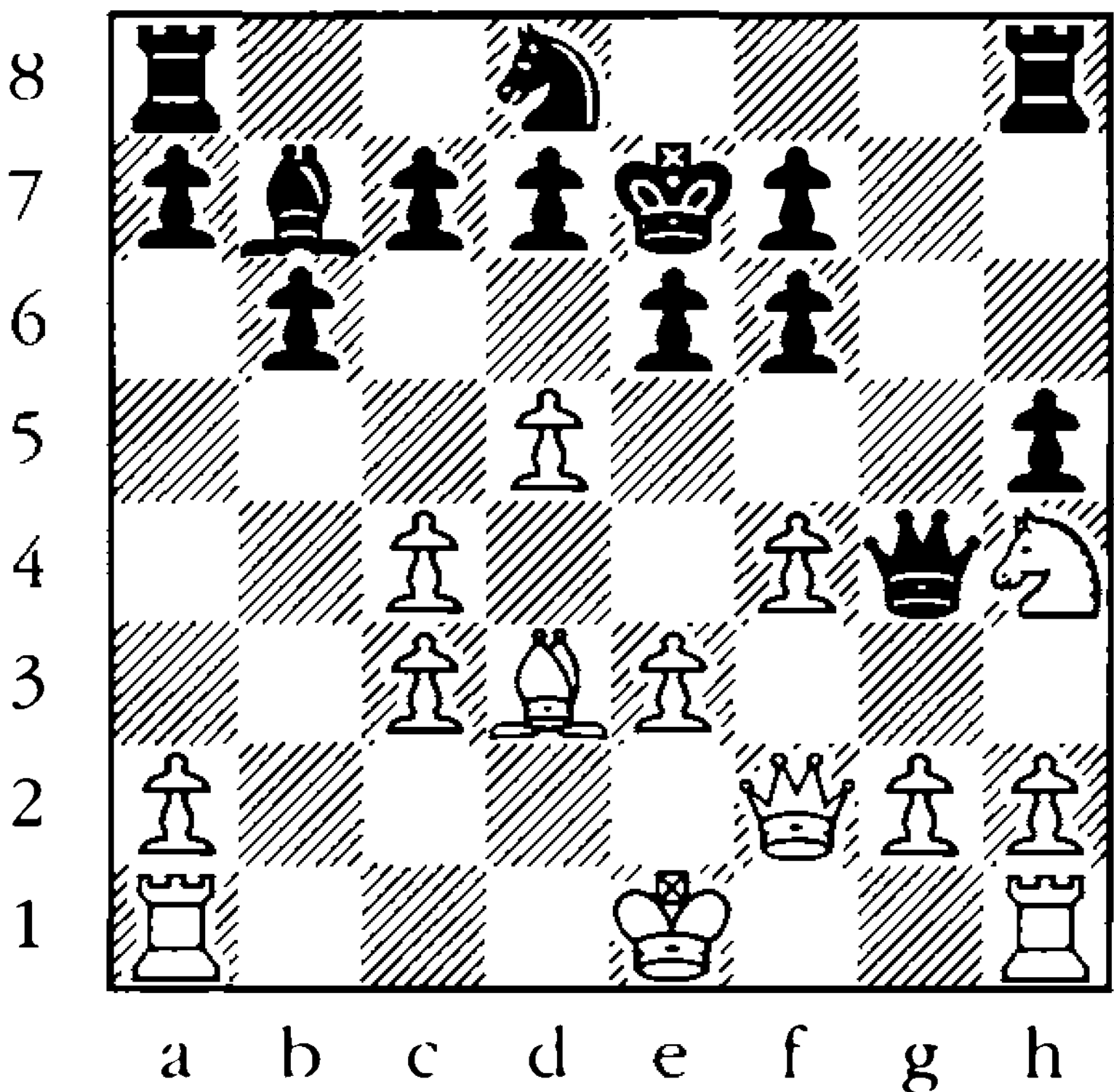
**Position number 264**

*White to play*

□ Dyckhoff ■ Privonitz

Munich 1929

The key to this unusual position is the exposed situation of the black queen. How did White make the most of this?





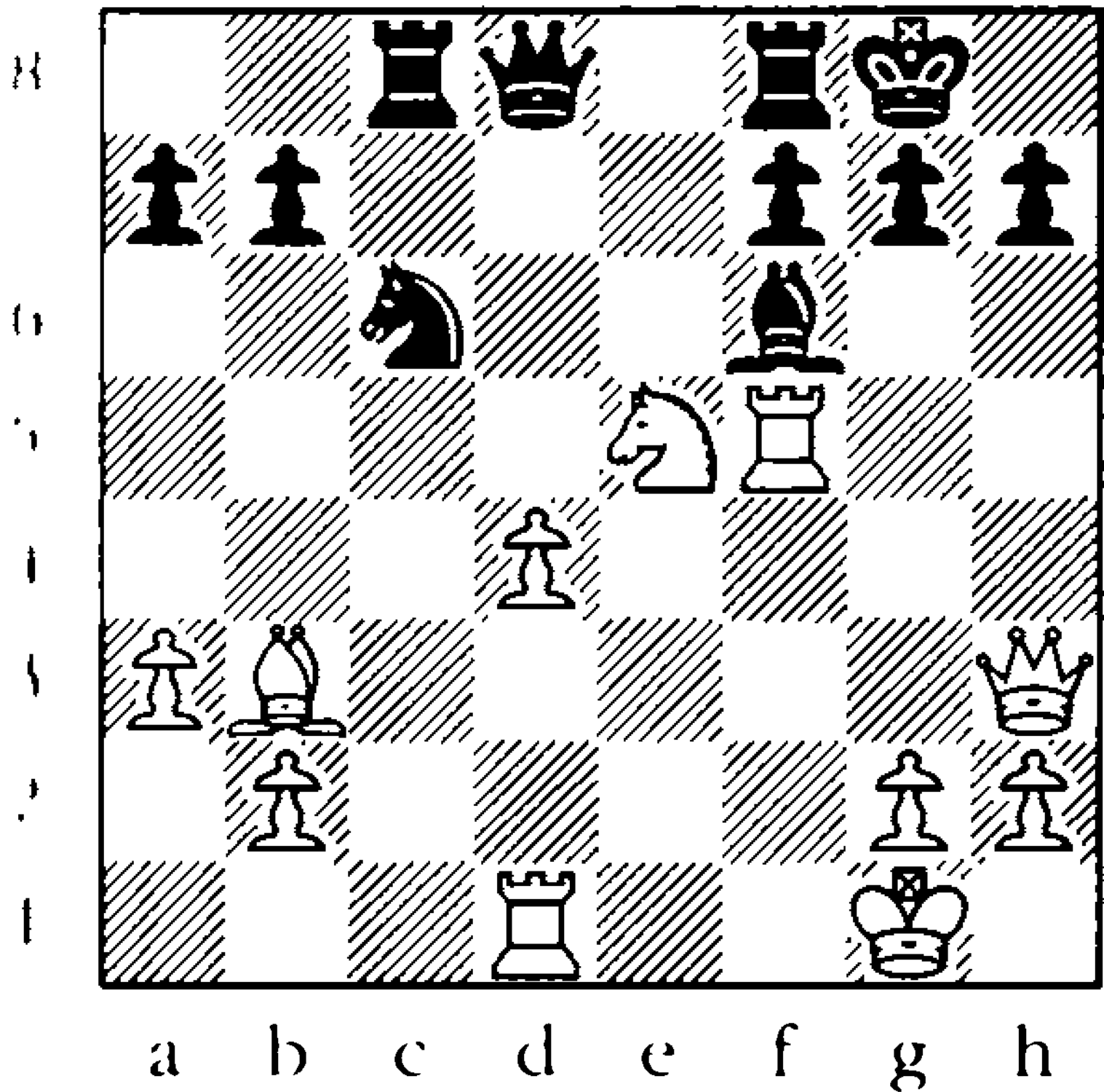
**Position number 265**

*White to play*

□ Kogan ■ Foster

Boston 1937

White has a great concentration of force on the kingside. How did he prove this was more relevant than his pawn weakness at d4?



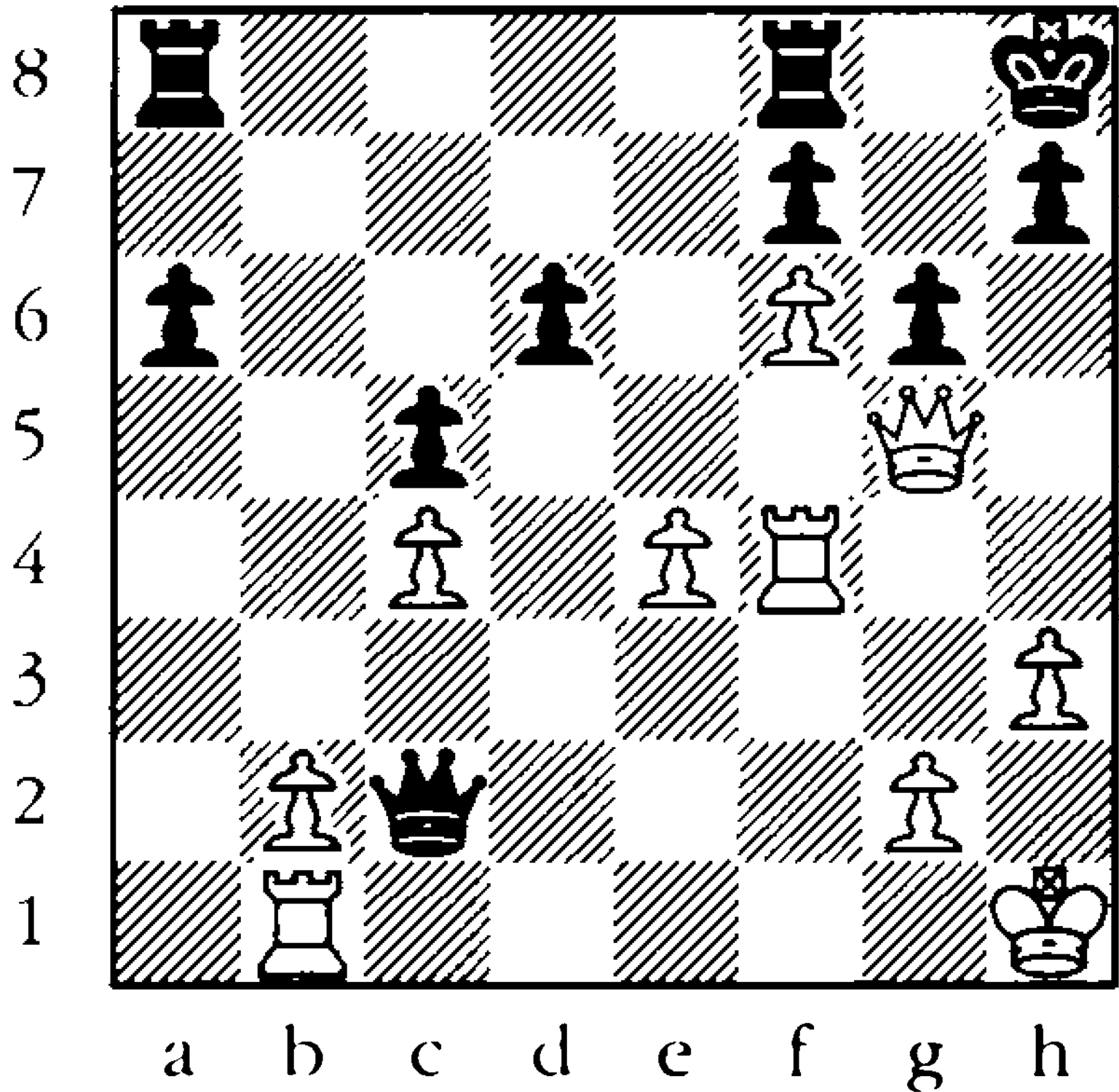
**Position number 267**

*White to play*

□ Bronstein ■ Keres

Budapest 1950

David Bronstein was one of the most feared attacking players of his day. How did he brilliantly conclude his kingside attack?



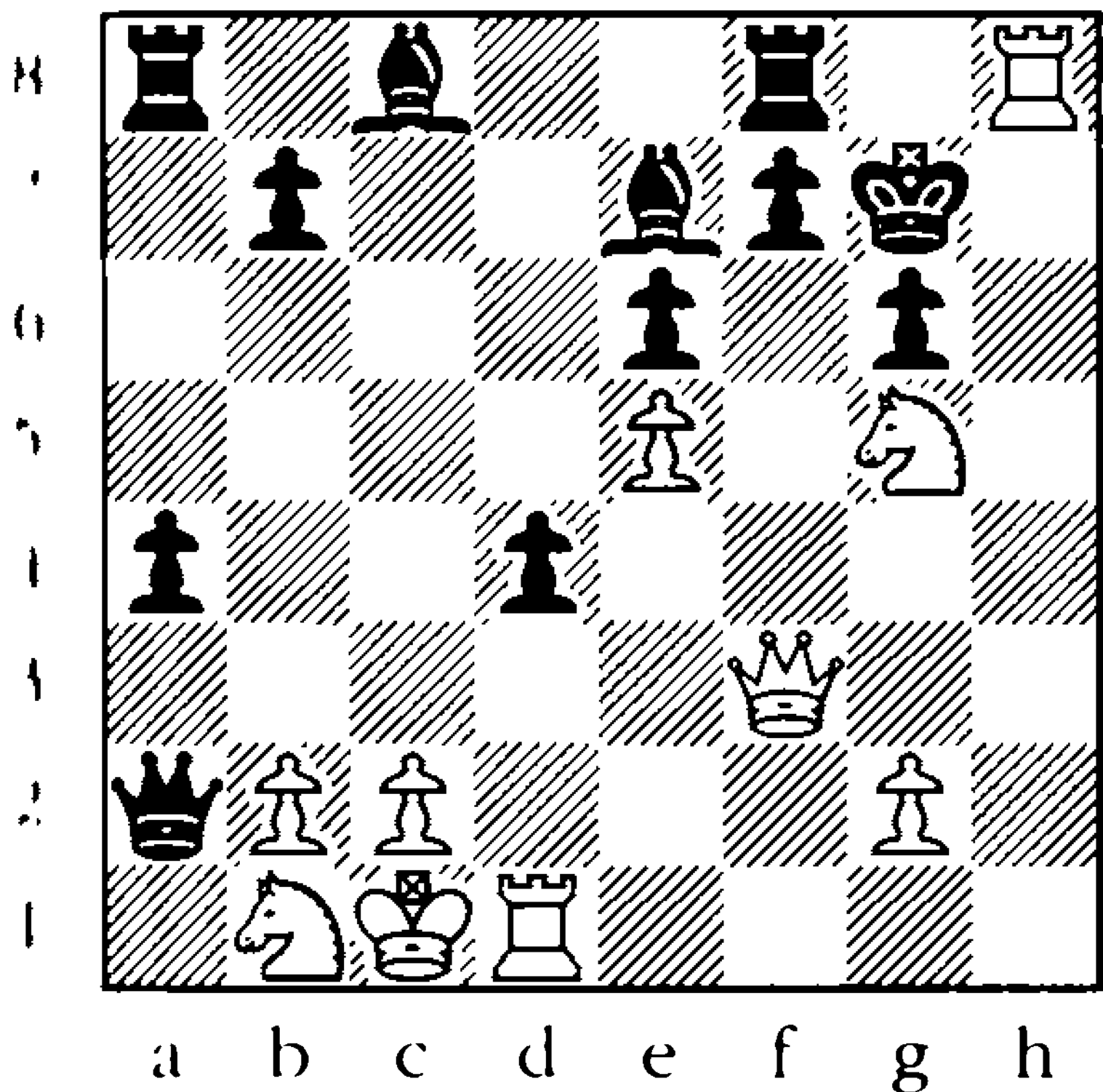
**Position number 266**

*White to play*

□ Siegfried ■ Hunnefeld

Germany 1941

White's attack is hampered by the threat to his knight. How did he deal with this while advancing his own cause as swiftly as possible?



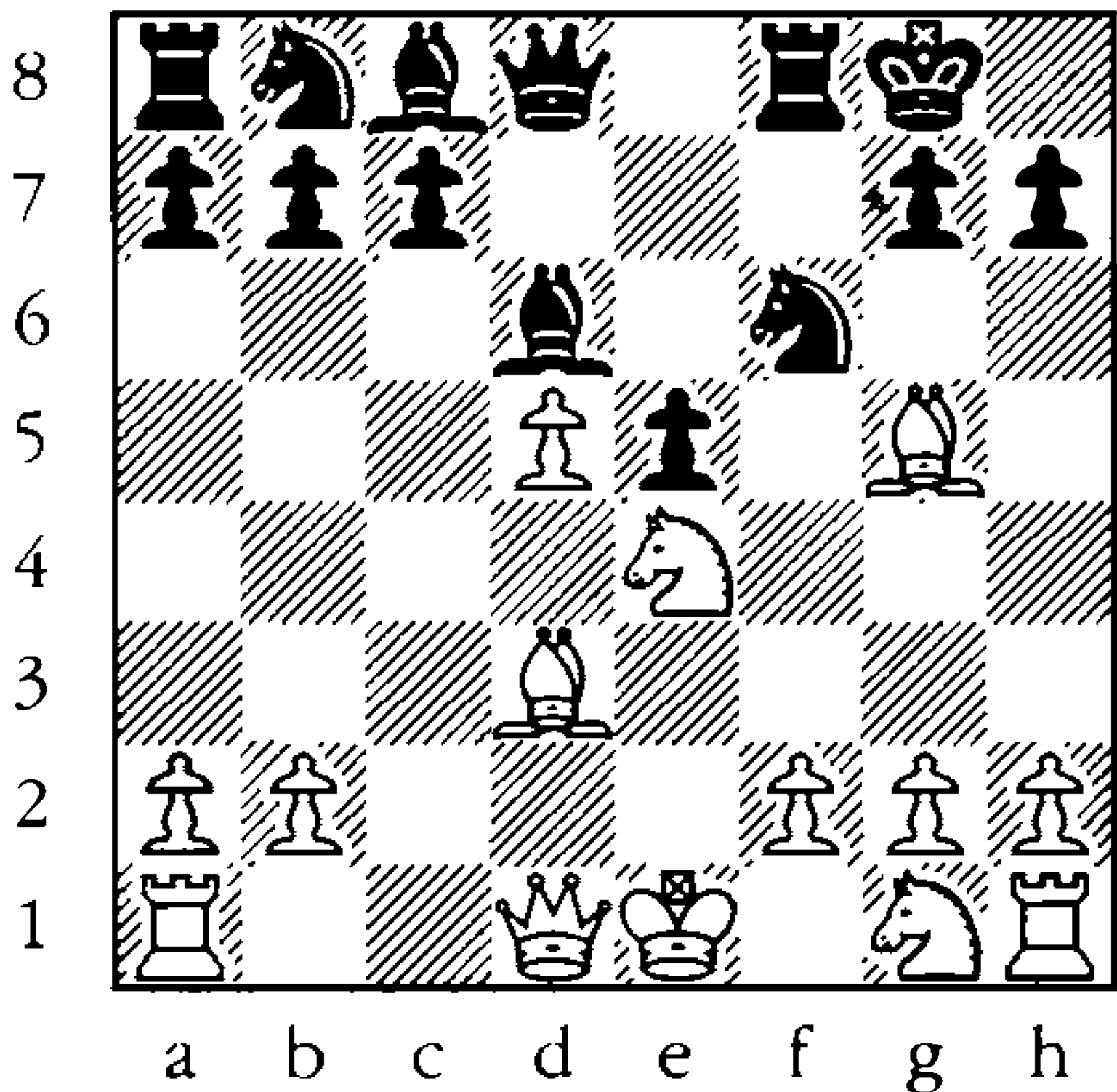
**Position number 268**

*Black to play*

□ Frese ■ Schroder

Marburg 1951

White's position looks safe enough, but it was blown up by a brilliant combination. Can you see what Black played?



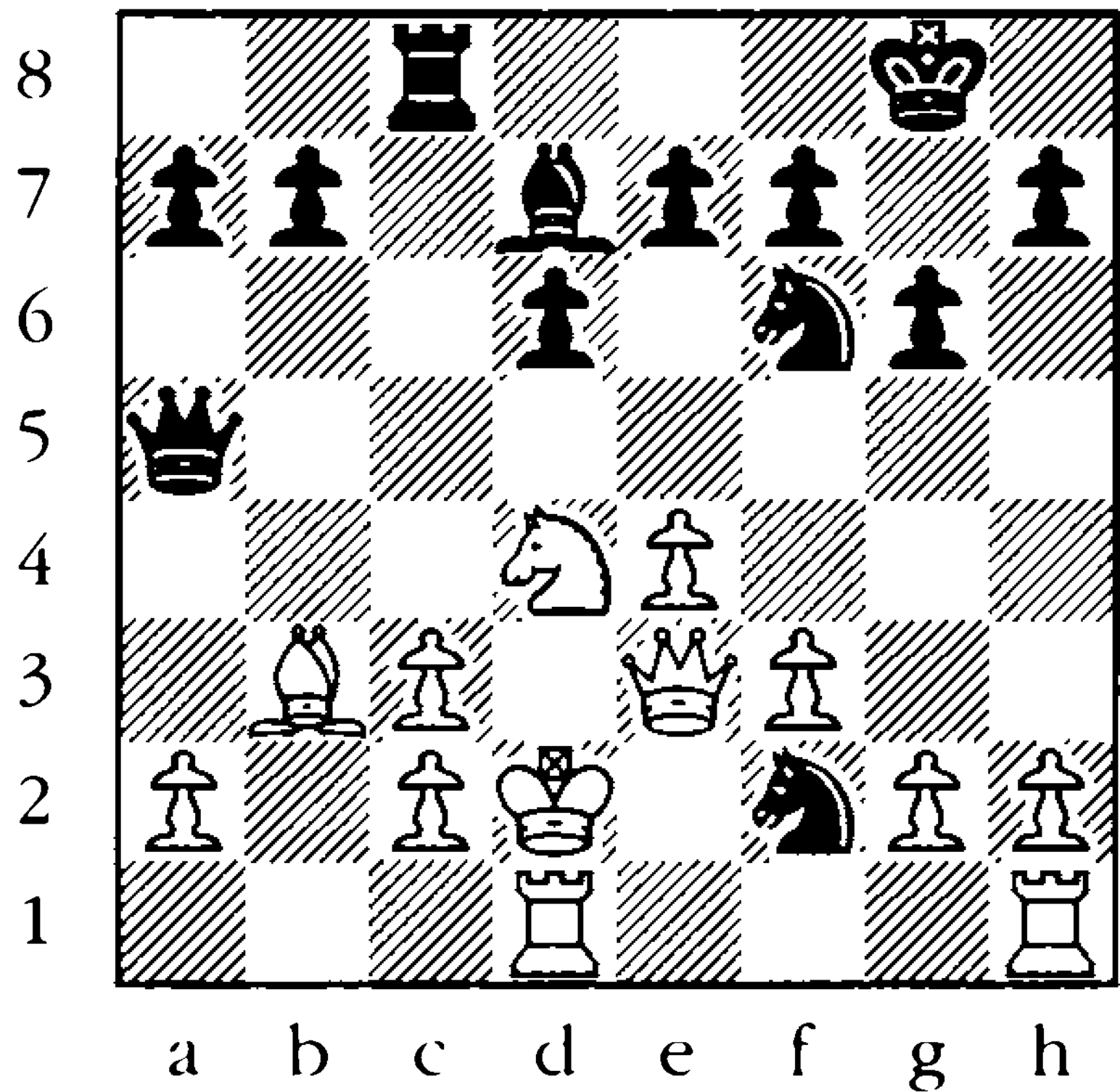
**Position number 269**

*Black to play*

□ Cruz ■ Talavera

Seville 1996

Black can regain the exchange by capturing either of the white rooks, but he found something much stronger. Can you see what?



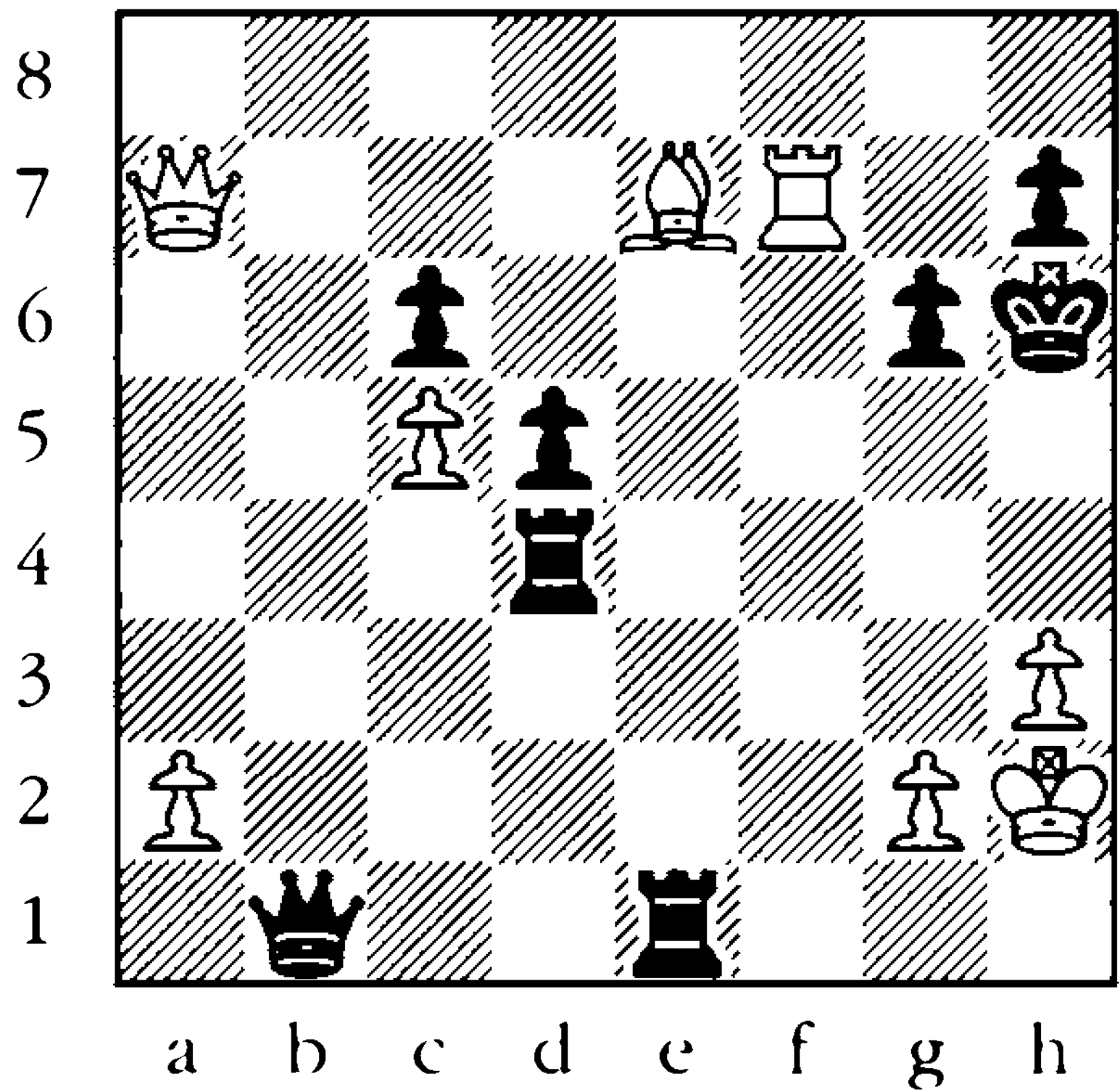
**Position number 271**

*White to play*

□ Bunjoch ■ Matocha

Czechoslovakia 1968

Here White must act quickly as his own king is at the mercy of the black major pieces. Can you see what he played?



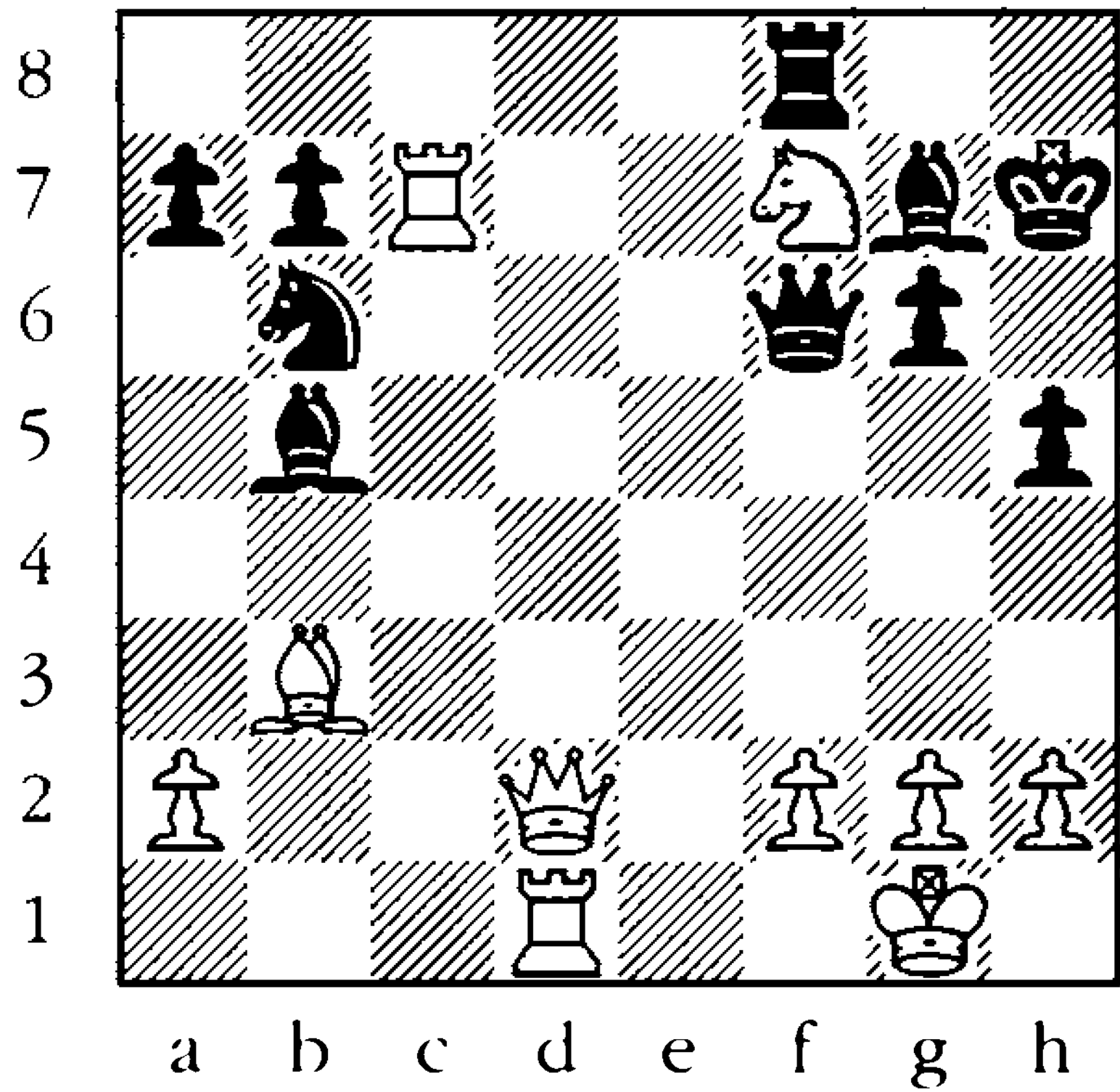
**Position number 270**

*White to play*

□ Kajaste ■ Nilsson

Finland 1957

The white rook on the seventh rank gave White the chance for a wonderful combination. Can you see what he played?



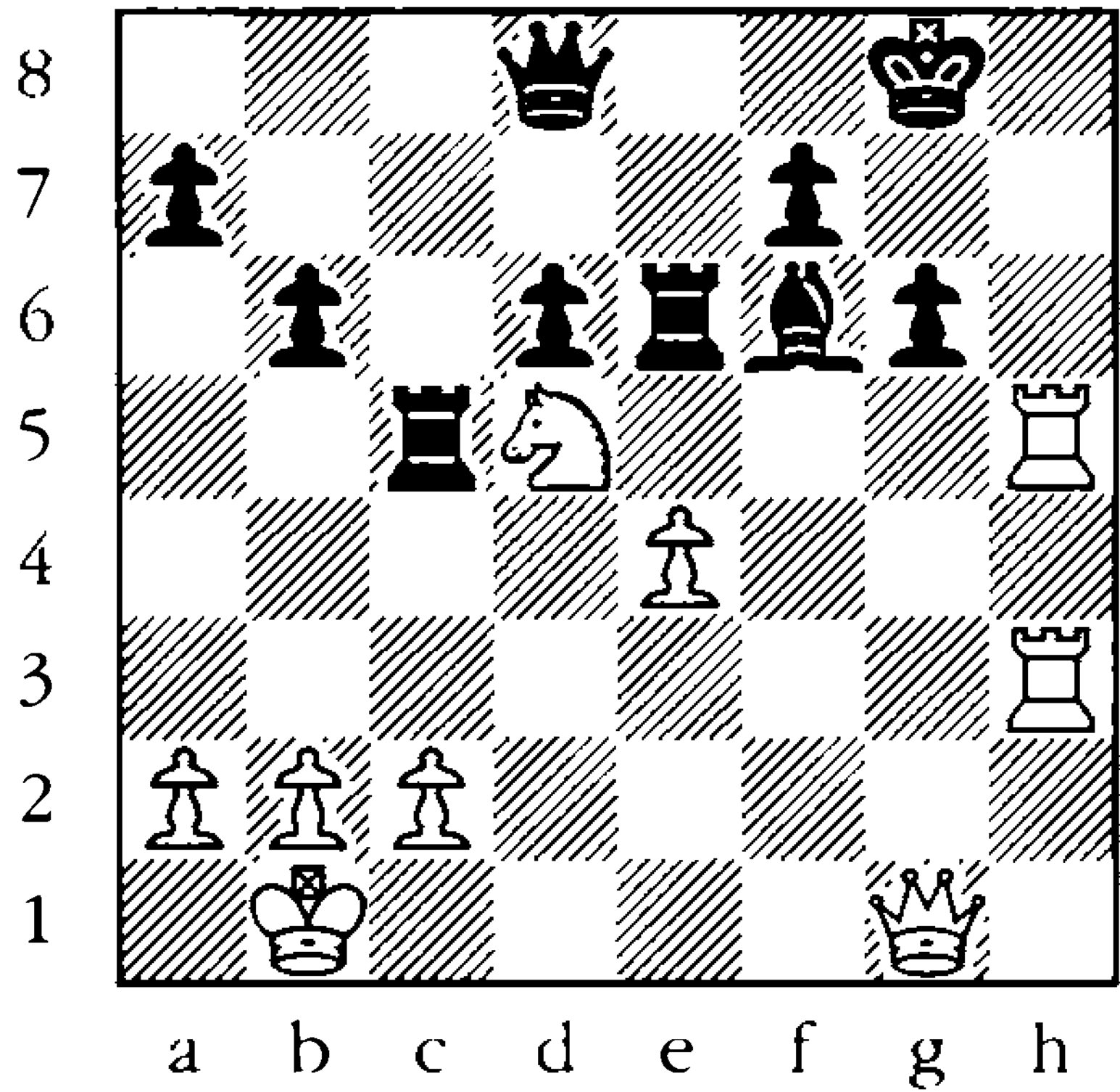
**Position number 272**

*White to play*

□ Dvoiris ■ Feher

Budapest 1991

If 1 Nxf6+ Qxf6 the black queen makes a good replacement for the defensive bishop. Can you see a more subtle way for White?





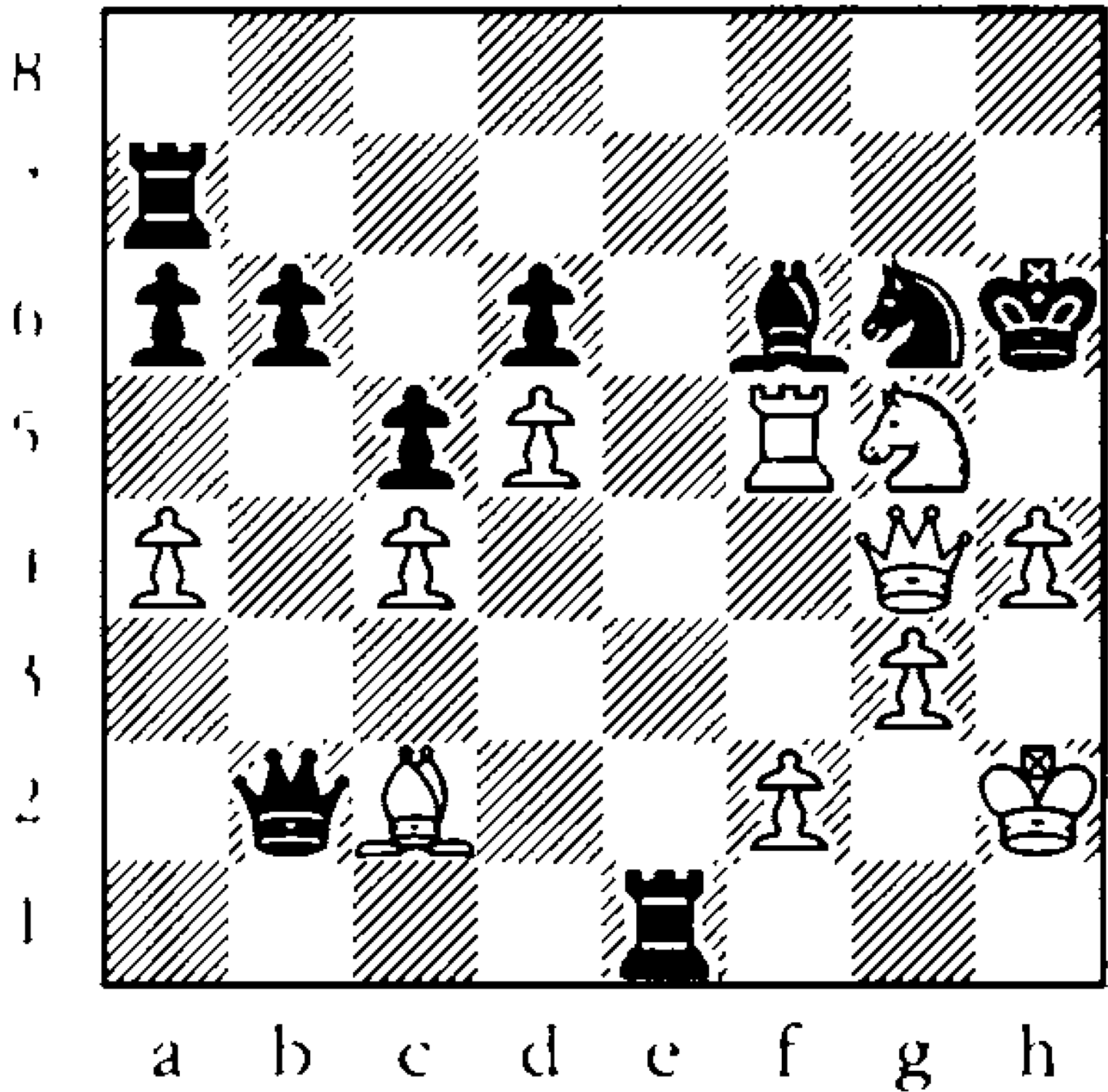
**Position number 273**

*White to play*

□ Alekhine ■ Koutny

Prague 1936

Although White is a rook in arrears, his pieces are all dangerously close to the black king. How did Alekhine exploit this?



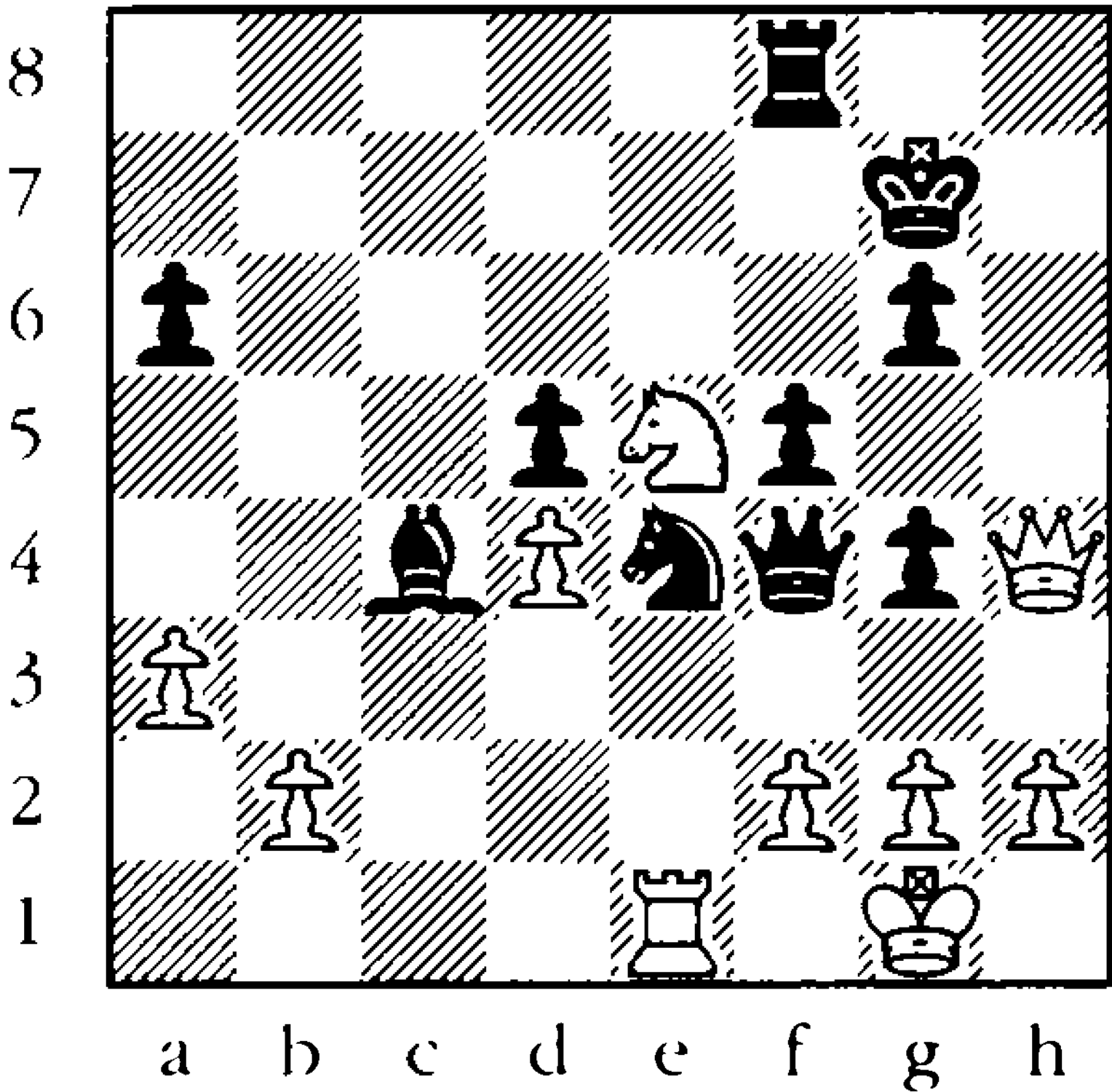
**Position number 275**

*White to play*

□ Alatortsev ■ Kahn

Moscow 1941

White has just sacrificed a piece to reach this position. Can you see what he had in mind?



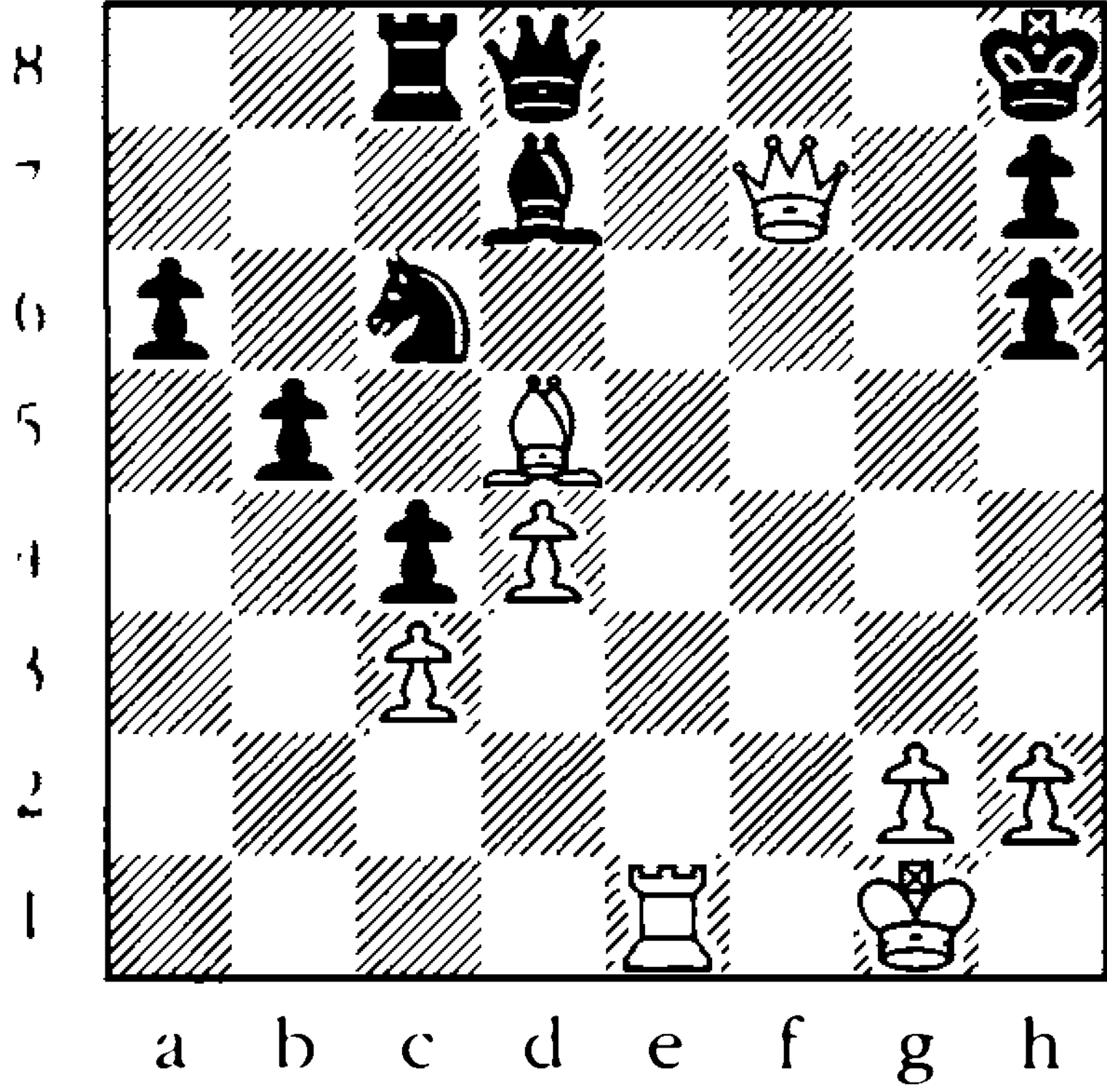
**Position number 274**

*White to play*

□ Kotronias ■ Kalesis

Karditsa 1994

Although White is a piece down, the black king is completely at the mercy of his well co-ordinated forces. How did he now finish off?



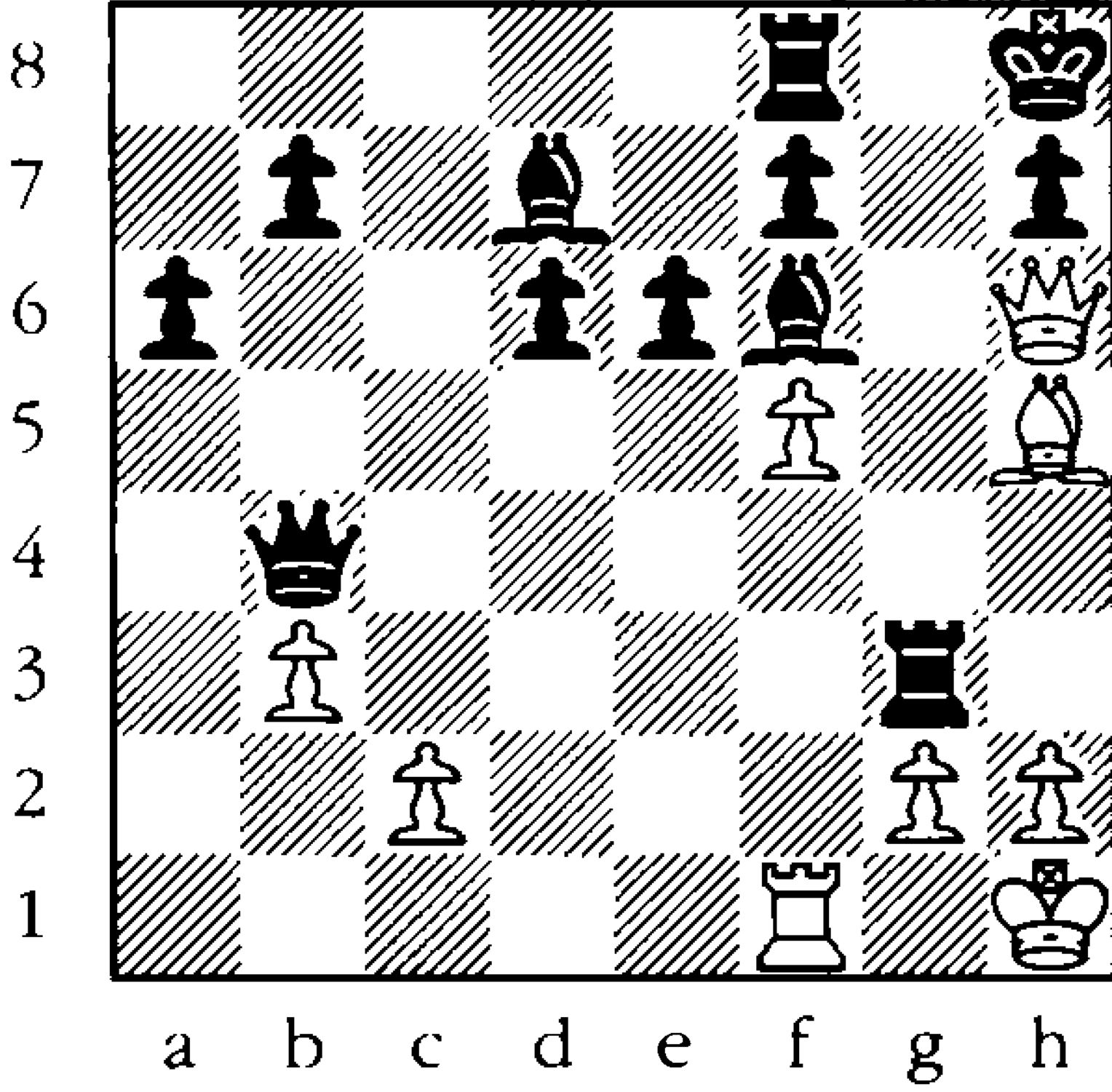
**Position number 276**

*White to play*

□ Tal ■ Platonov

Dubna 1974

White can capture the rook on g3, the bishop on f6 with check or the rook on f8 with check. But he found something better...



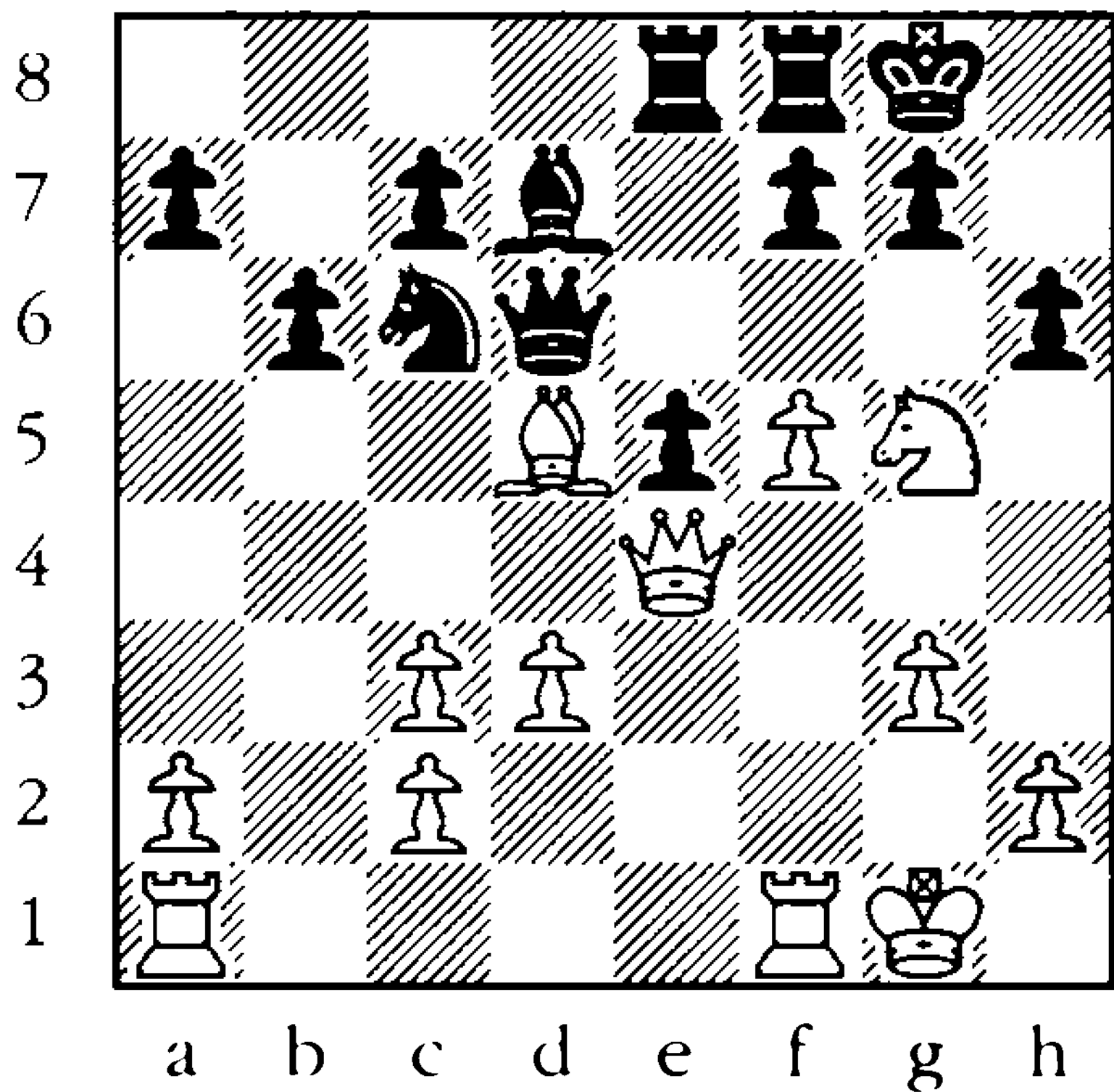
## Position number 277

*White to play*

☐ Arkhipkin ☒ Prodanov

# Albena 1977

The white bishop on d5 bears down menacingly against the black king. How did White exploit the strength of this piece to the full?



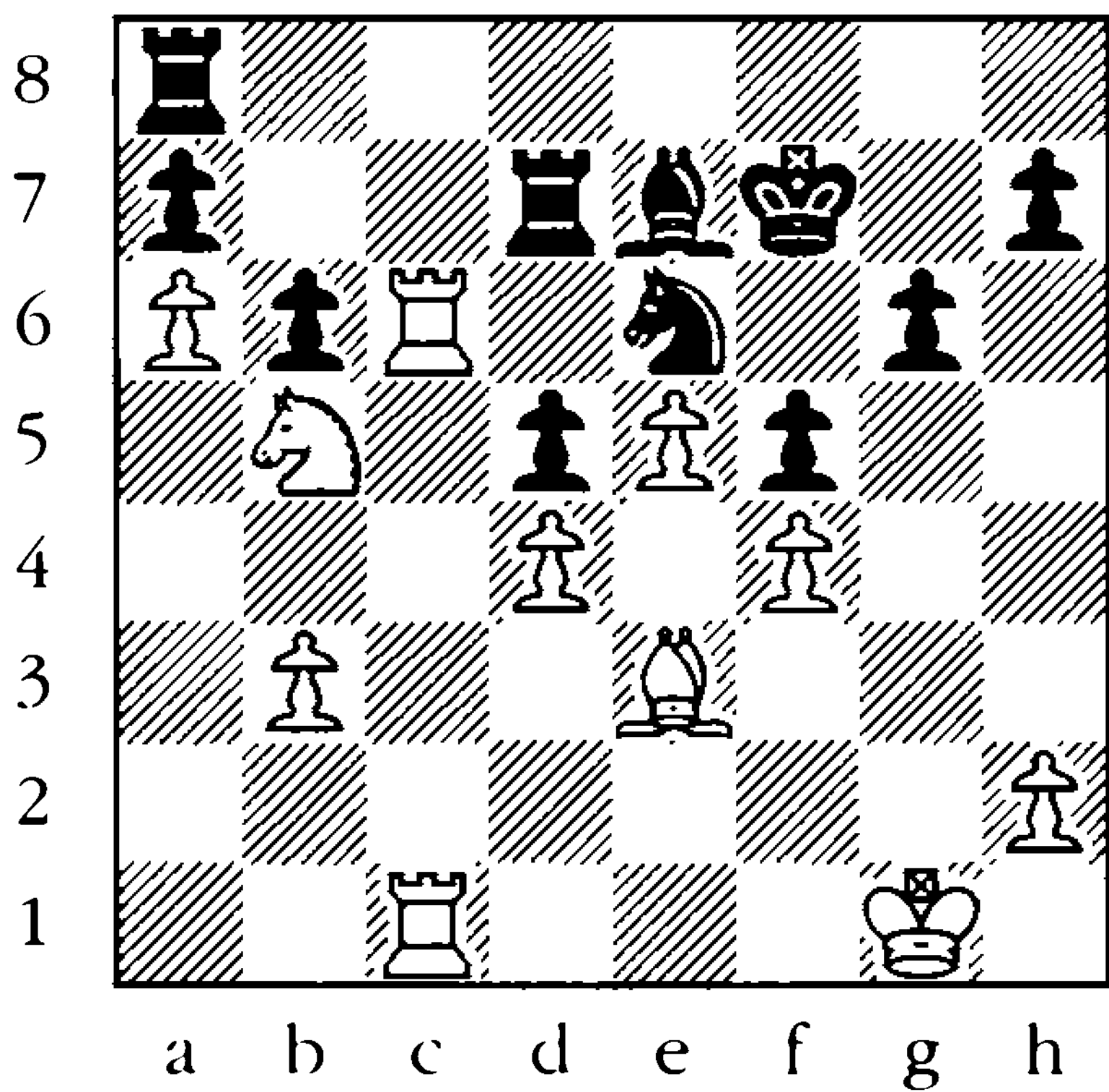
## Position number 278

*White to play*

□ Fiorito ■ Tempone

## Mar del Plata 1996

The black knight on e6 is a fine blockader and prevents the white rook invading at c7. How did White deal with this troublesome piece?



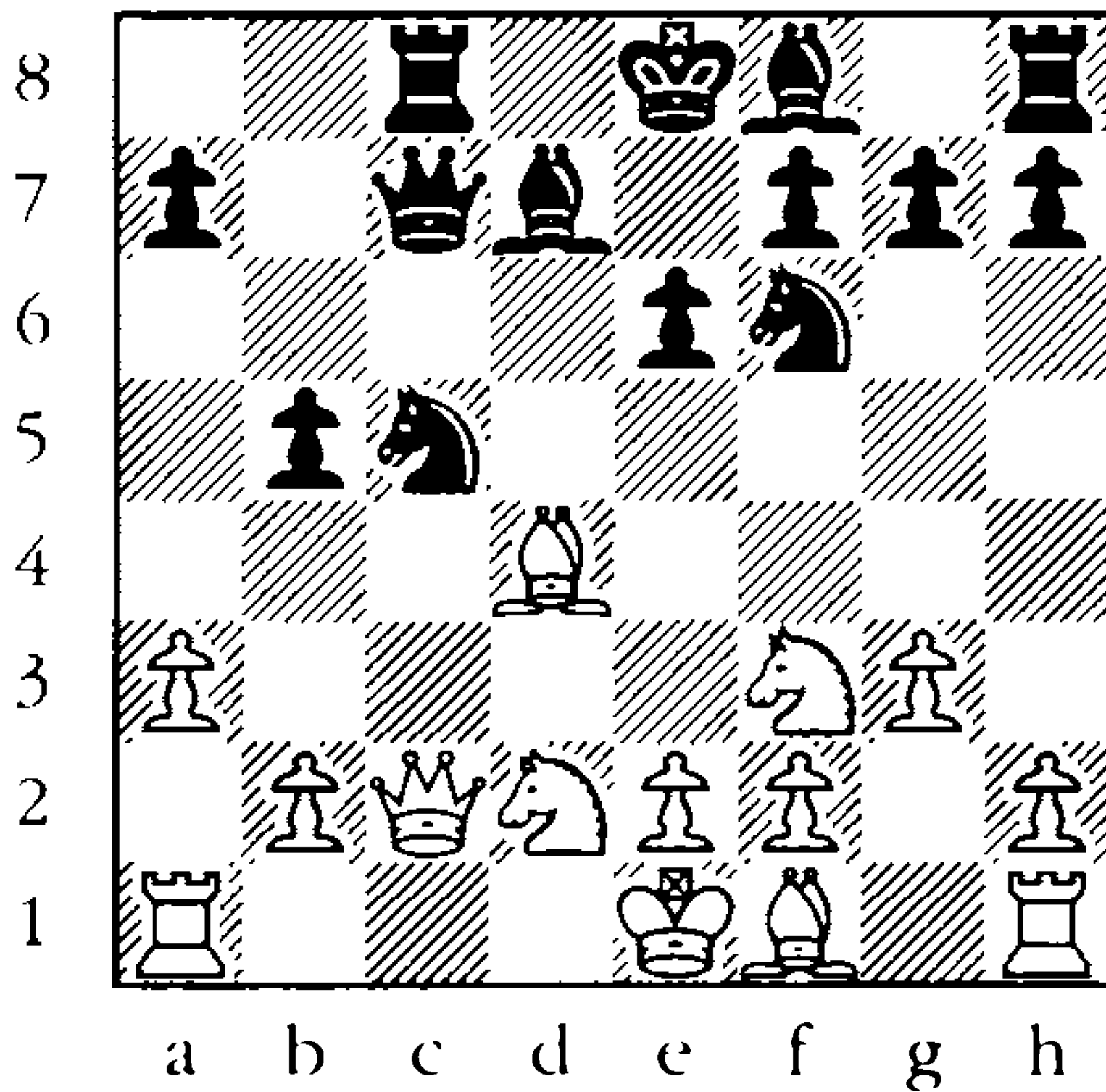
## Position number 279

### Black to play

□ Andonov ■ Lputian

## Sochi 1987

The players are barely out of the opening and yet Black already has the chance for a winning combination. Can you see it?



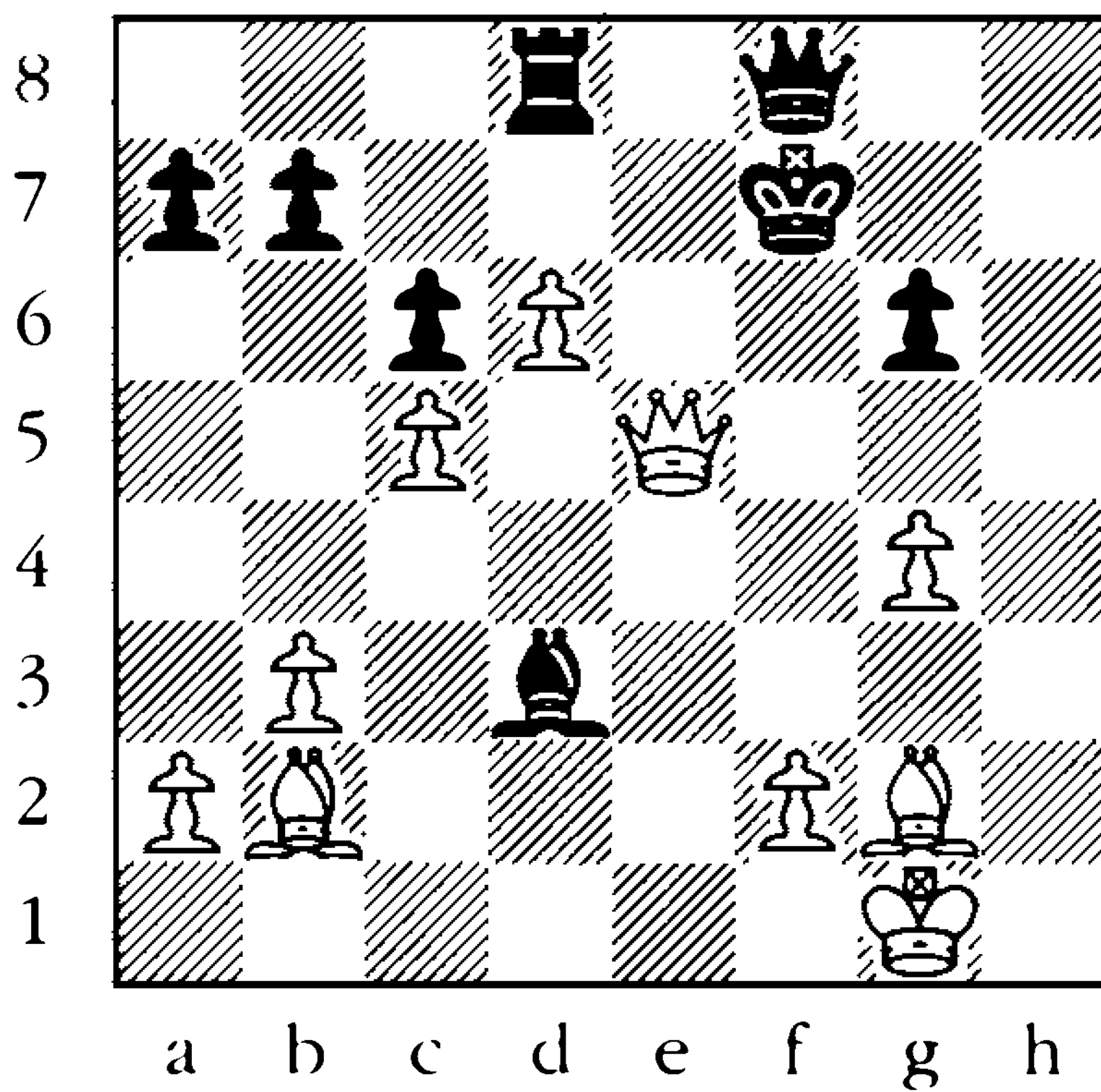
## Position number 280

### White to play

□ Karpov ■ Malaniuk

## Moscow 1988

The black king has been forced out towards the centre of the board.  
How did Karpov now administer a swift kill?





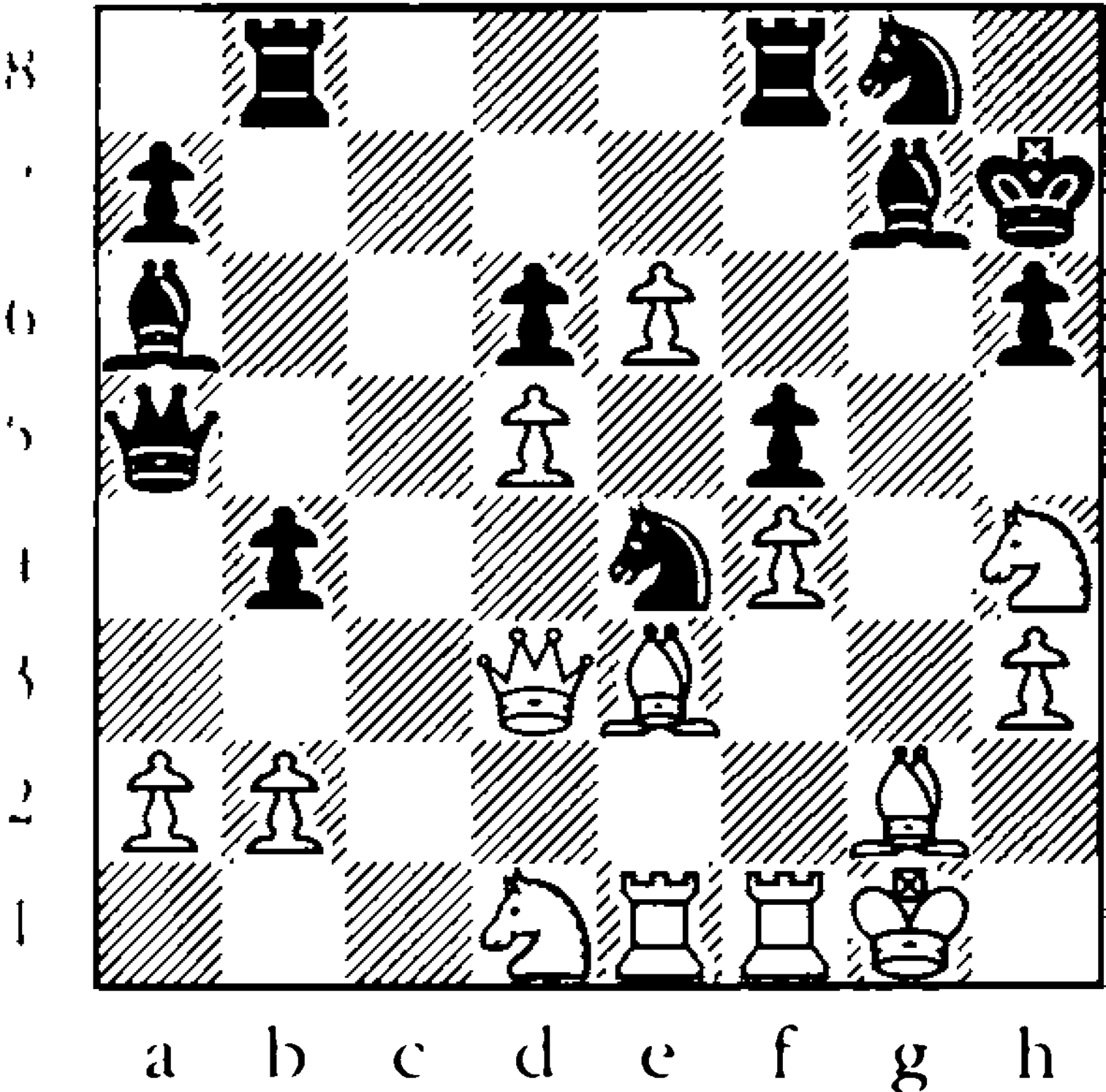
**Position number 281**

*White to play*

□ Alekhine ■ Fletcher

London 1928

Black has just skewered the white queen and rook, but Alekhine had seen this coming and had a marvellous refutation planned...



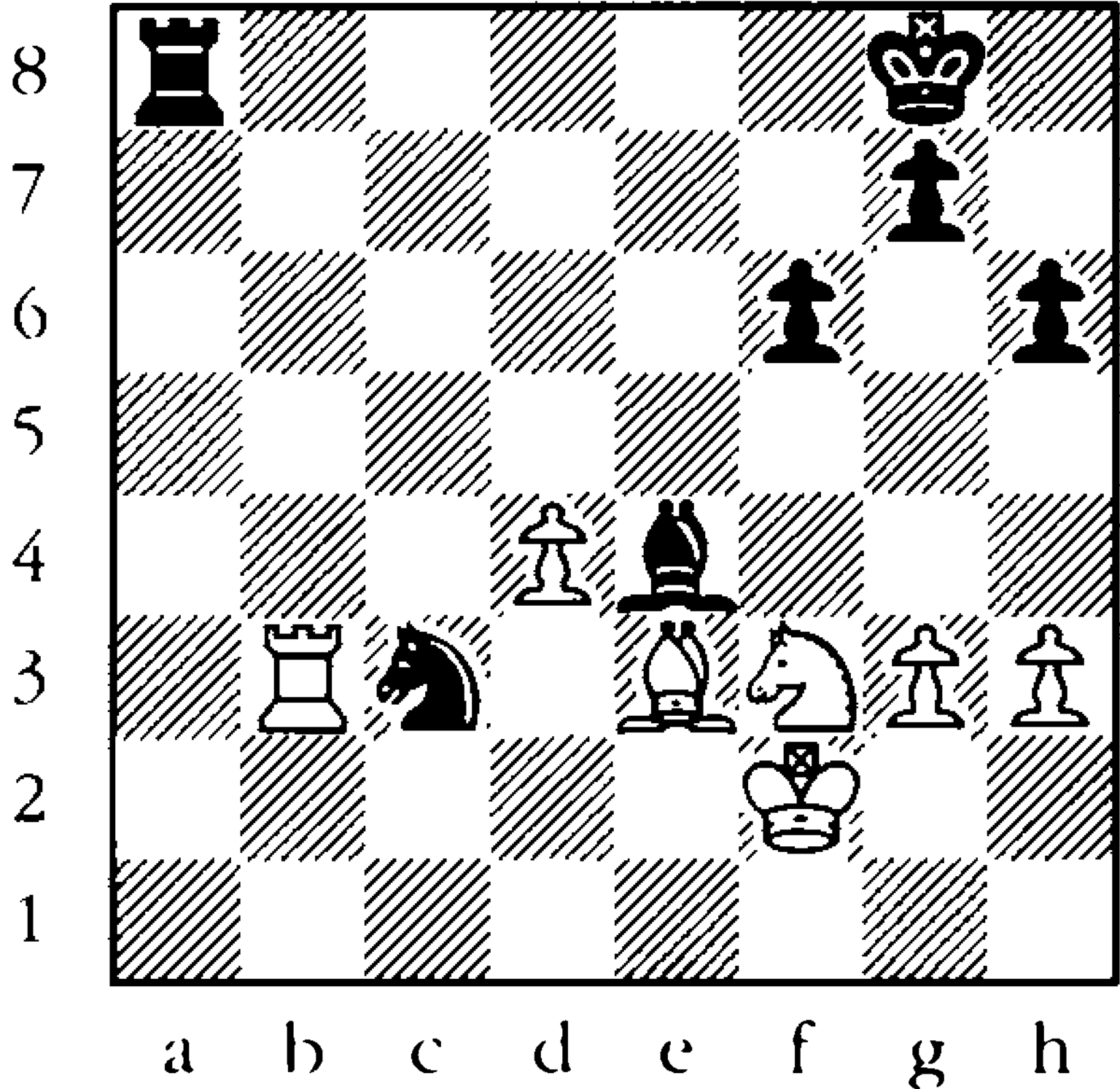
**Position number 283**

*Black to play*

□ Lautier ■ Karpov

Linares 1994

Material is equal in this endgame but Black now co-ordinated his forces with crushing effect. Can you see how?



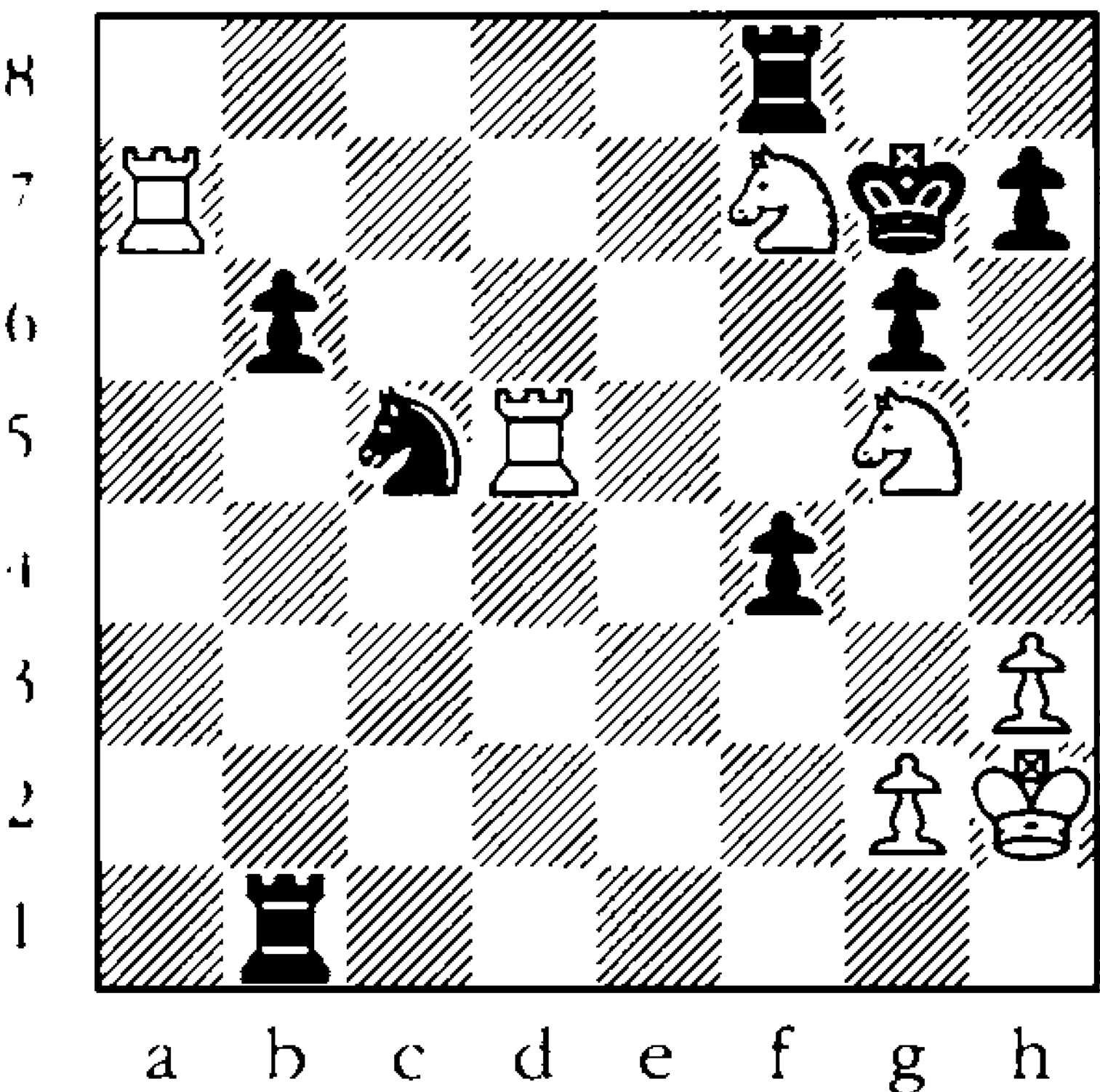
**Position number 282**

*White to play*

□ Kamsky ■ Spassov

Tilburg 1992

White is a piece ahead and should win easily enough. In fact he found a neat way to force a quick checkmate. Can you see it?



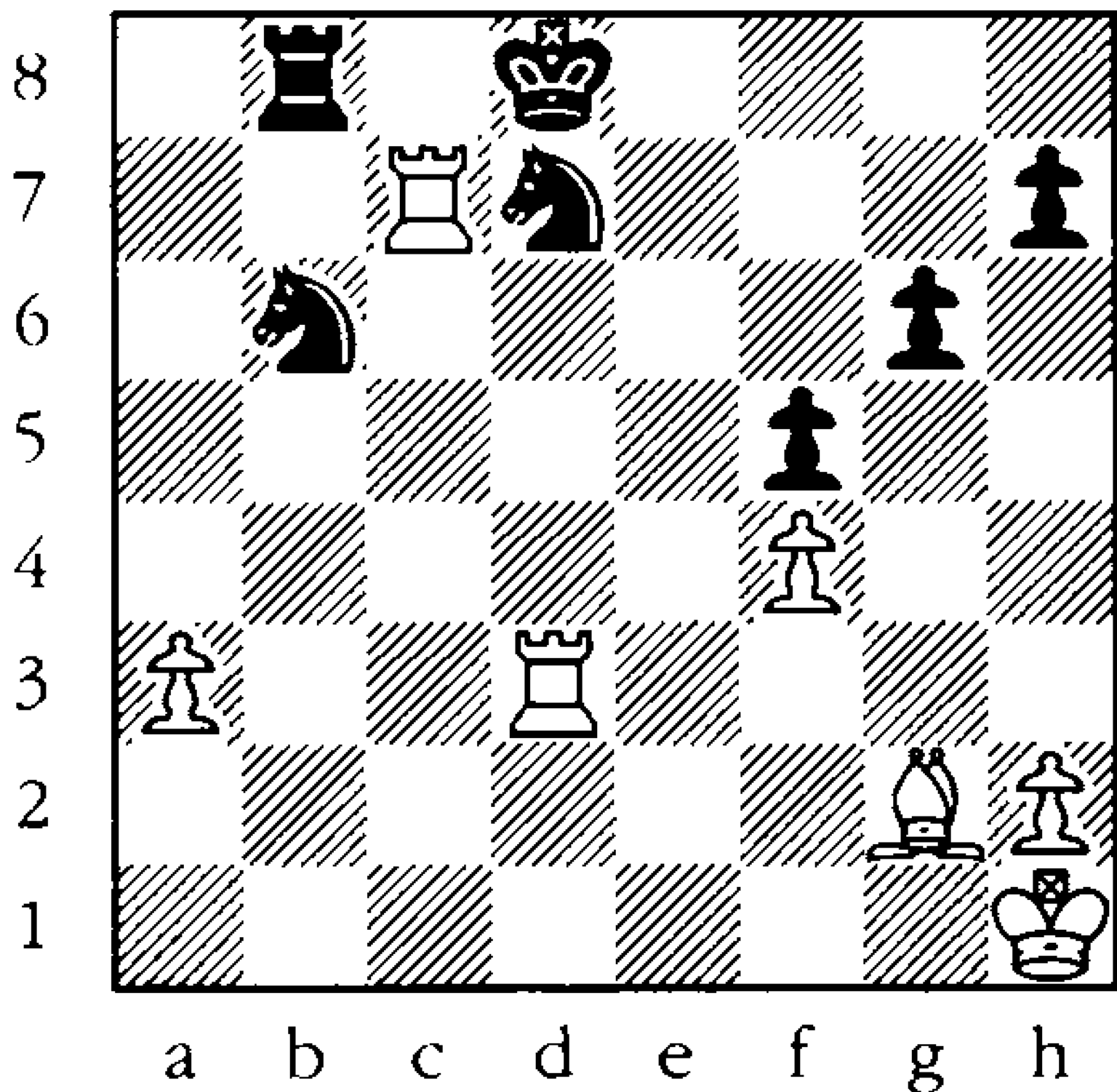
**Position number 284**

*White to play*

□ Kamsky ■ Short

Linares Candidates 1994

White is the exchange ahead, but the reduced material could make it difficult for him to realise his advantage. How did he continue?



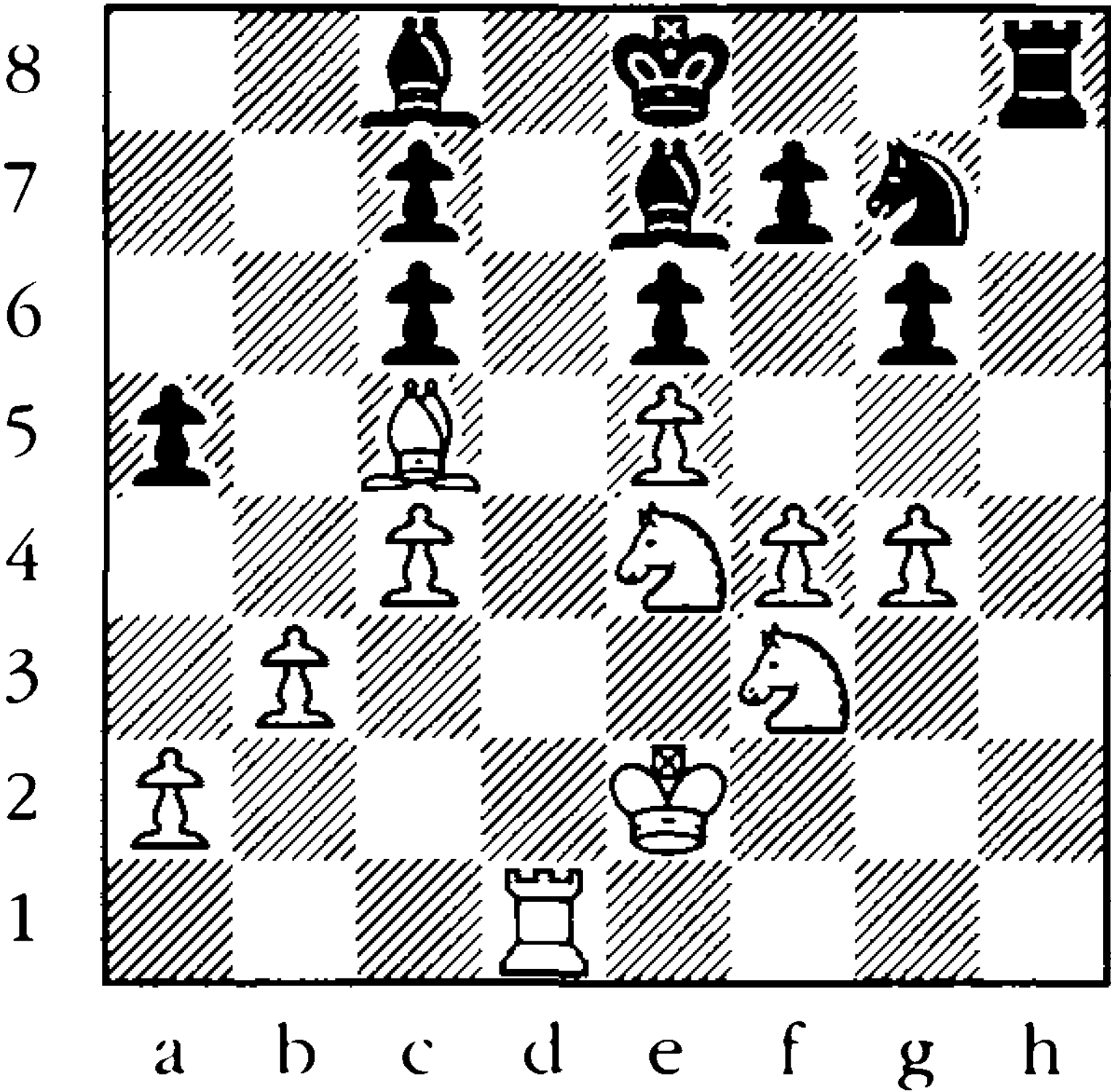
**Position number 285**

*White to play*

□ Karpov ■ Stubing

Simultaneous display 1992

Black’s position is very constricted and Karpov found a quick way to exploit this. Can you see what he played?



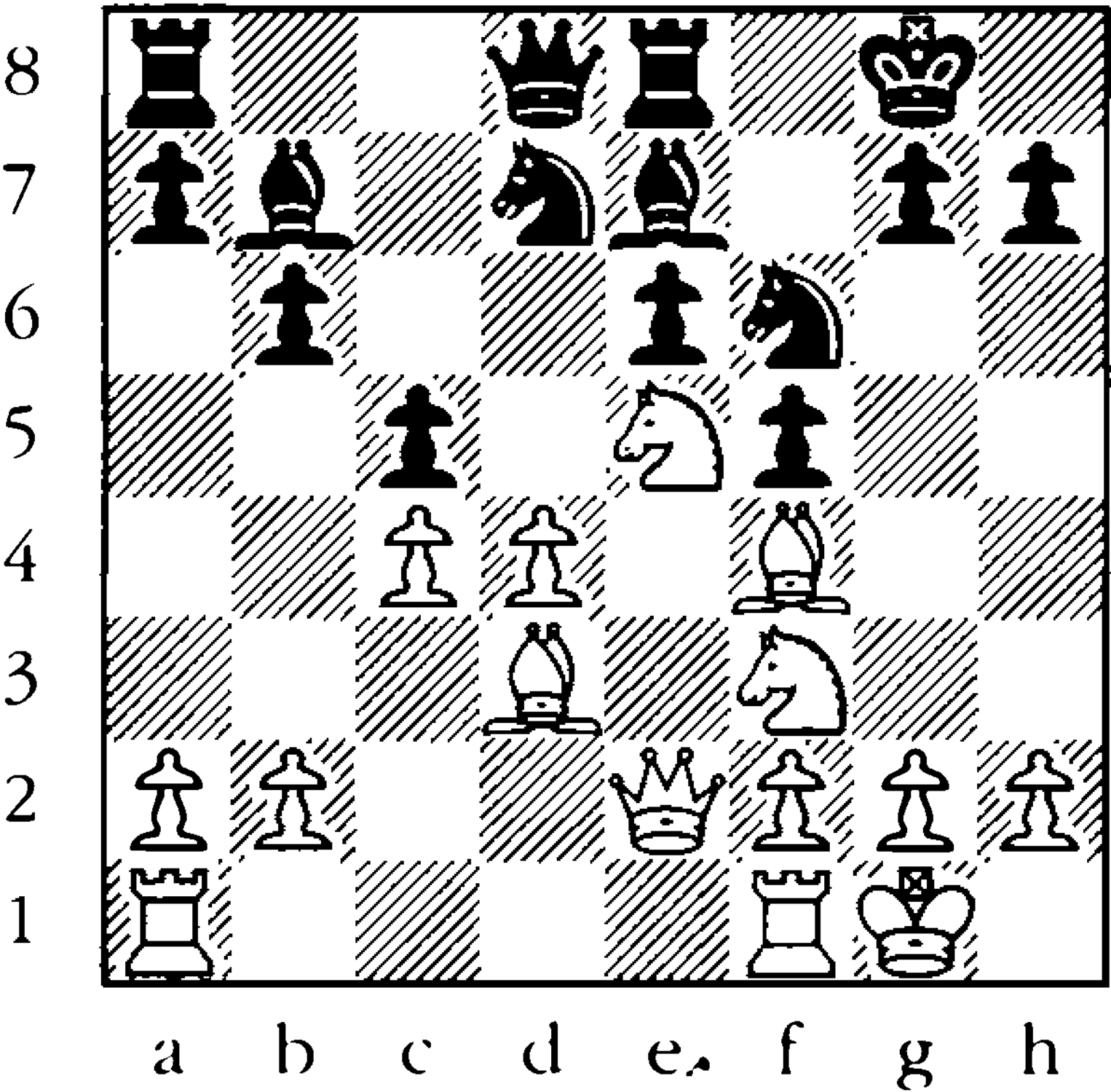
**Position number 287**

*White to play*

□ Alekhine ■ Feldt

Tarnopol 1916

Alekhine exploited the slight weakness of the e6-square to manufacture a wonderful winning combination. Can you see how?



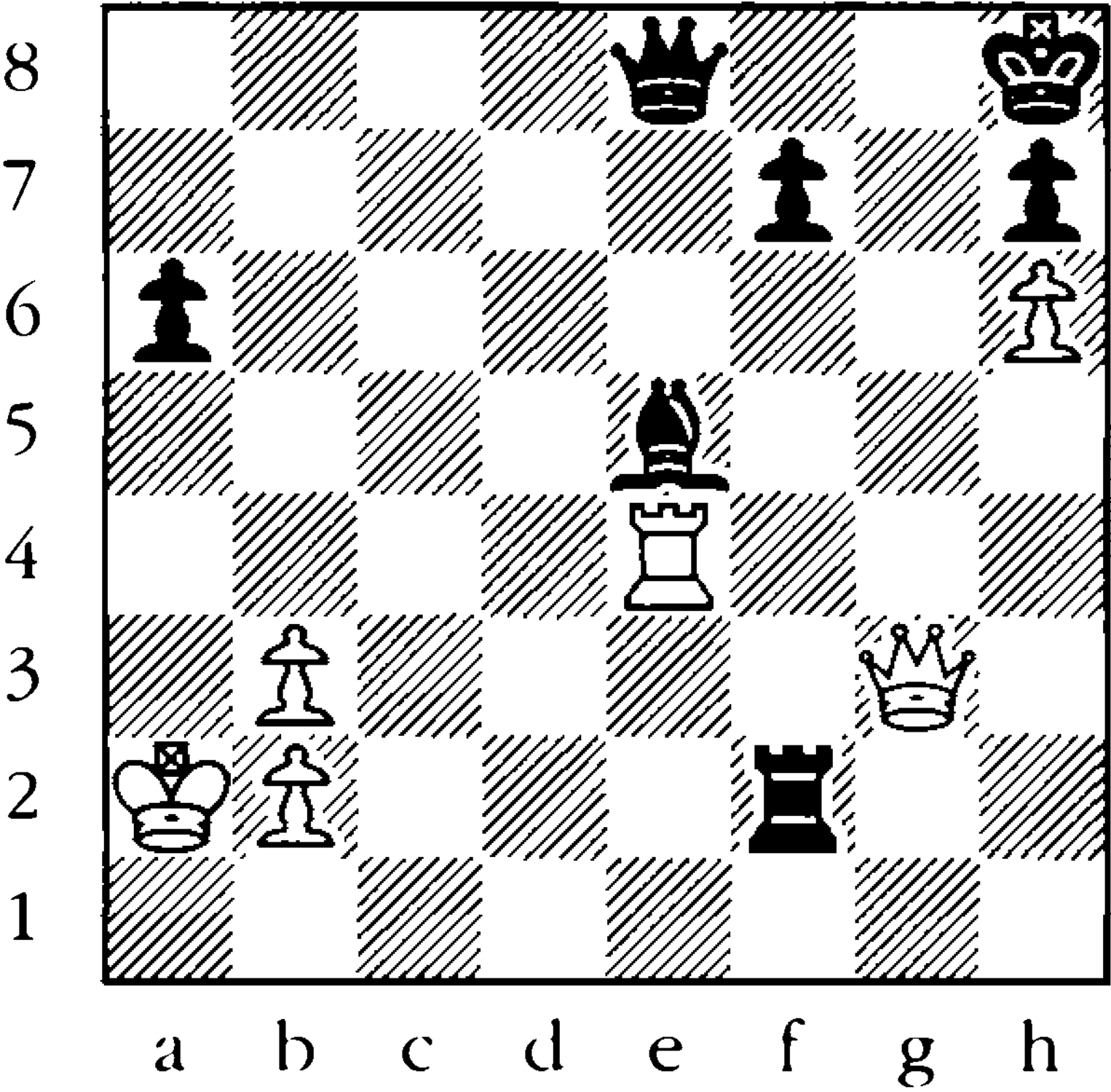
**Position number 286**

*White to play*

□ Nunn ■ Murshed

London 1985

1 Rxe5 is very strong and delivers mate in four moves. However, White has a way to mate even more quickly. Can you see it?



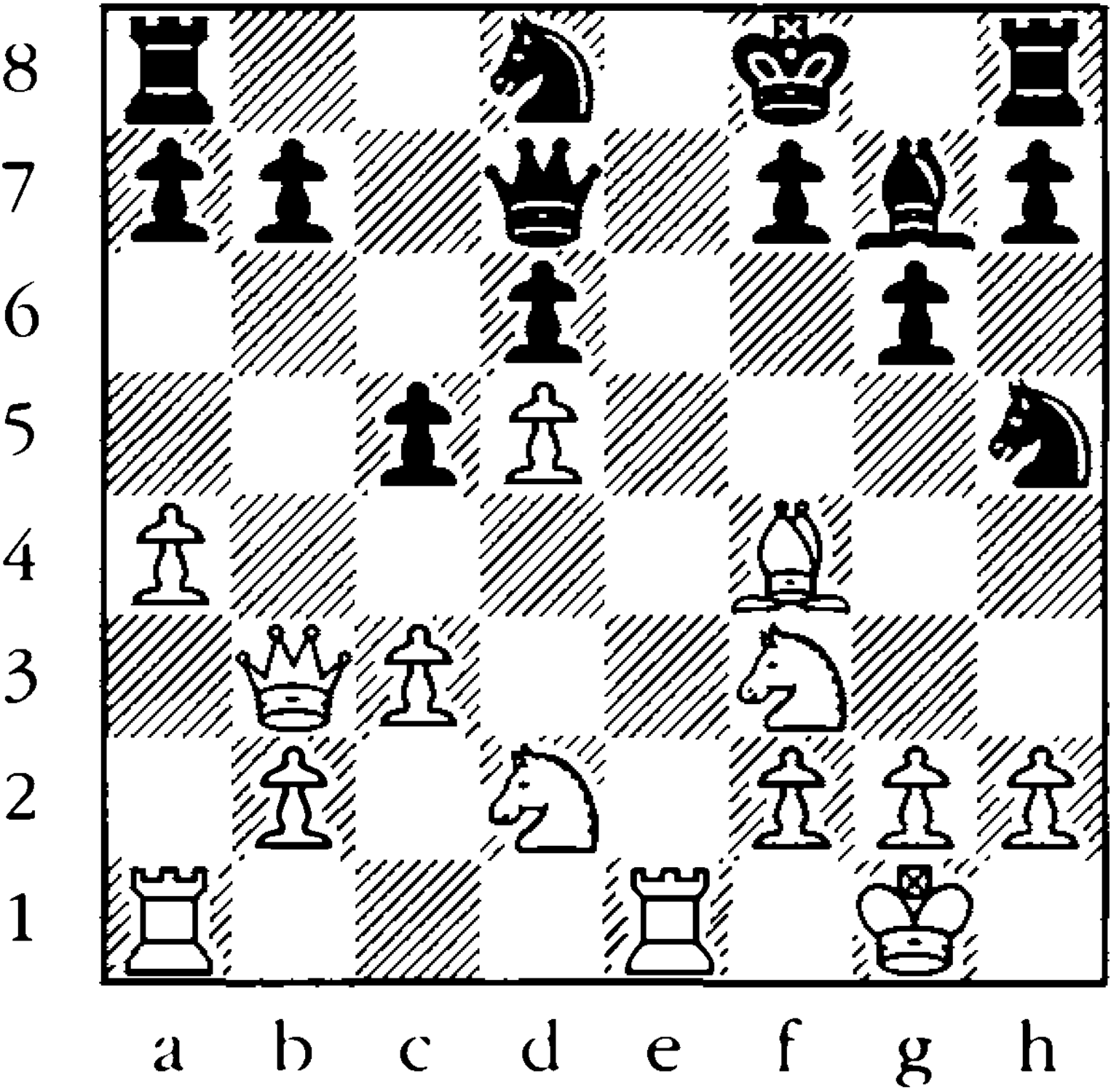
**Position number 288**

*White to play*

□ Kamsky ■ Anand

Sanghi Nagar Candidates 1994

This was the decisive play-off game of the candidates match. What was White’s crushing blow to finish off his demoralised opponent?





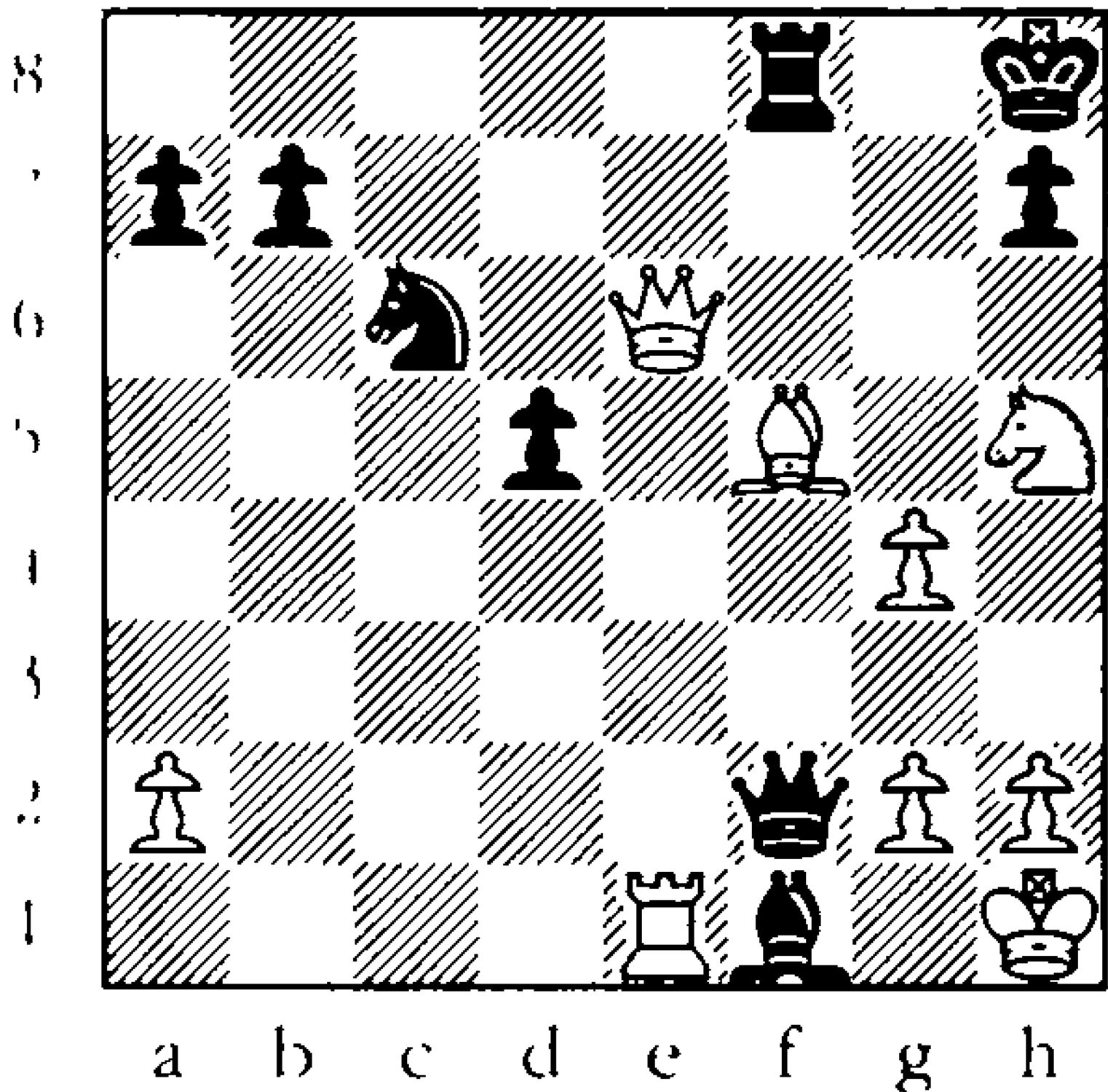
**Position number 289**

*White to play*

□ Berg ■ Nordstrom

Norway 1978

White has no good way to defend against the threatened ... Qxg2 mate and so must resort to a swift attack himself. What did he play?



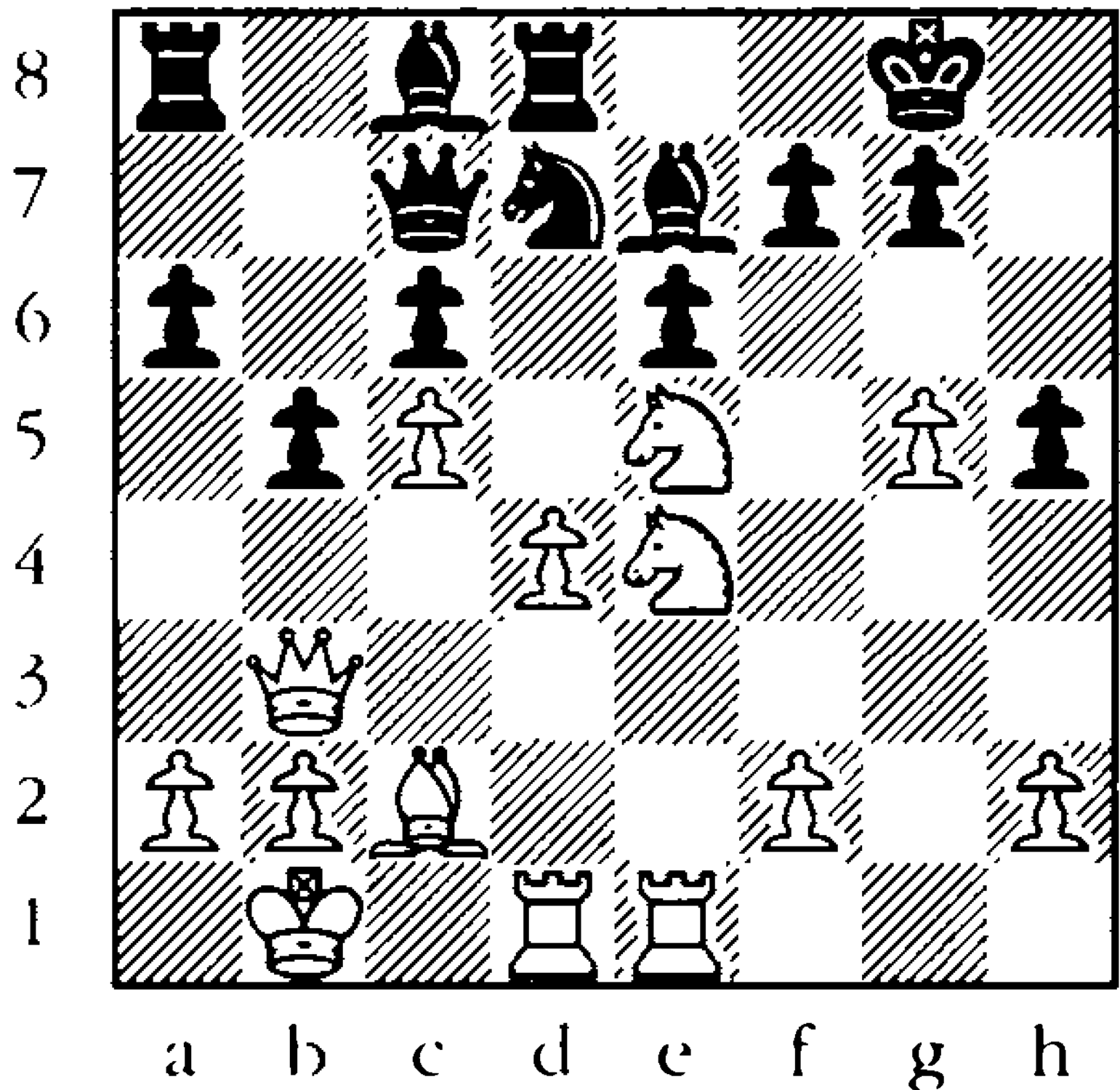
**Position number 291**

*White to play*

□ Burgess ■ Bank Friis

Denmark 1991

Graham Burgess is best known as a chess editor but he also has a keen tactical eye over the board. How did White score a fine win?



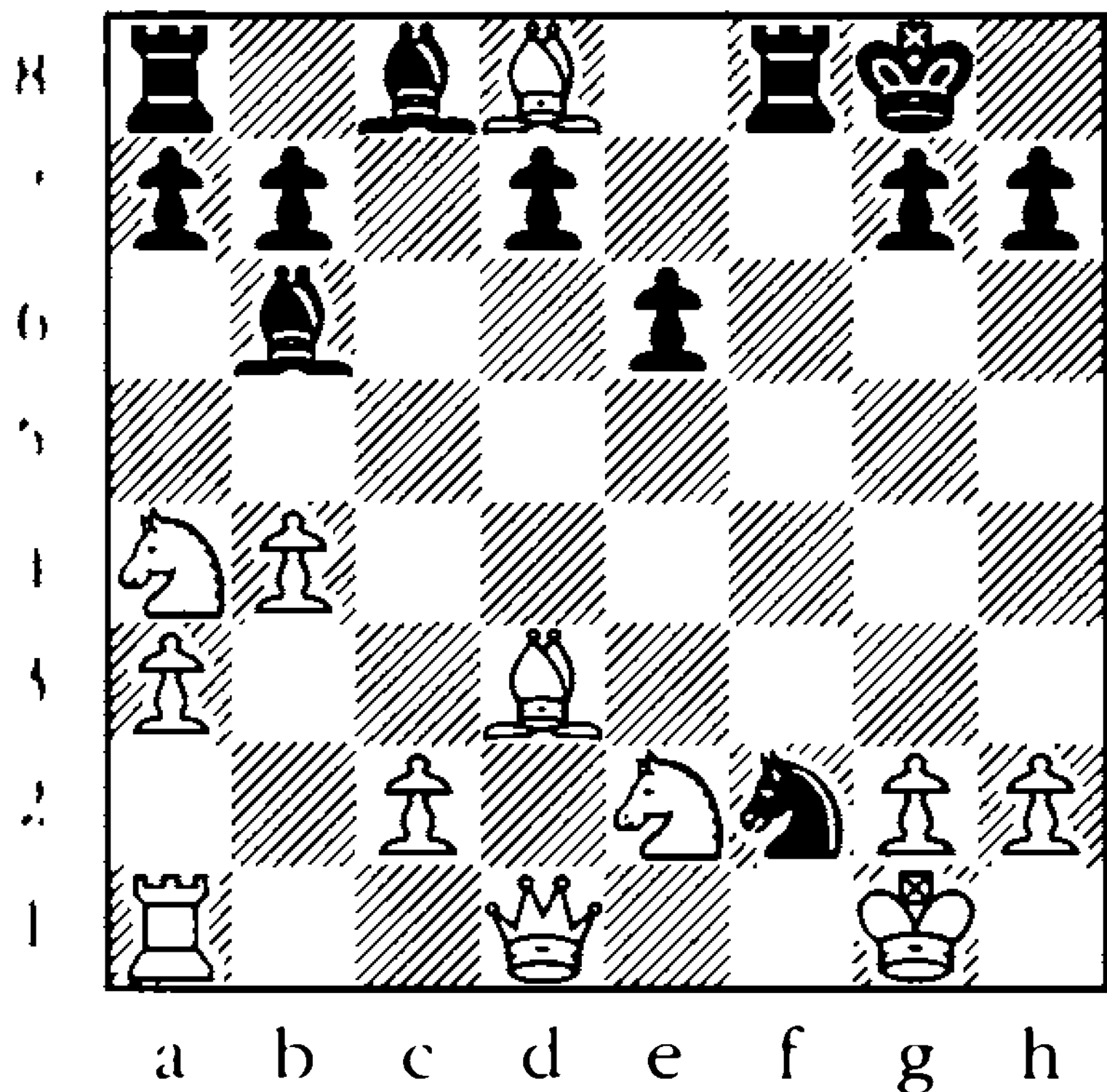
**Position number 290**

*Black to play*

□ Kennedy ■ Staunton

London 1845

Black has given up his queen but has the opportunity to recapture White's, giving check into the bargain. Is this the best move?



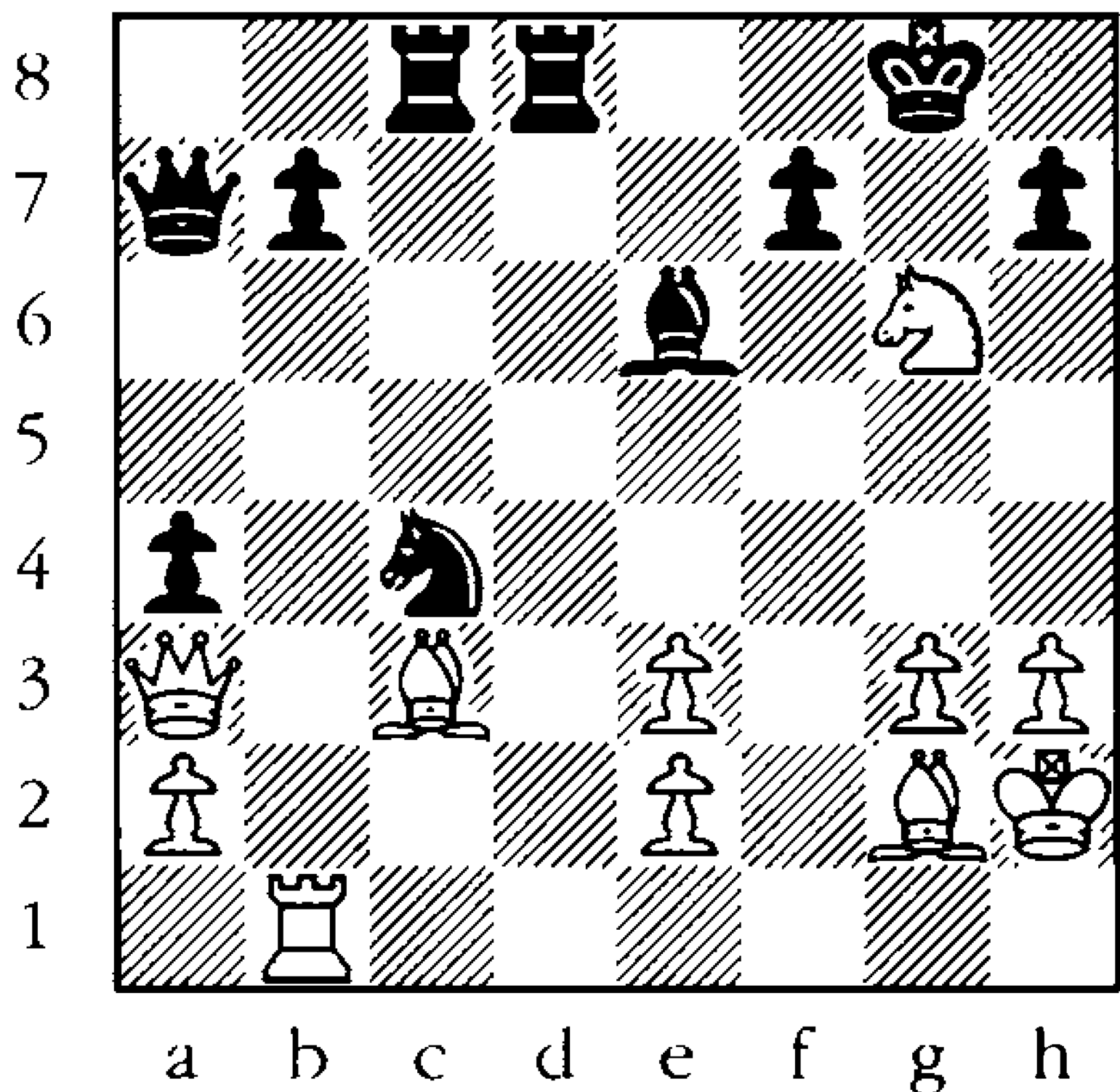
**Position number 292**

*White to play*

□ Bistic ■ Gabriel

Croatia 1996

White's queen and knight are under attack but, more importantly, the black king has no flight squares. How did White exploit this?



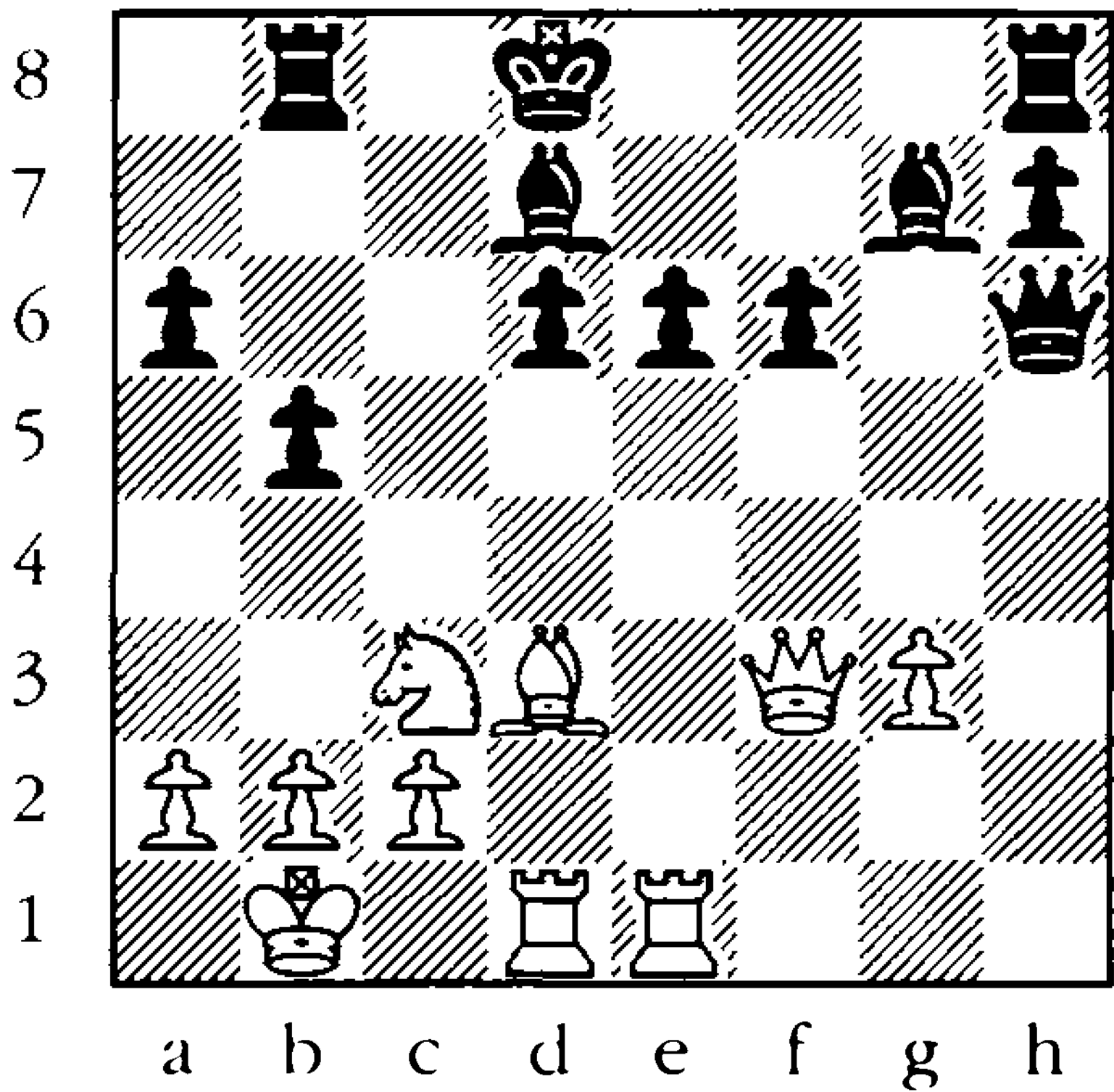
**Position number 293**

*White to play*

□ Nunn ■ Chandler

London 1985

Black's greatest cause for concern seems to be his king, but another feature of the position causes his downfall. How did White continue?



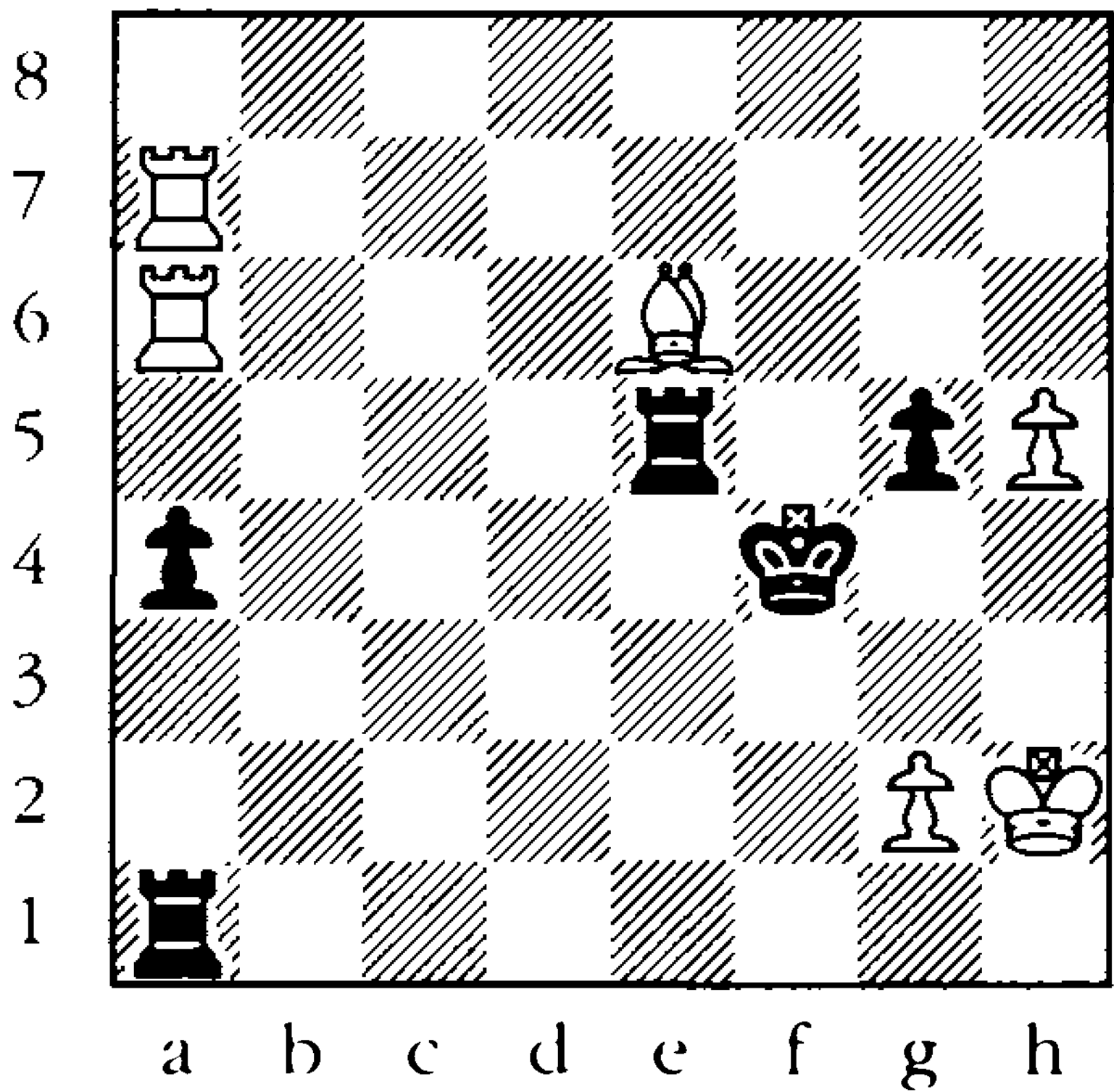
**Position number 295**

*Black to play*

□ Donner ■ Spanjaard

Holland 1961

Black is a piece down, but found a way of using his active king and rooks to force a quick win. What was his key first move?



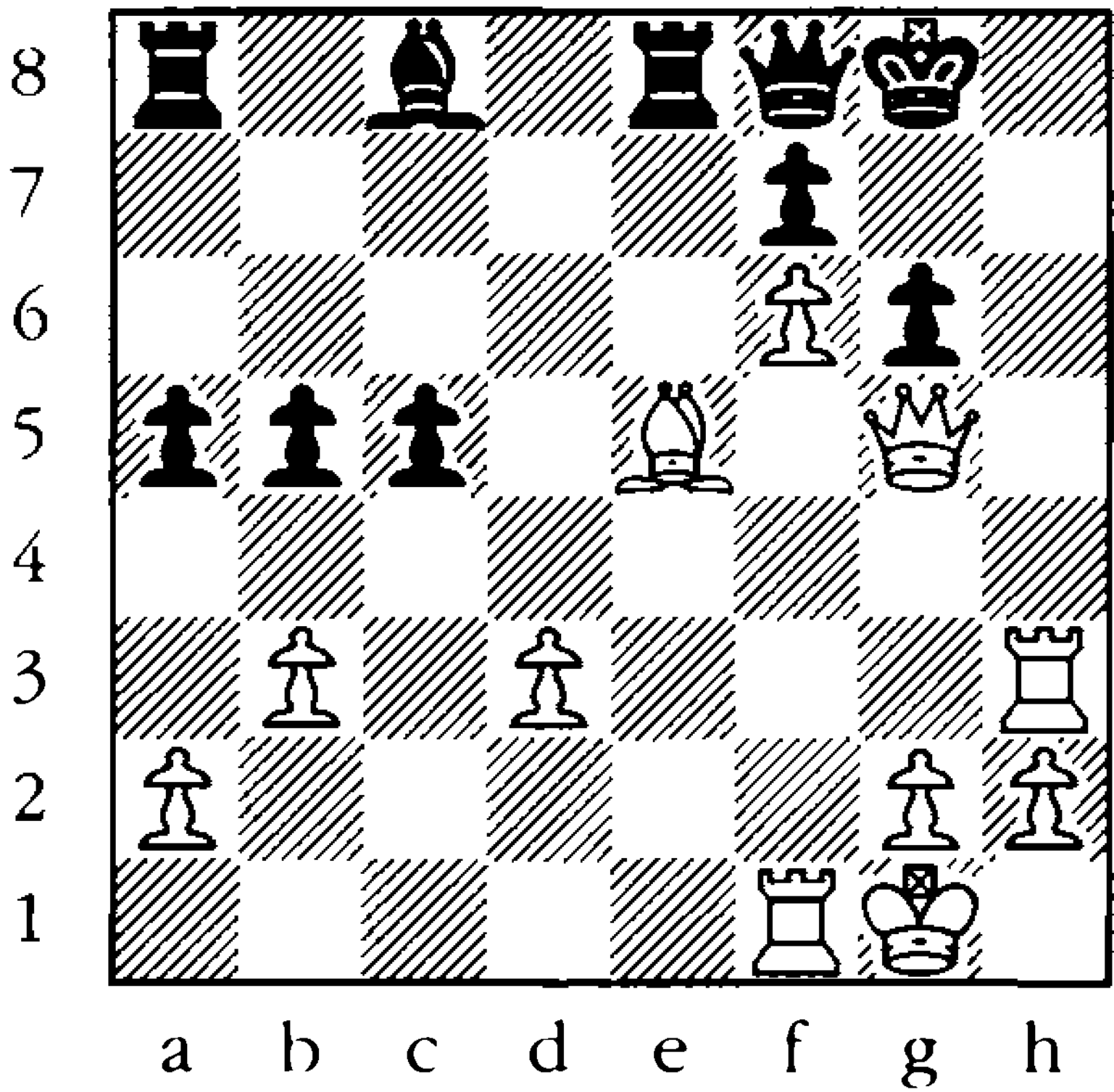
**Position number 294**

*White to play*

□ Gereben ■ Trojanescu

Budapest 1952

White has built up a threatening position on the kingside but now his rook is attacked. Can he do better than retreating this piece?



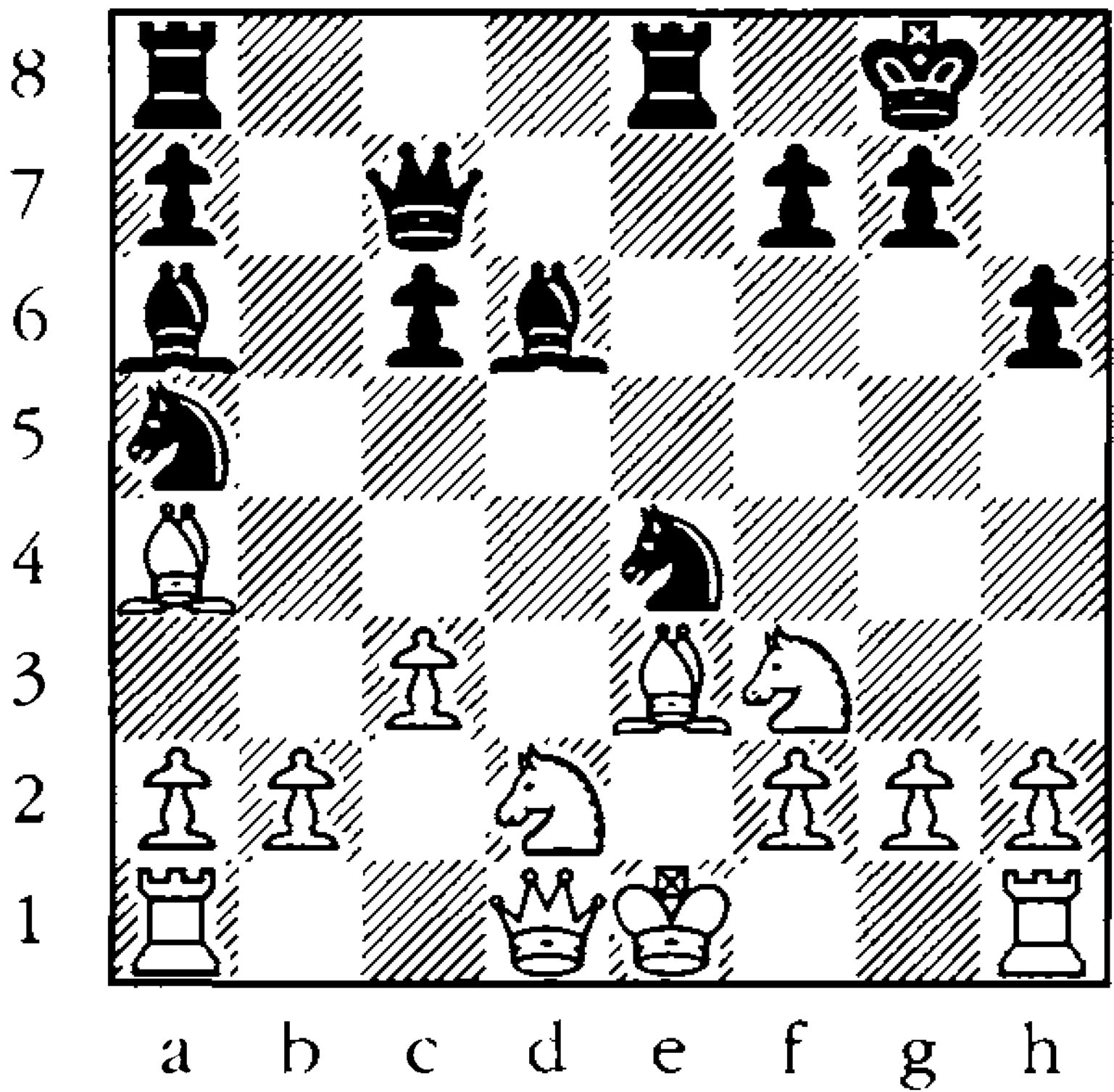
**Position number 296**

*Black to play*

□ Balk ■ Barnes

New Zealand 1926

Black's bishop on a6 prevents the white king from castling and he now decided the game with a brilliant combination...



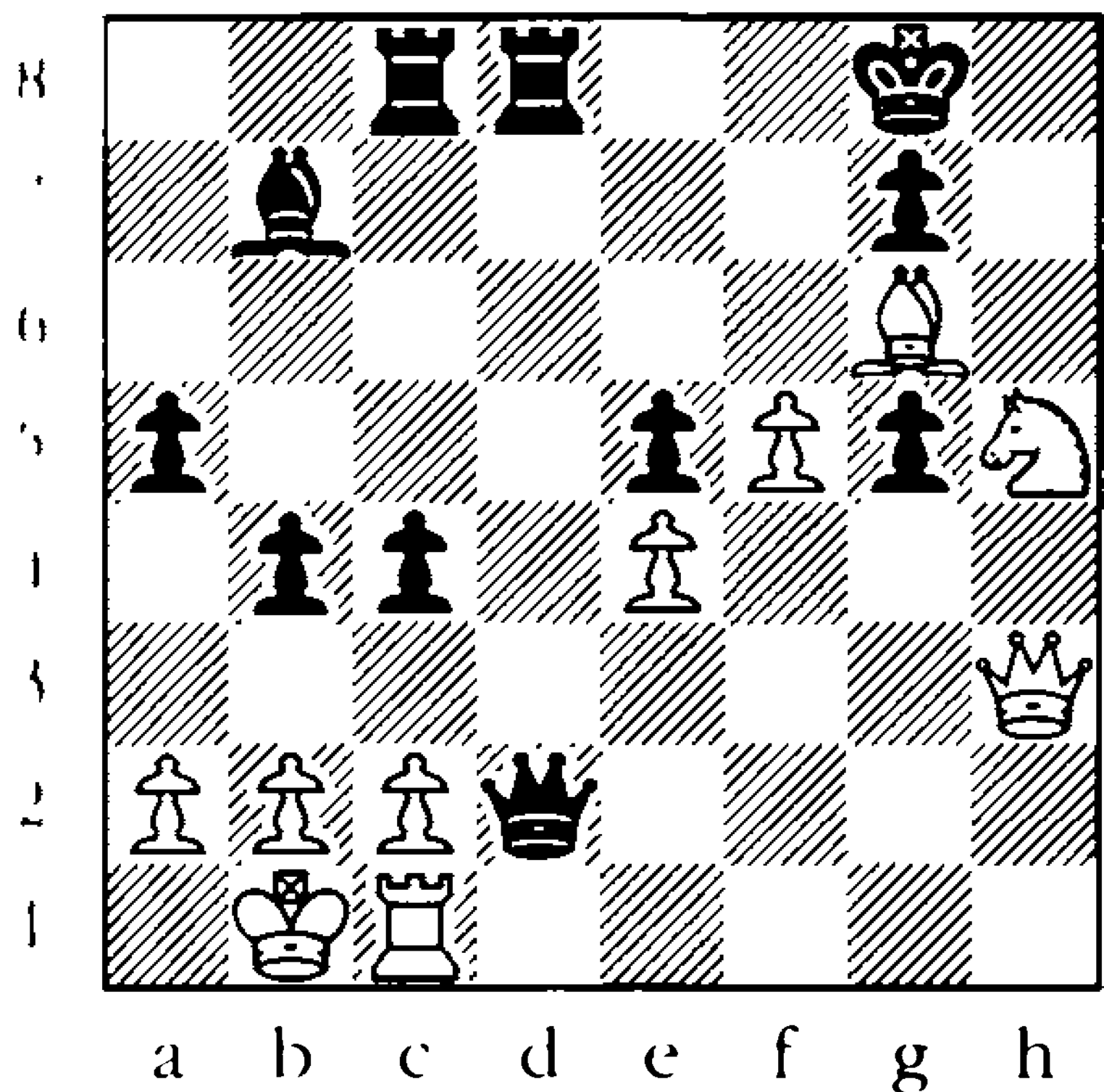


**Position number 297**

*Black to play*

⬜ Westyn ⬛ Fridriksson  
Sweden 1973

White threatens 1 Nf6+ gxf6 2 Qh7+ and 3 Qf7 mate. However, Black got his own combination in first. What did he play?

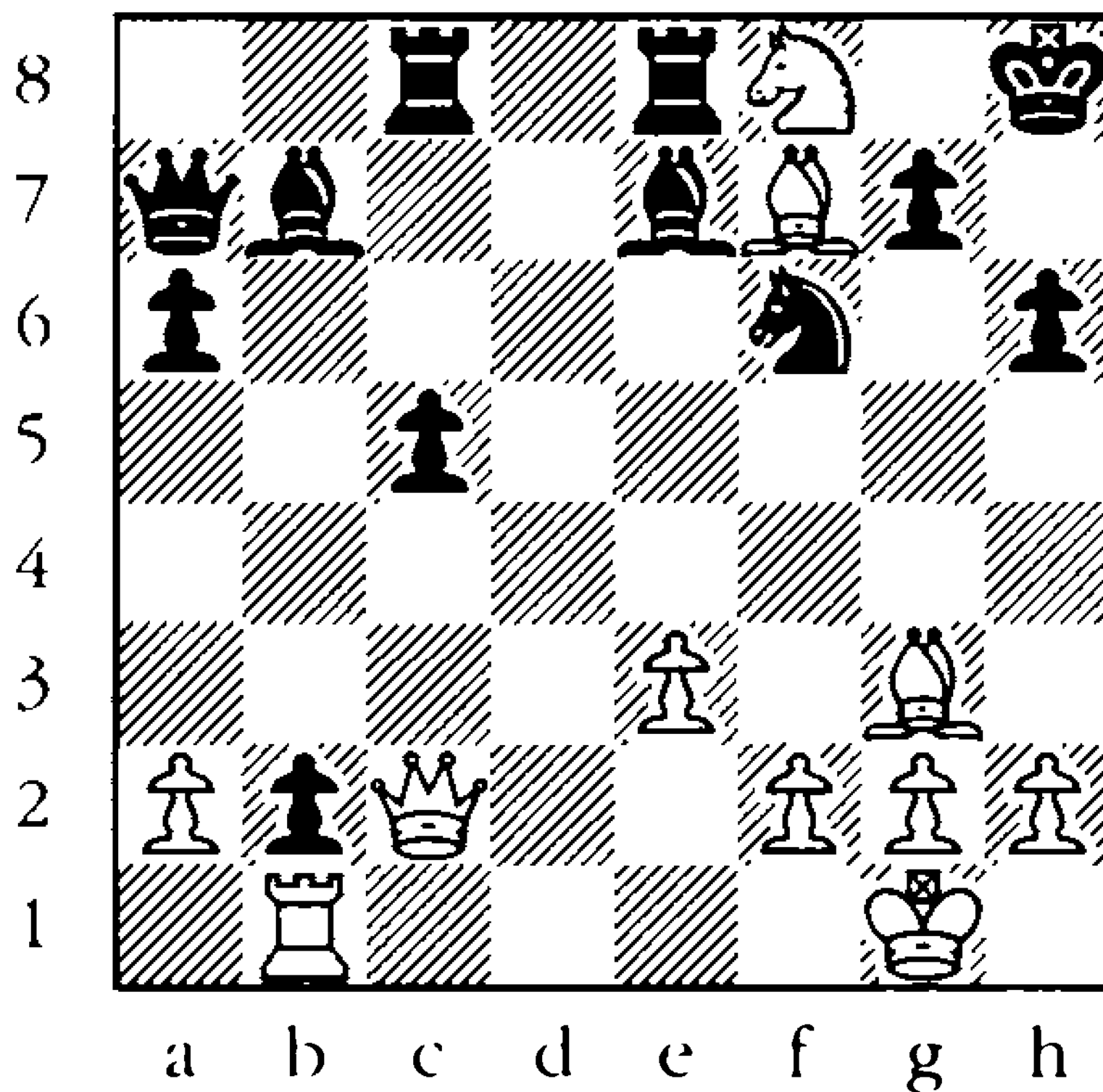


**Position number 299**

*White to play*

⬜ Zaitsev ⬛ Mikhalchishin  
USSR 1984

The white knight and bishop have penetrated deep into Black's position and they now combined to force checkmate. Can you see how?

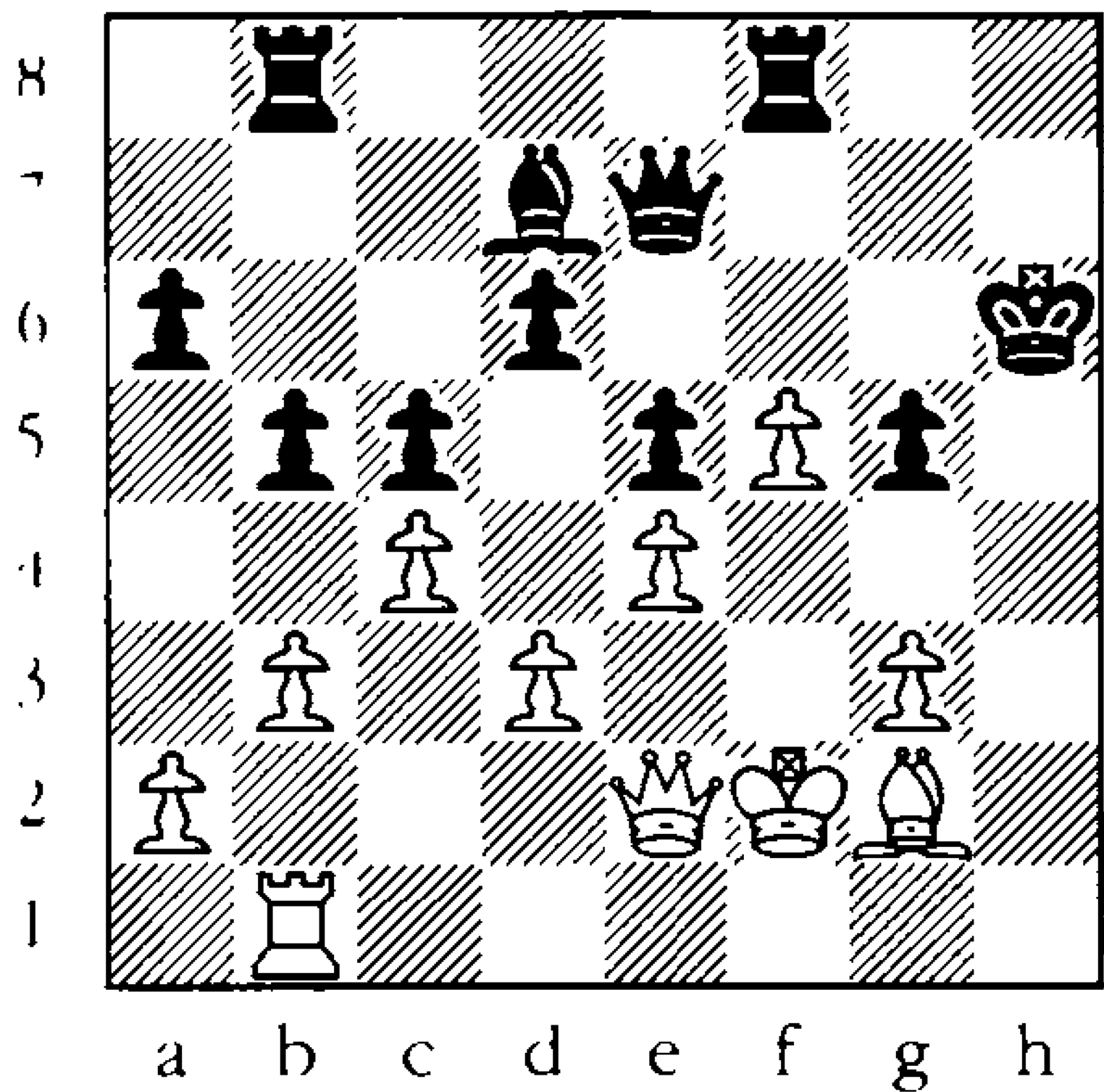


**Position number 298**

*White to play*

⬜ Sevo ⬛ Jakupc  
Zagreb 1992

1 Rh1+ Kg7 2 Qh5 is tempting, but Black can defend with 2 ... Rg8!. White needs his attack to be a little quicker. How can he arrange this?

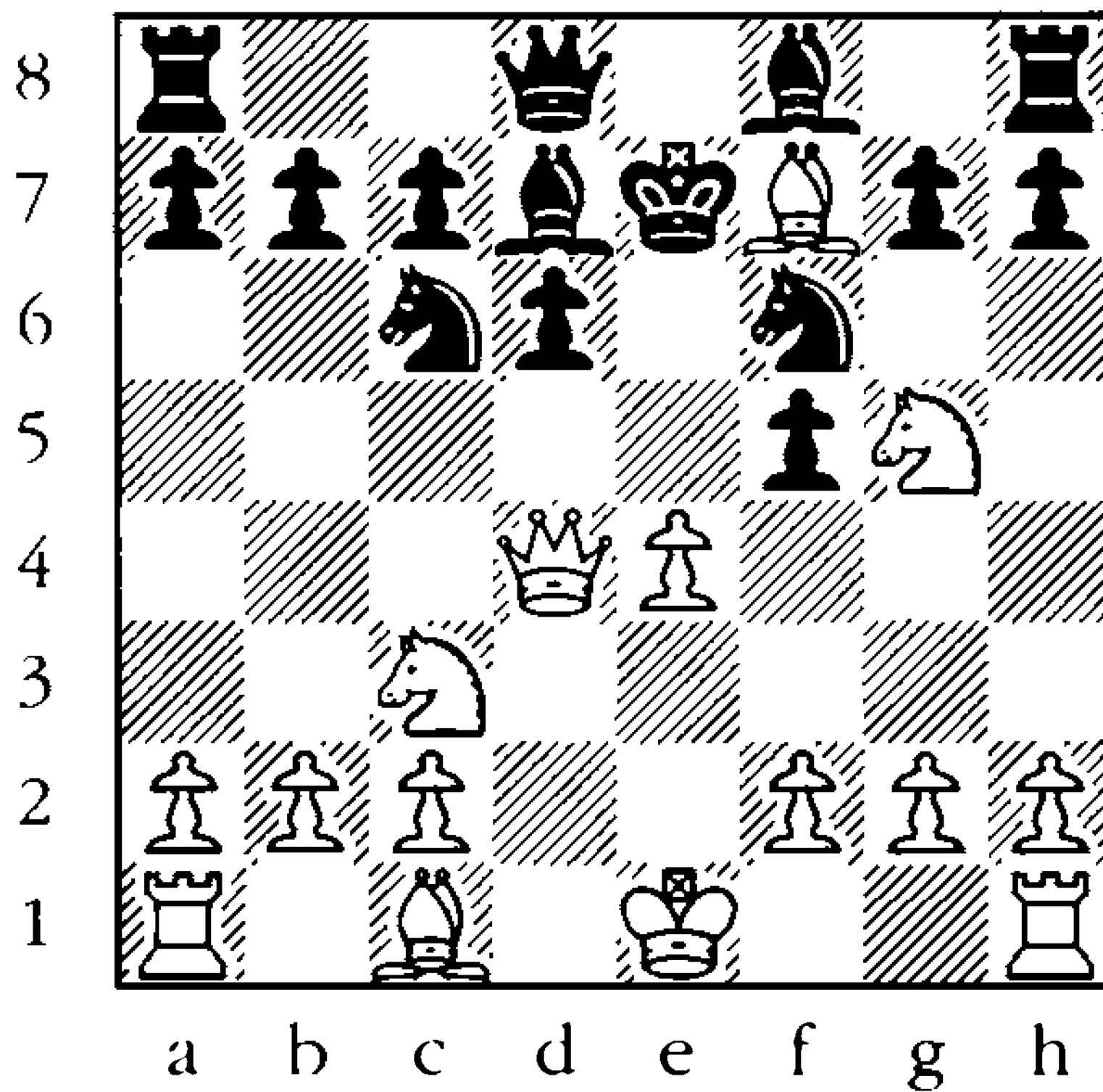


**Position number 300**

*White to play*

⬜ Blake ⬛ Hooke  
London 1923

White has managed to disturb the black king and now completes the disruption with a fine sacrifice leading to a quick checkmate..



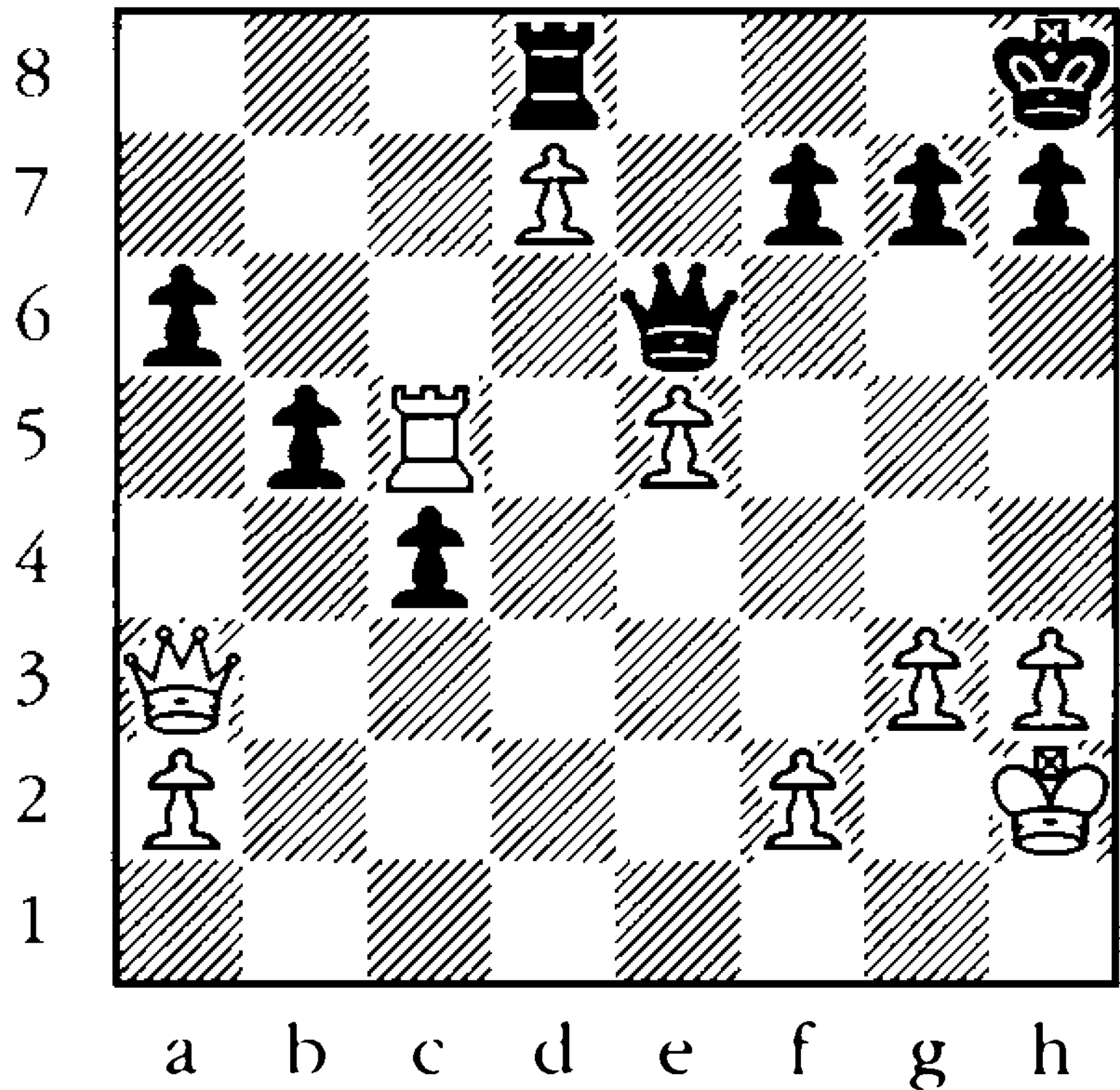
**Position number 301**

*White to play*

□ Alekhine ■ Nestor

Trinidad 1939

The two danger signals for Black are his weak back rank and the powerful white passed d-pawn. How did Alekhine now move in?



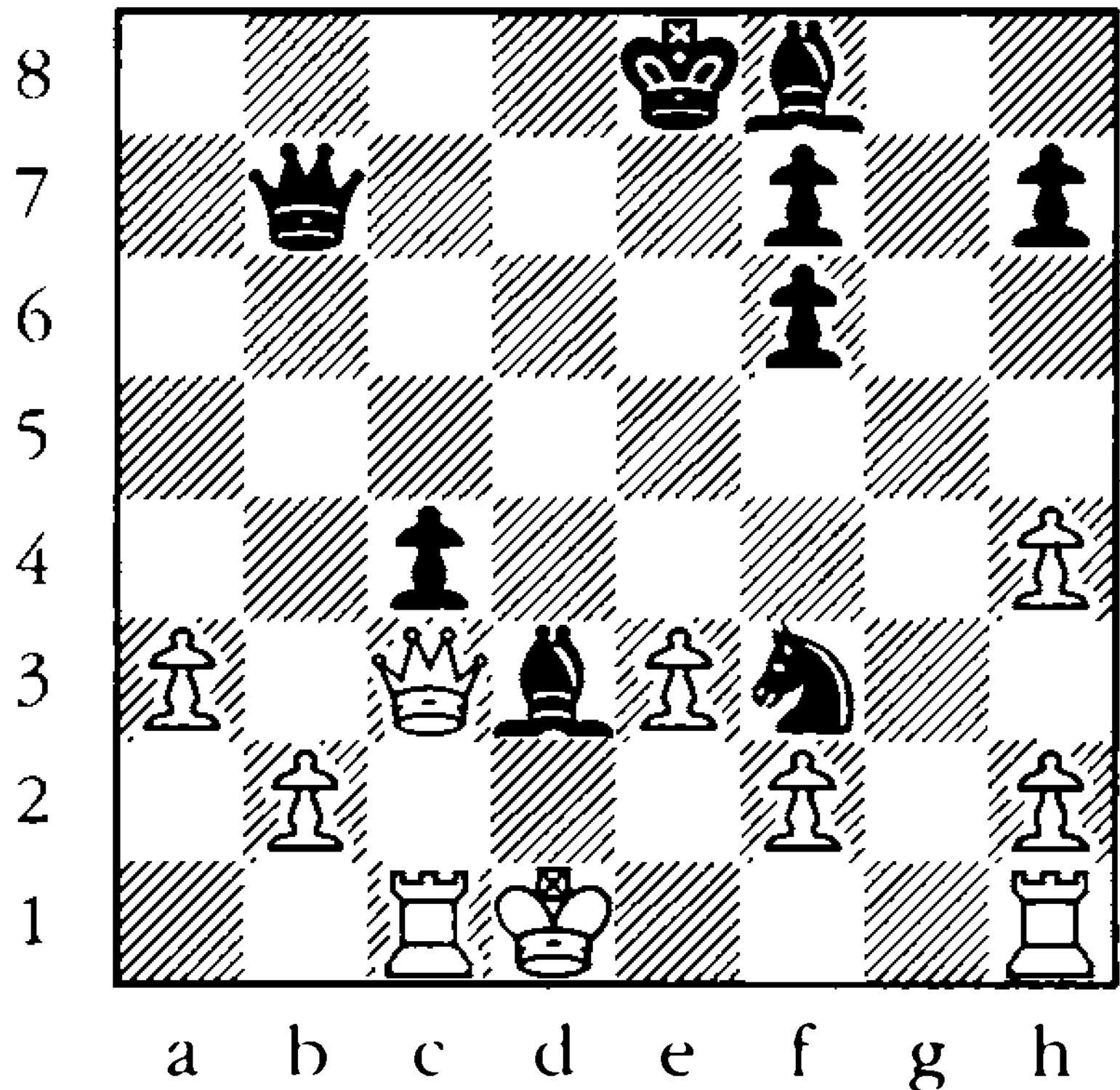
**Position number 303**

*Black to play*

□ Bazant ■ Haba

Prague 1996

In an unusual material balance Black's three pieces are more active than the white rooks. How did he now make the most of this activity?



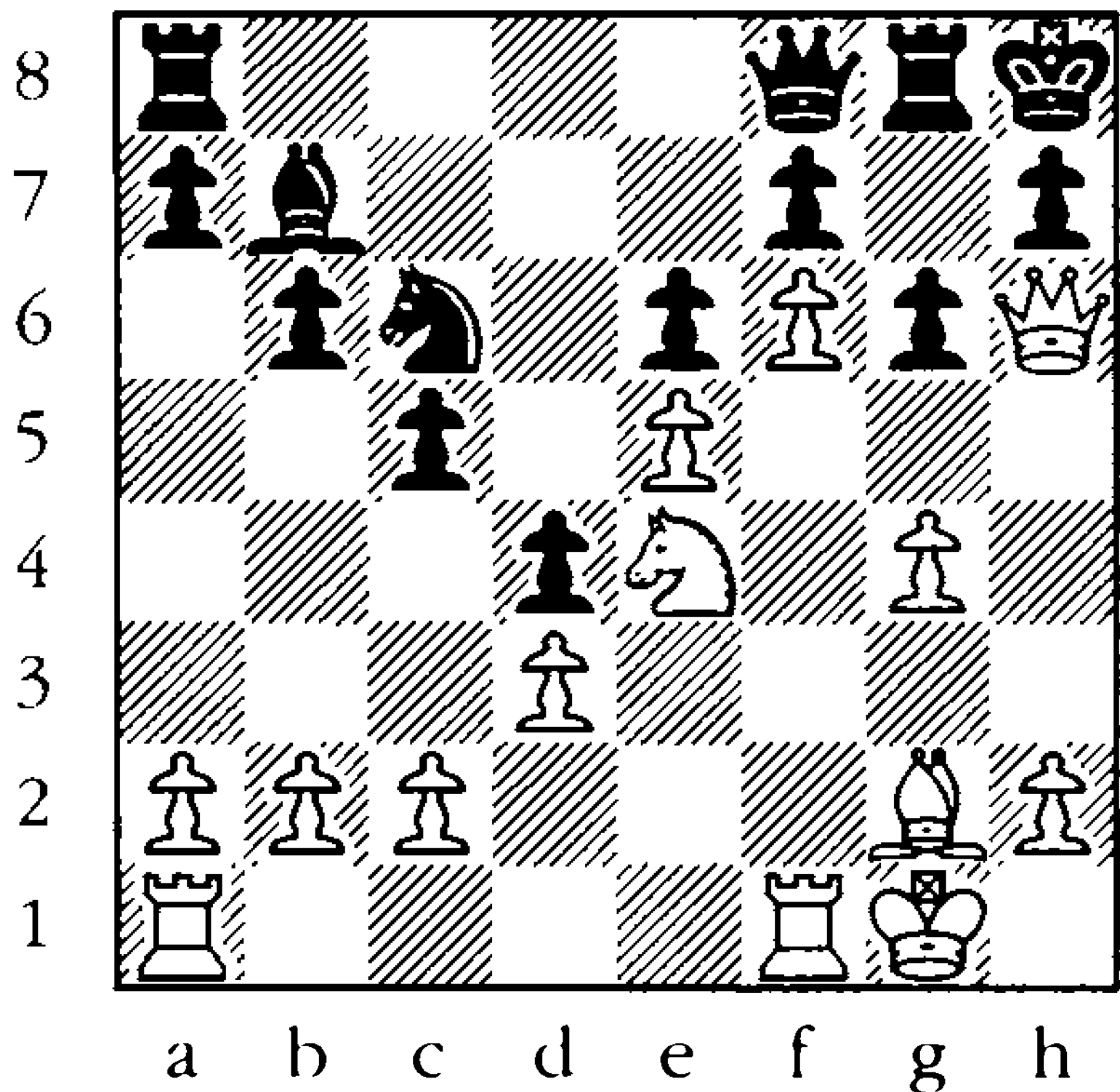
**Position number 302**

*White to play*

□ Moor ■ Girardin

Neuchattel 1996

White's pawn advances have created powerful attacking chances. What was the key move that now enabled White to capitalise?



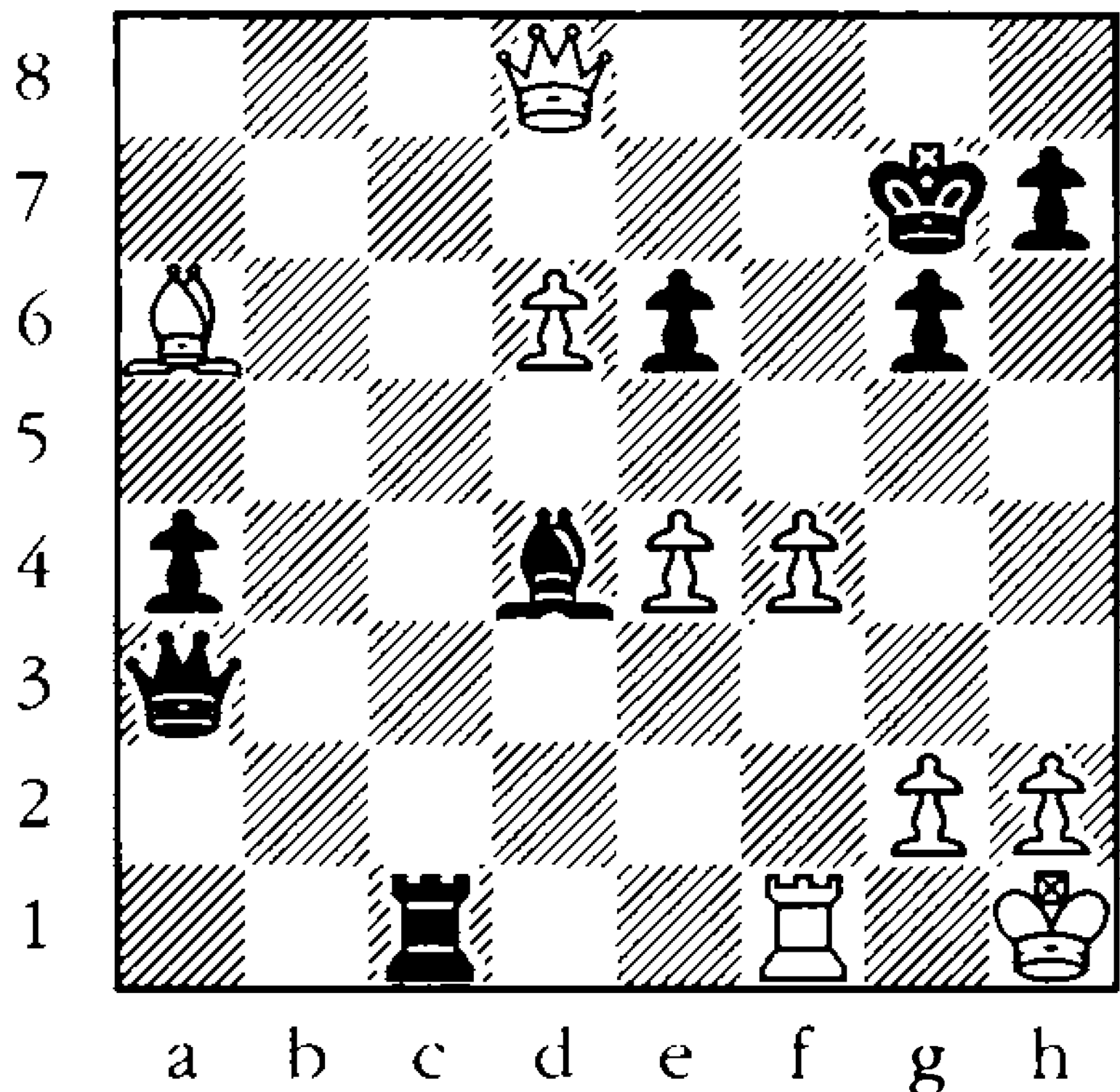
**Position number 304**

*White to play*

□ Orsagh ■ Oral

Prague 1996

White is a pawn ahead but Black has counterplay based on the weak white back rank. Can you see how White dealt with this?





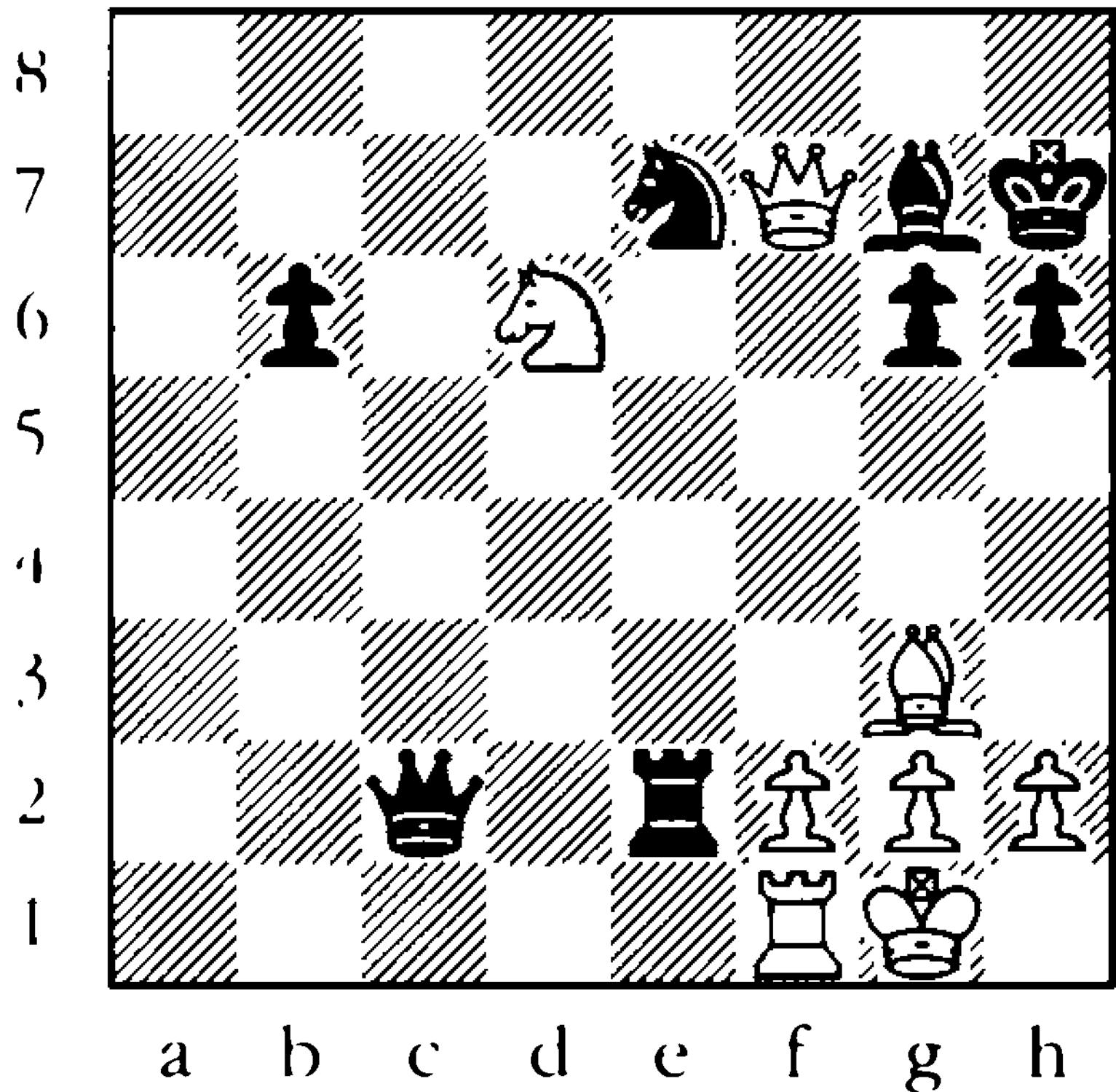
**Position number 305**

*White to play*

□ Keller ■ Nievergelt

Zürich 1960

It looks as if White can mount a dangerous attack with 1 Ne8, but then Black defends with 1 ... Qb2. How can White improve on this?



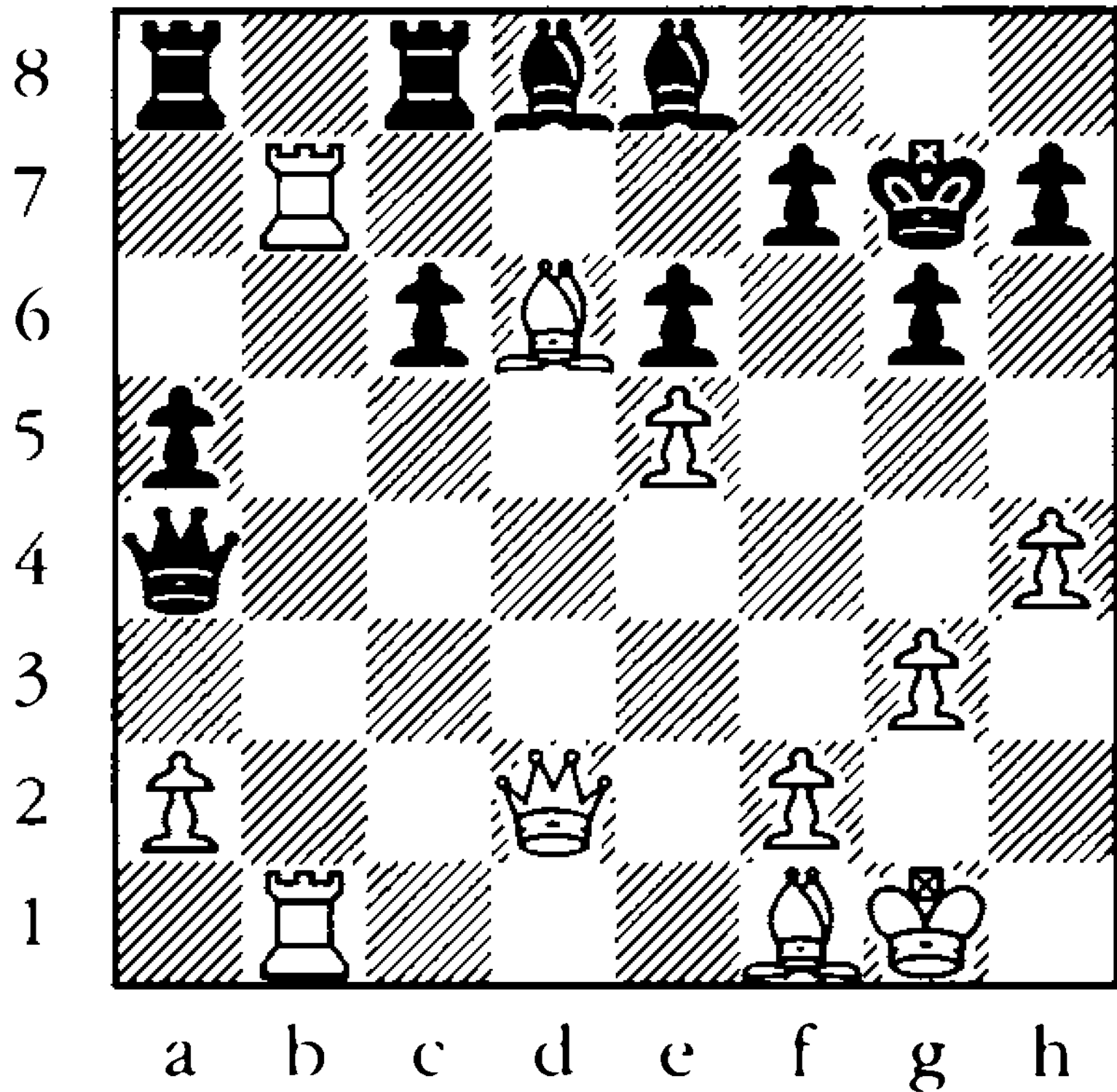
**Position number 307**

*White to play*

□ Gurevich ■ Kusowski

USSR 1978

How did White conclude the game with a marvellous sacrificial sequence?



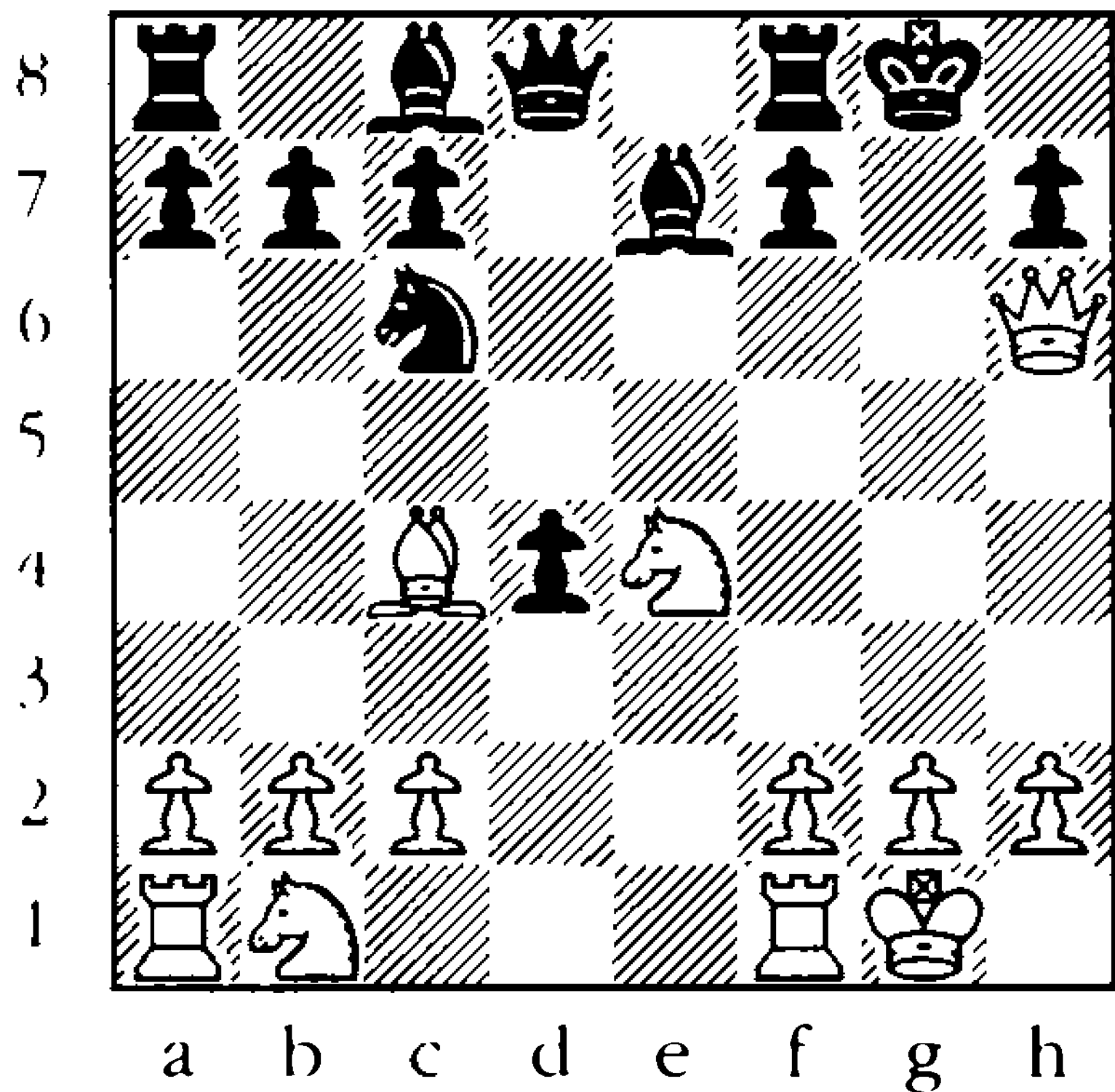
**Position number 306**

*White to play*

□ Goldstein ■ Tomilin

Tashkent 1965

Black is missing his g-pawn and the weakness in front of his king proves too great. How did White continue?



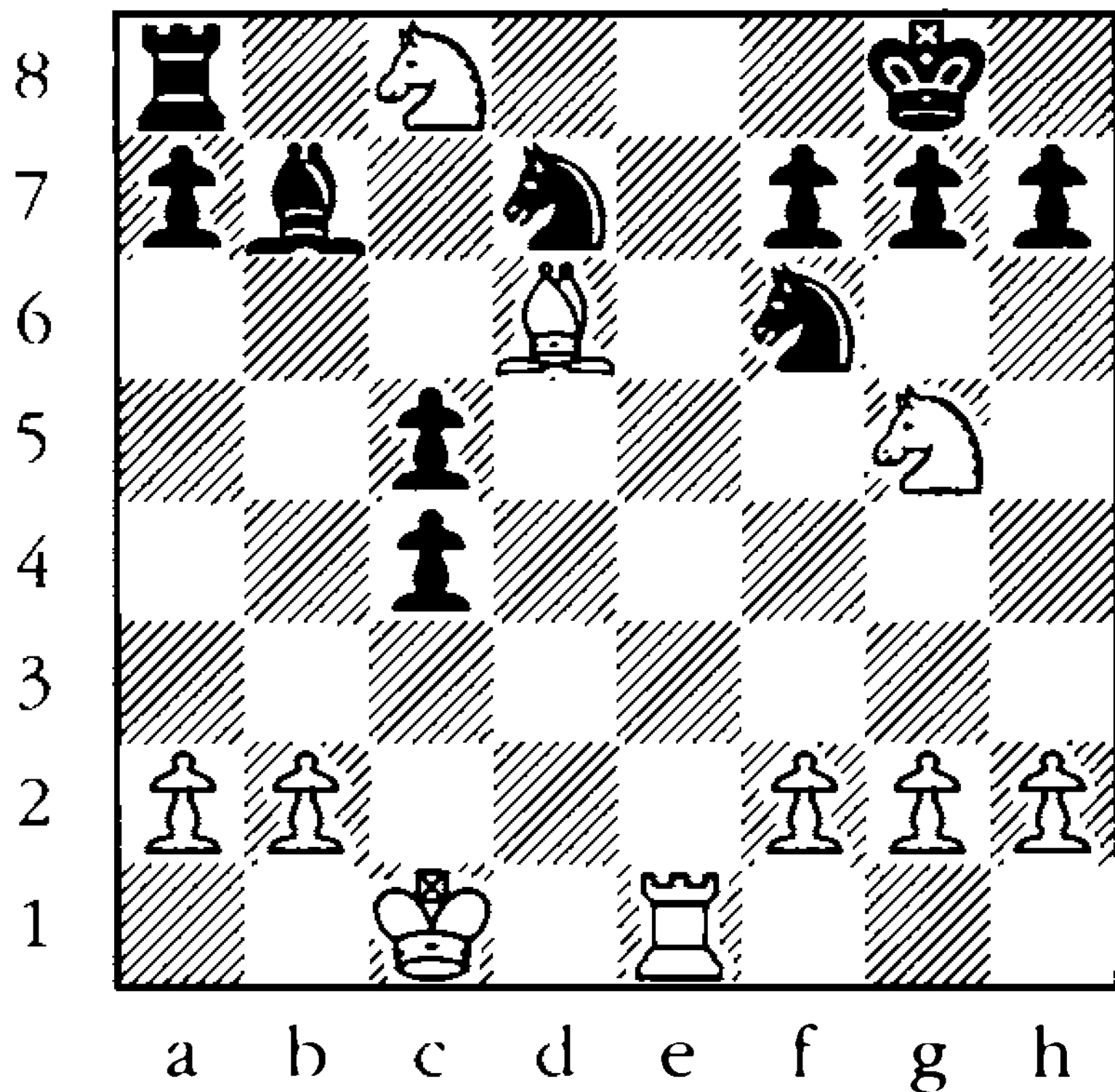
**Position number 308**

*White to play*

□ Karsa ■ Nemeth

Hungary 1986

With his last move, White played his knight to c8. His next move revealed the point of this manoeuvre. How did he continue?



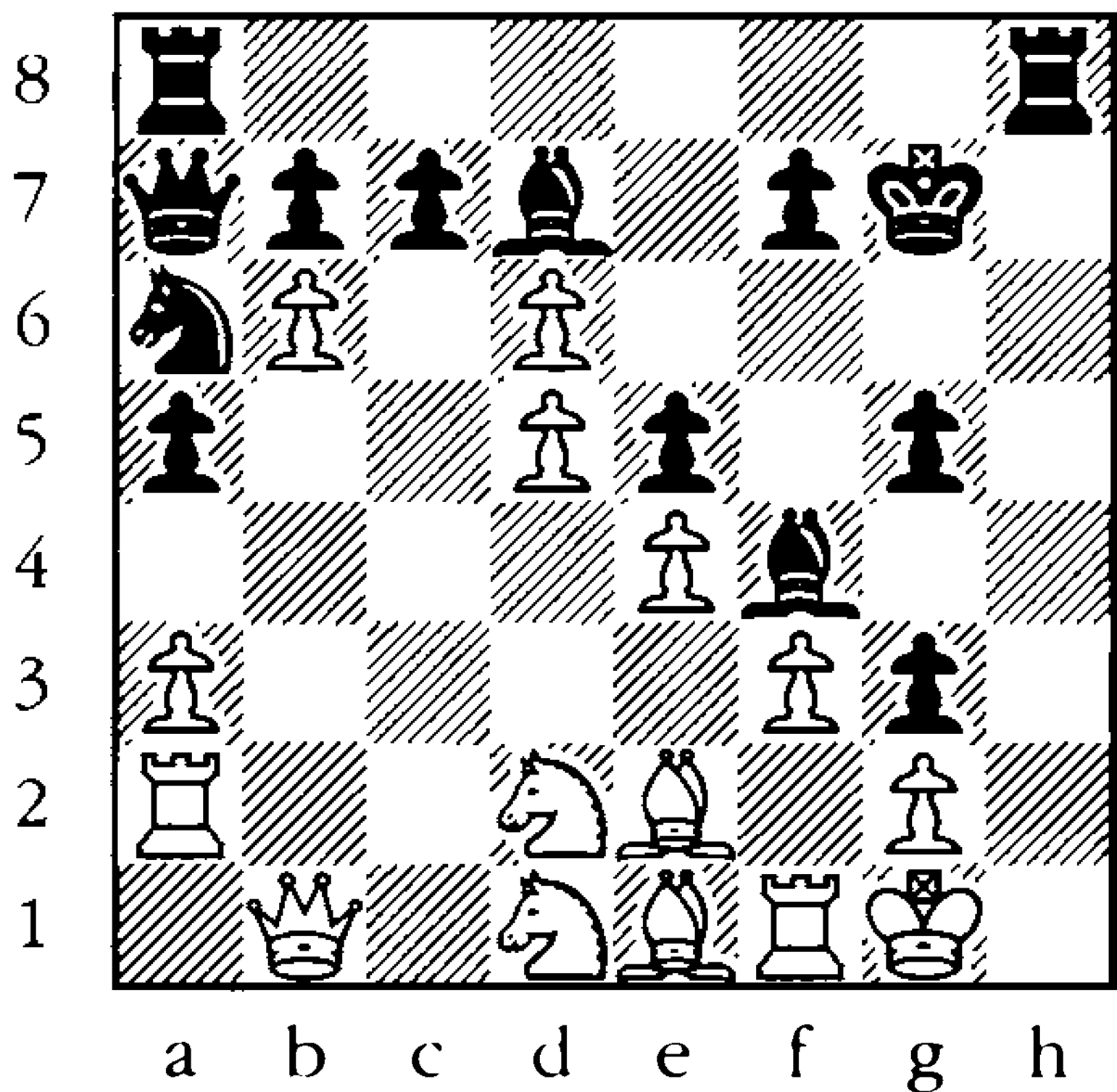
**Position number 309**

*Black to play*

□ Georgiev ■ Dimitrov

Bulgaria 1996

Black has gambitted a piece to open the dangerous h-file against the white king. How did he now make the most of this?



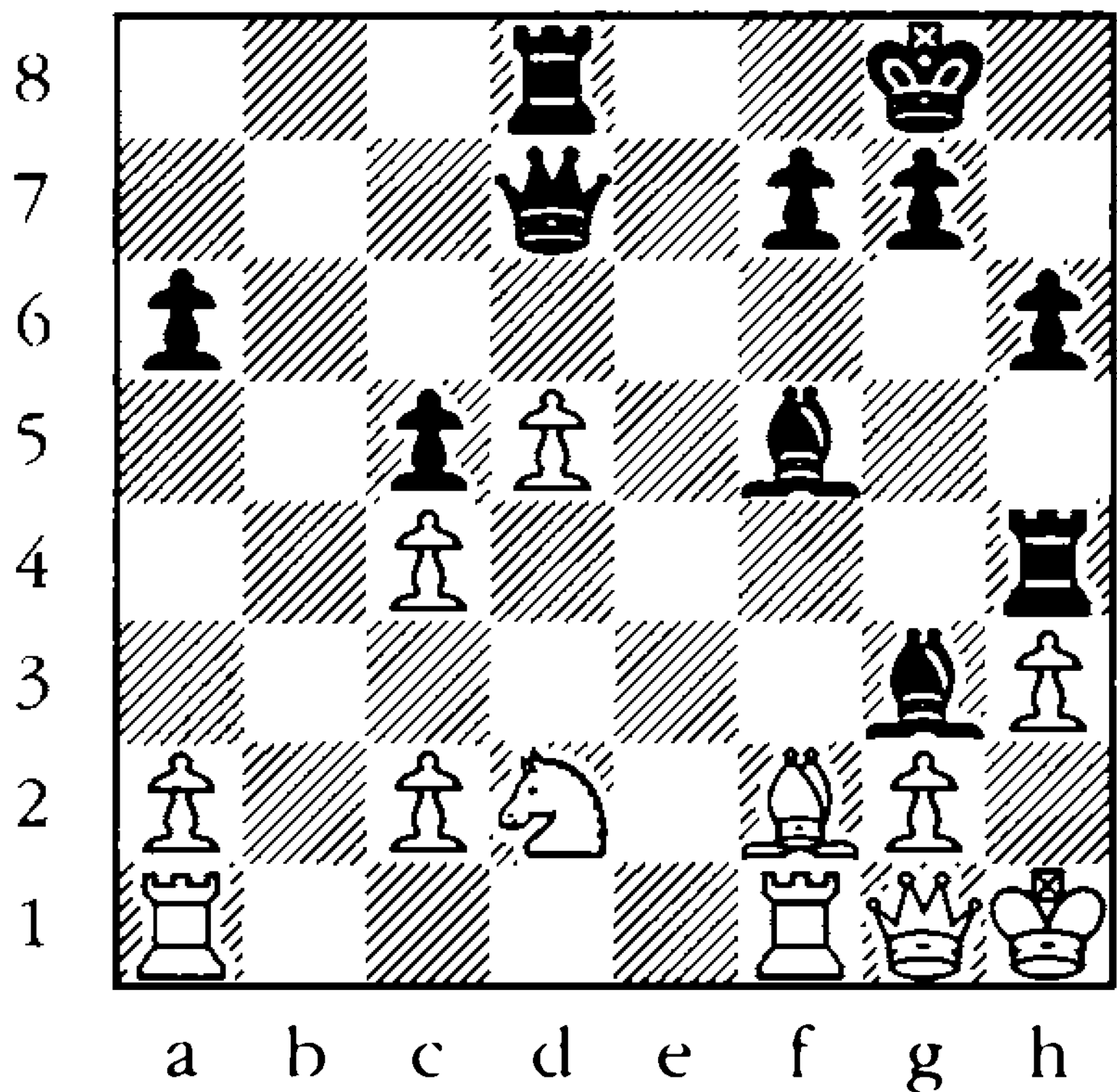
**Position number 311**

*Black to play*

□ Bagirov ■ Nikolajevski

Erevan 1959

Black has a powerful concentration of force against the white king, but he must continue carefully. What is the correct method?



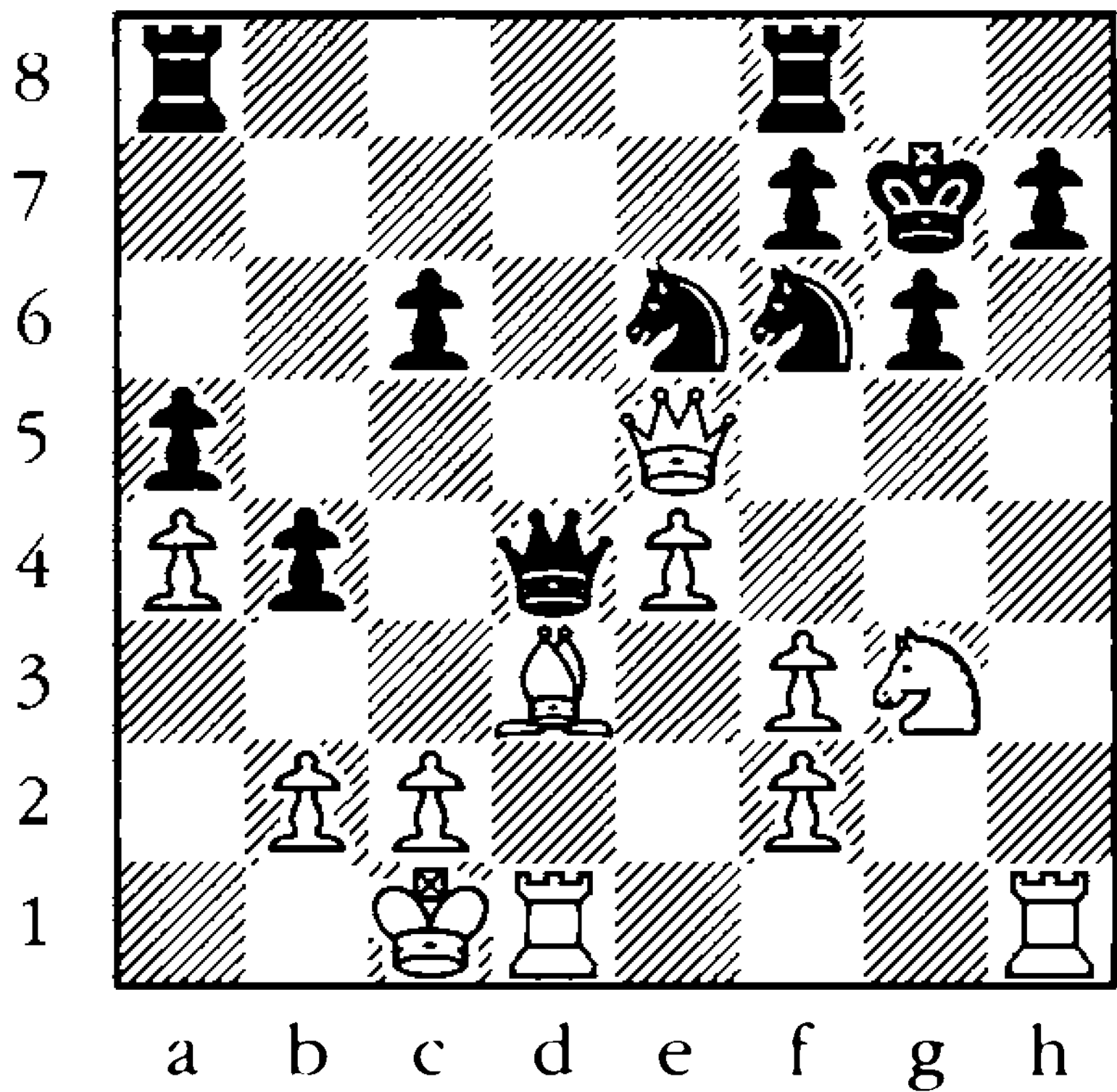
**Position number 310**

*White to play*

□ Zapata ■ Schussler

Santa Clara 1996

White has opened dangerous lines on the kingside. Can you spot the fine combination with which he now concluded?



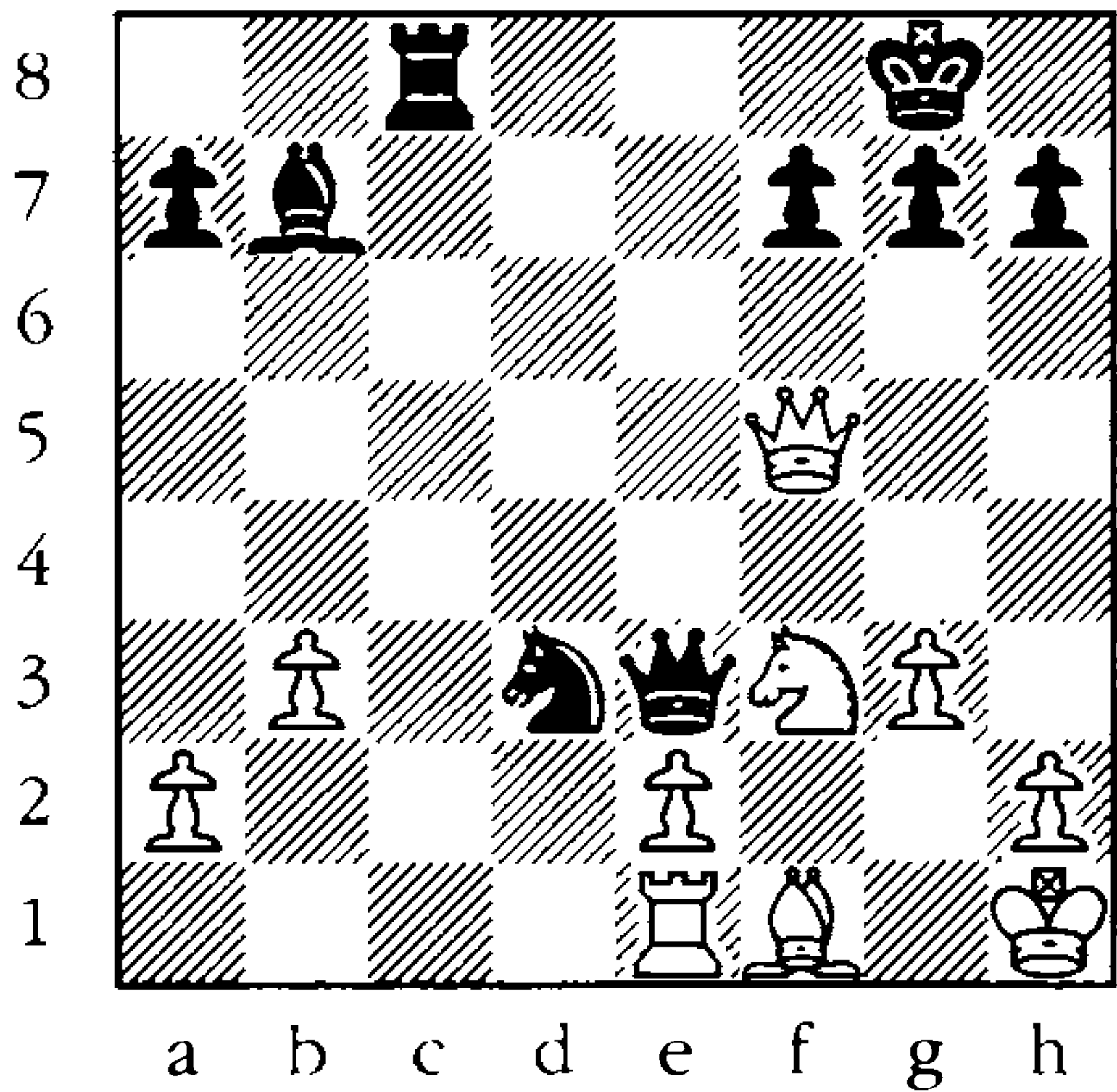
**Position number 312**

*White to play*

□ Uhlmann ■ Pahtz

Halle 1984

Black's knight appears secure as 1 exd3 and 1 Qxd3 are met by 1 ... Bxf3+. But White can exploit the hanging nature of the black pieces...





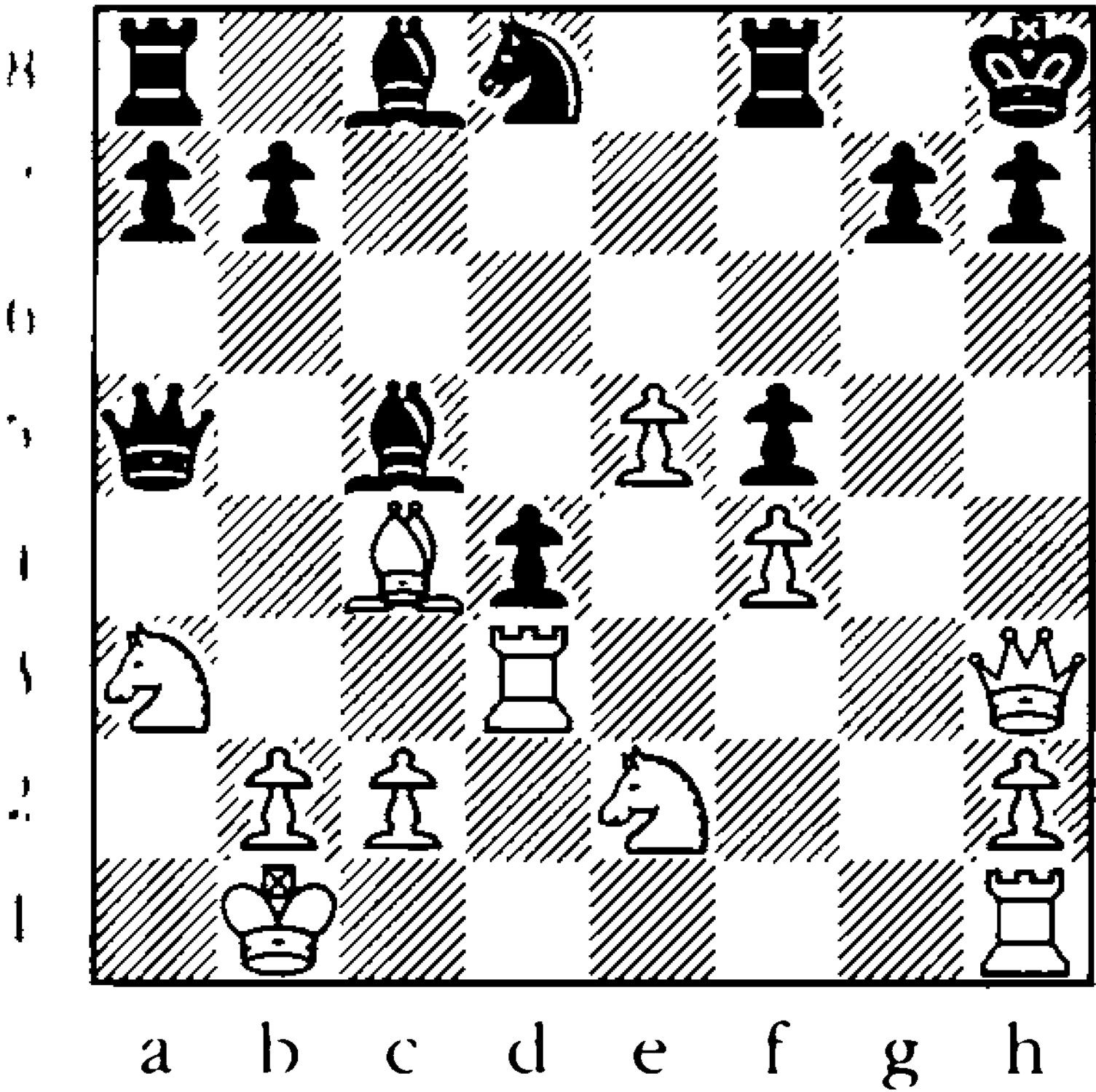
**Position number 313**

*White to play*

┌ ┐ Panke ┐ Lachmann

Koslin 1937

The danger signal in this position is that Black's kingside is rather short of defenders. How did White now exploit this absence?



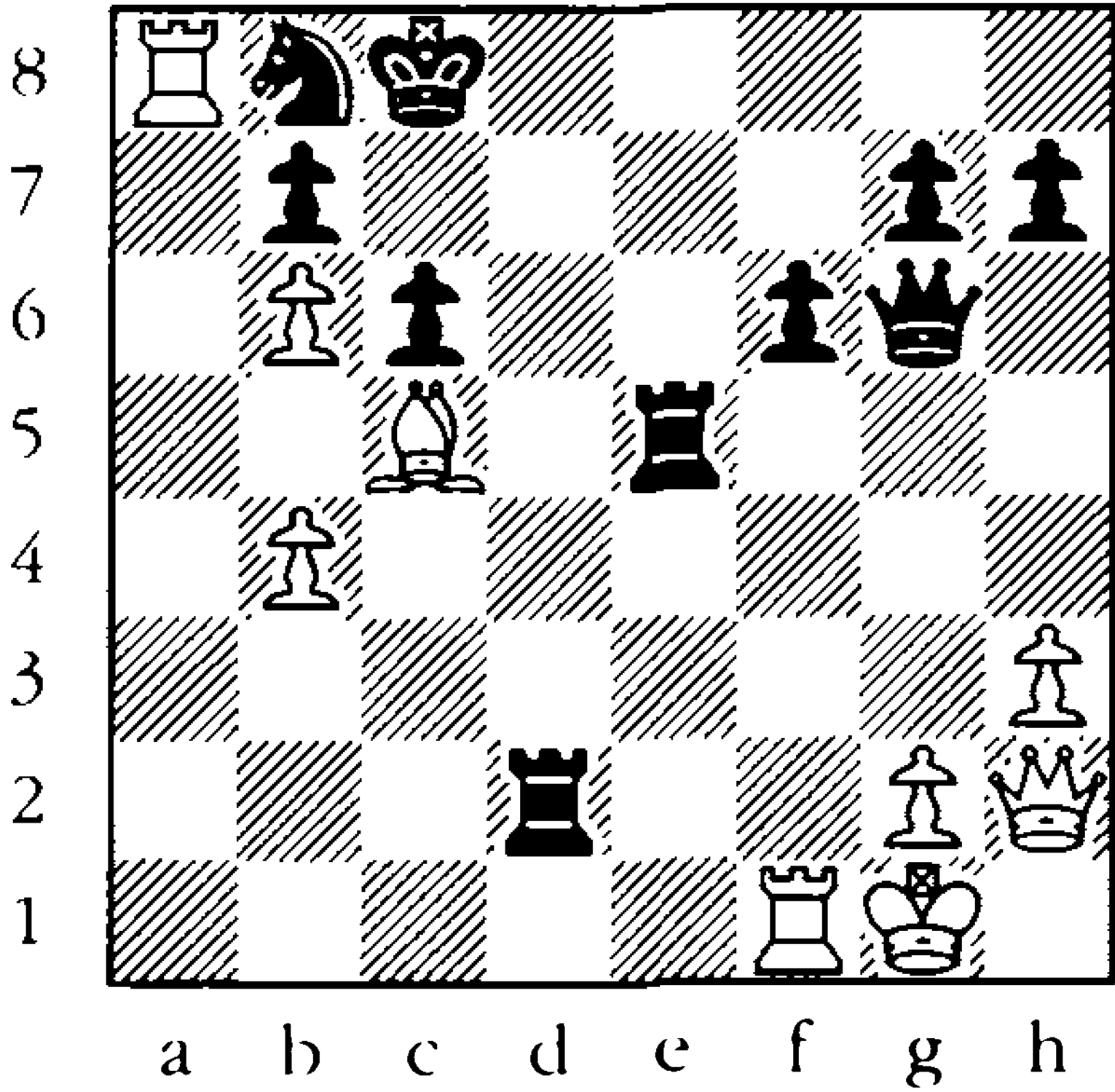
**Position number 315**

*White to play*

┐ Alekhine ┐ Reshevsky

Kemerli 1937

Black is a pawn up and well centralised and has pressure against the g2-pawn. How did Alekhine turn the tables?



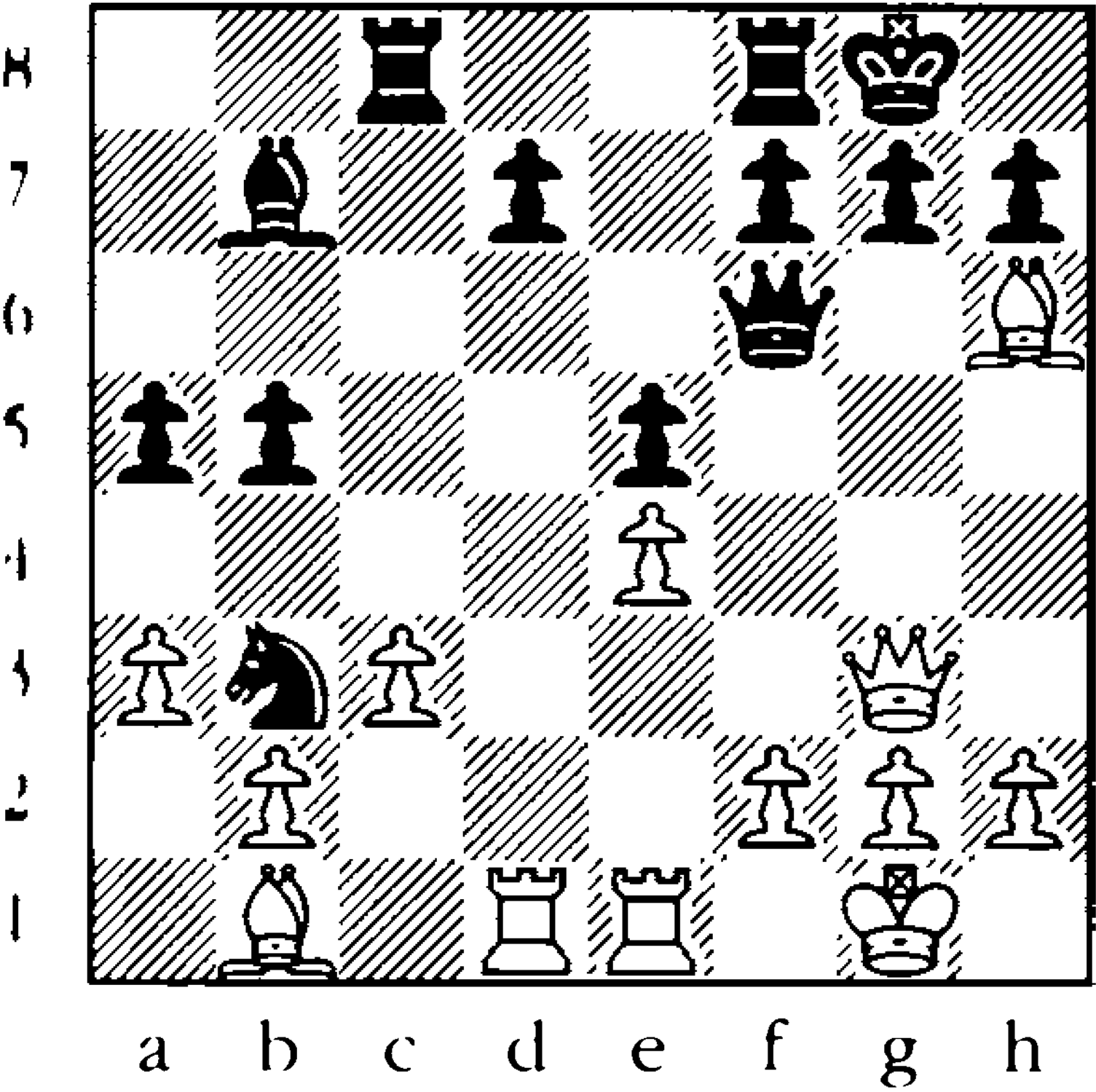
**Position number 314**

*White to play*

┐ Mendoza ┐ Diaz

Colombia 1996

The black queen covers and also threatens to capture the white bishop. Can White do better than retreating his attacked piece?



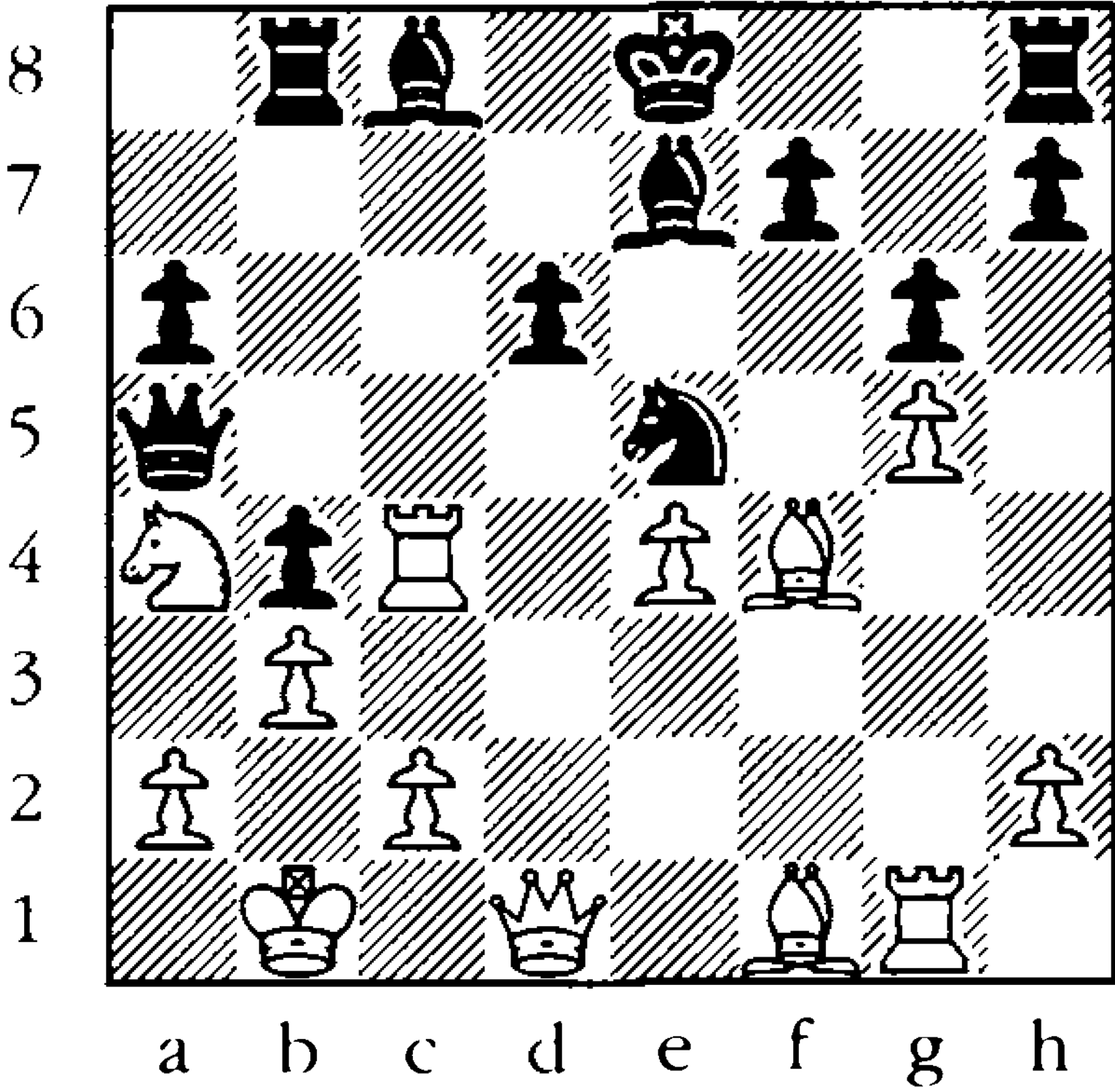
**Position number 316**

*White to play*

┐ Balinov ┐ Cebalo

Graz 1996

In this position White won with a highly unusual tactical idea. Can you see it?



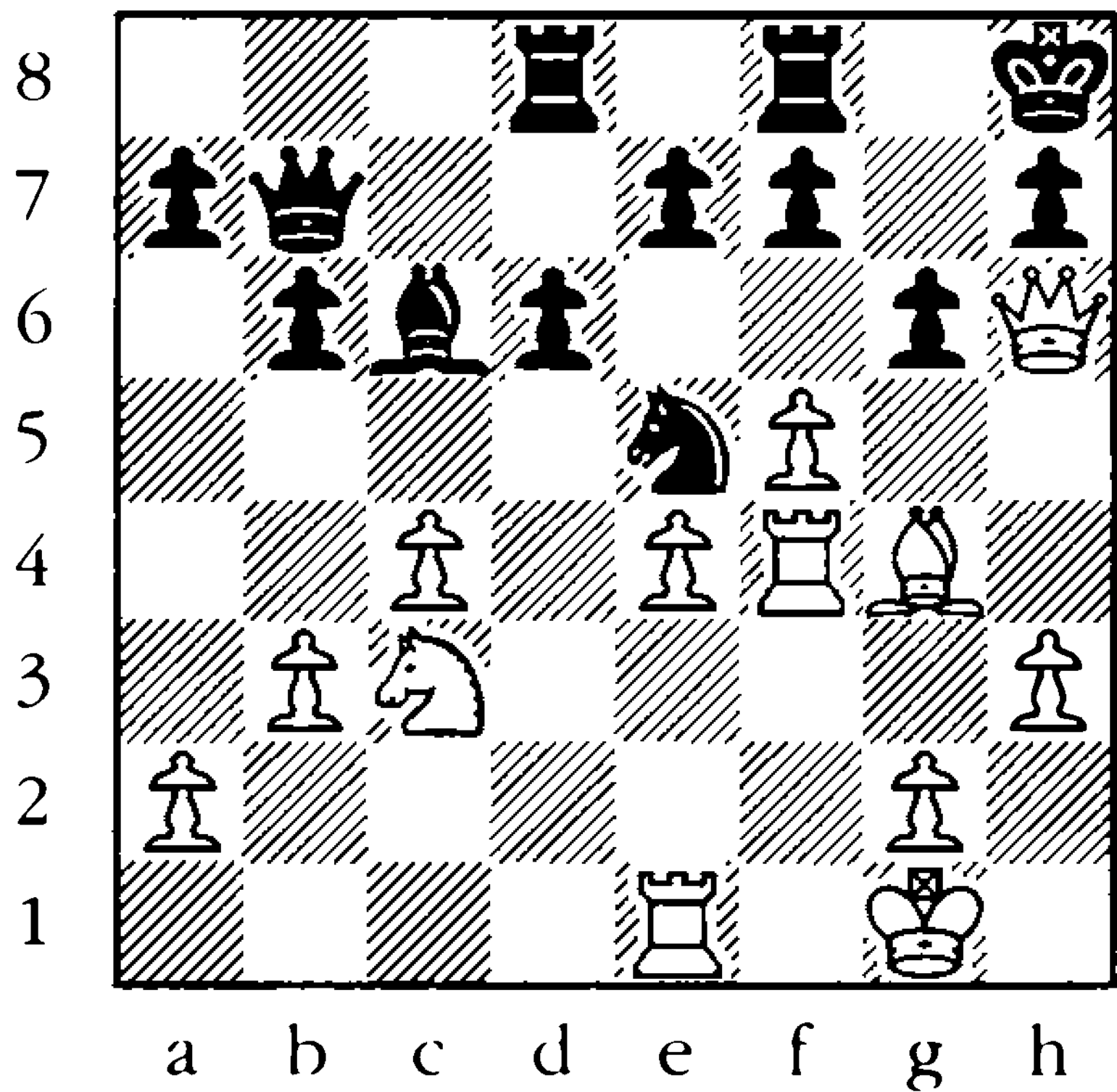
**Position number 317**

*White to play*

□ Bogoljubow ■ Kruger

Bad Pymont 1931

How did White conclude his kingside attack in fine style?



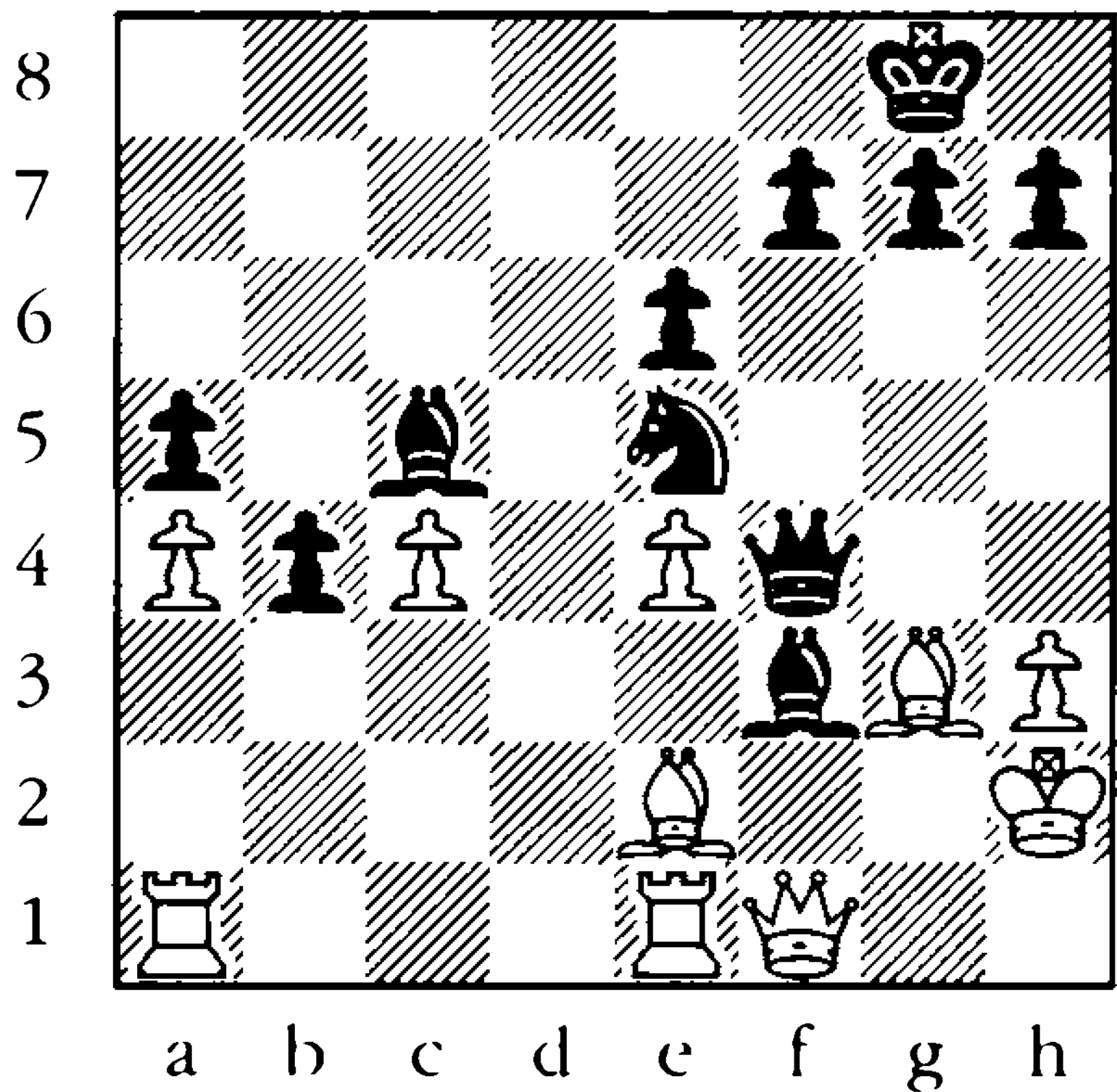
**Position number 319**

*Black to play*

□ Cabras ■ Molinari

Uruguay 1943

Black is greatly behind on material, but has invaded the white kingside. How did he now finish off with a neat combination?



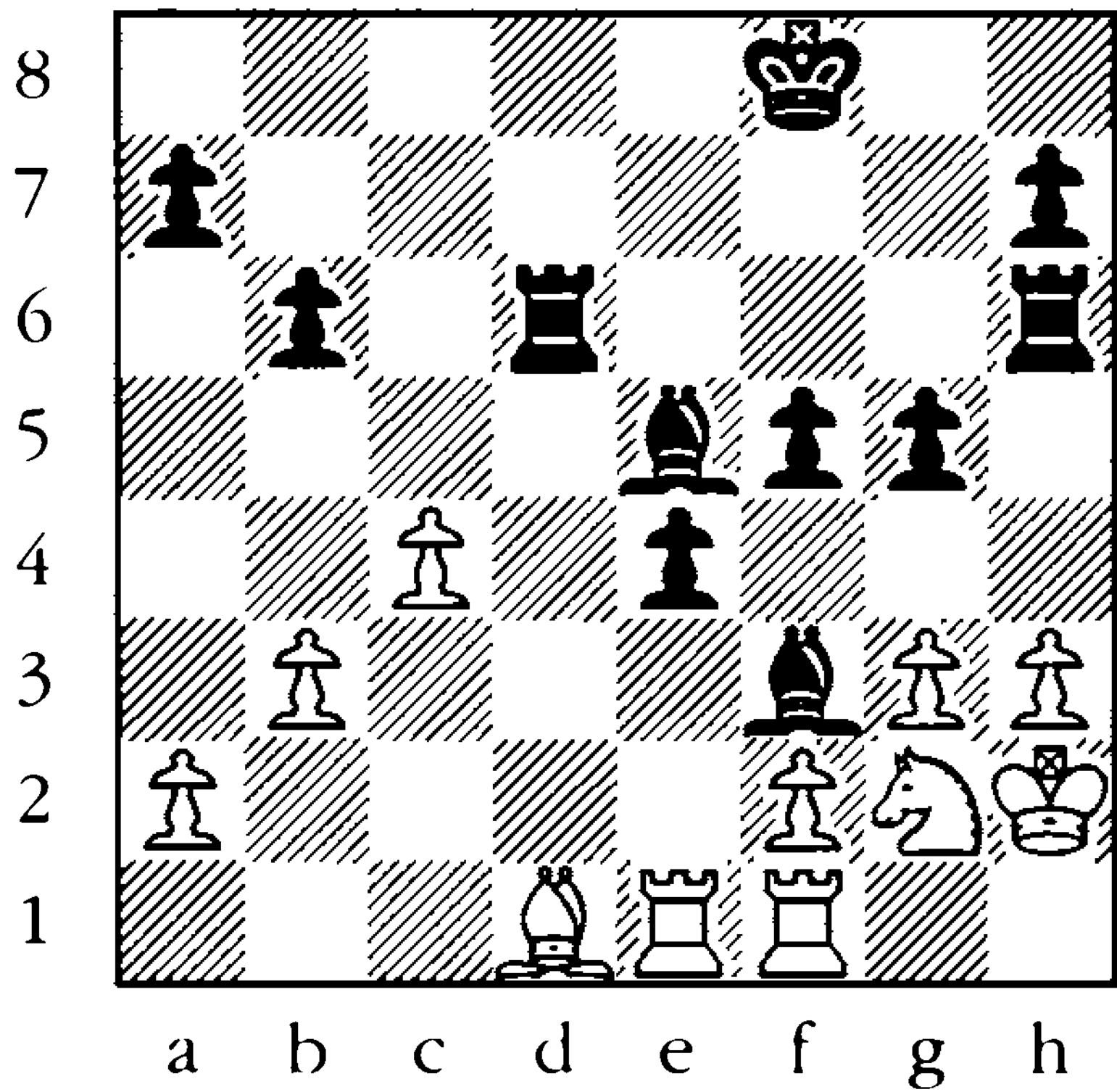
**Position number 318**

*Black to play*

□ Engholm ■ Nilson

Malmo 1937

Despite the reduced forces, Black found a way to break through on the kingside and score a quick win. Can you see how?



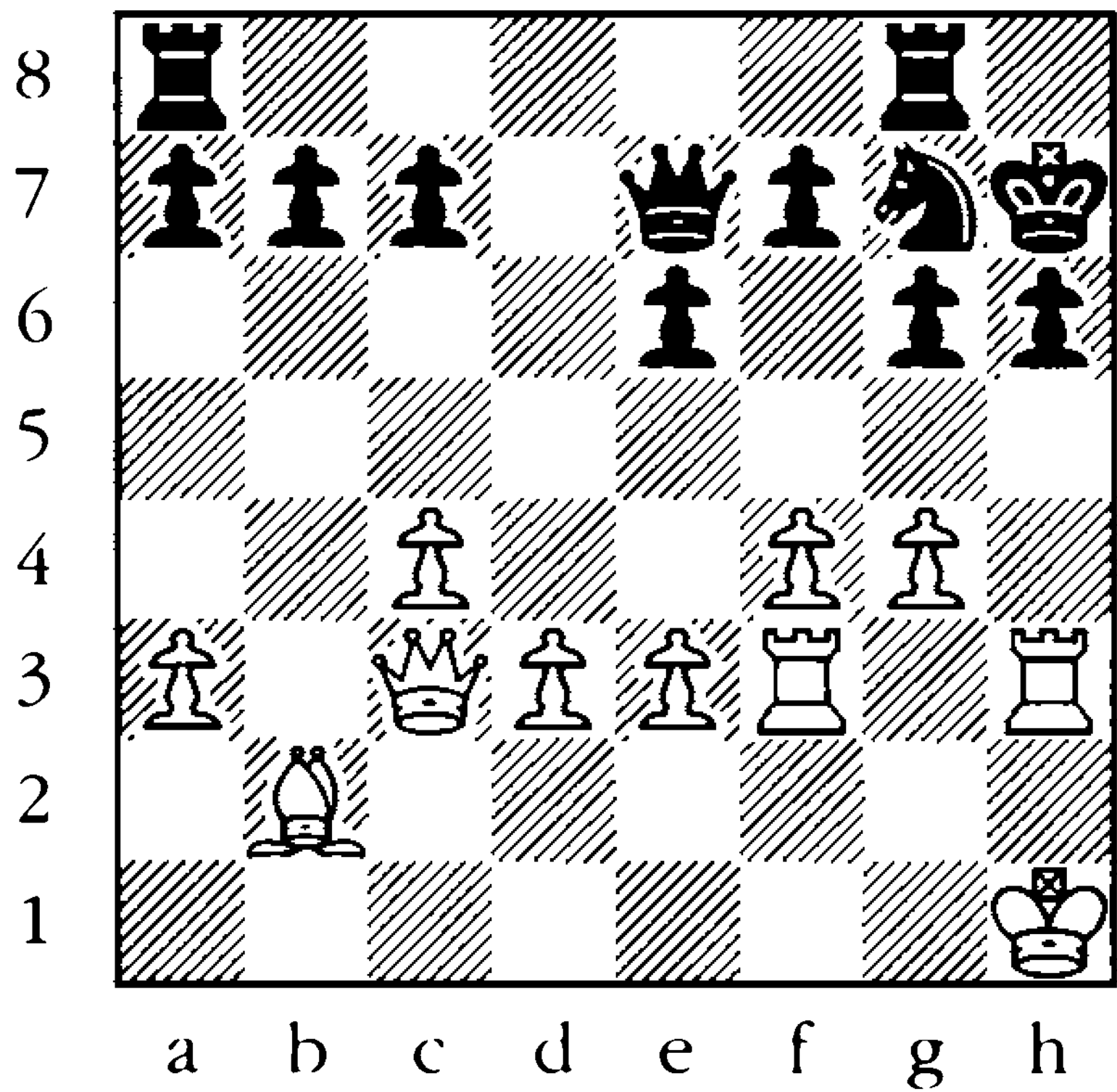
**Position number 320**

*White to play*

□ Haider ■ Kahler

Vienna 1959

With his pressure on the long diagonal and h-file White has very promising play. How did he now make the most of this?





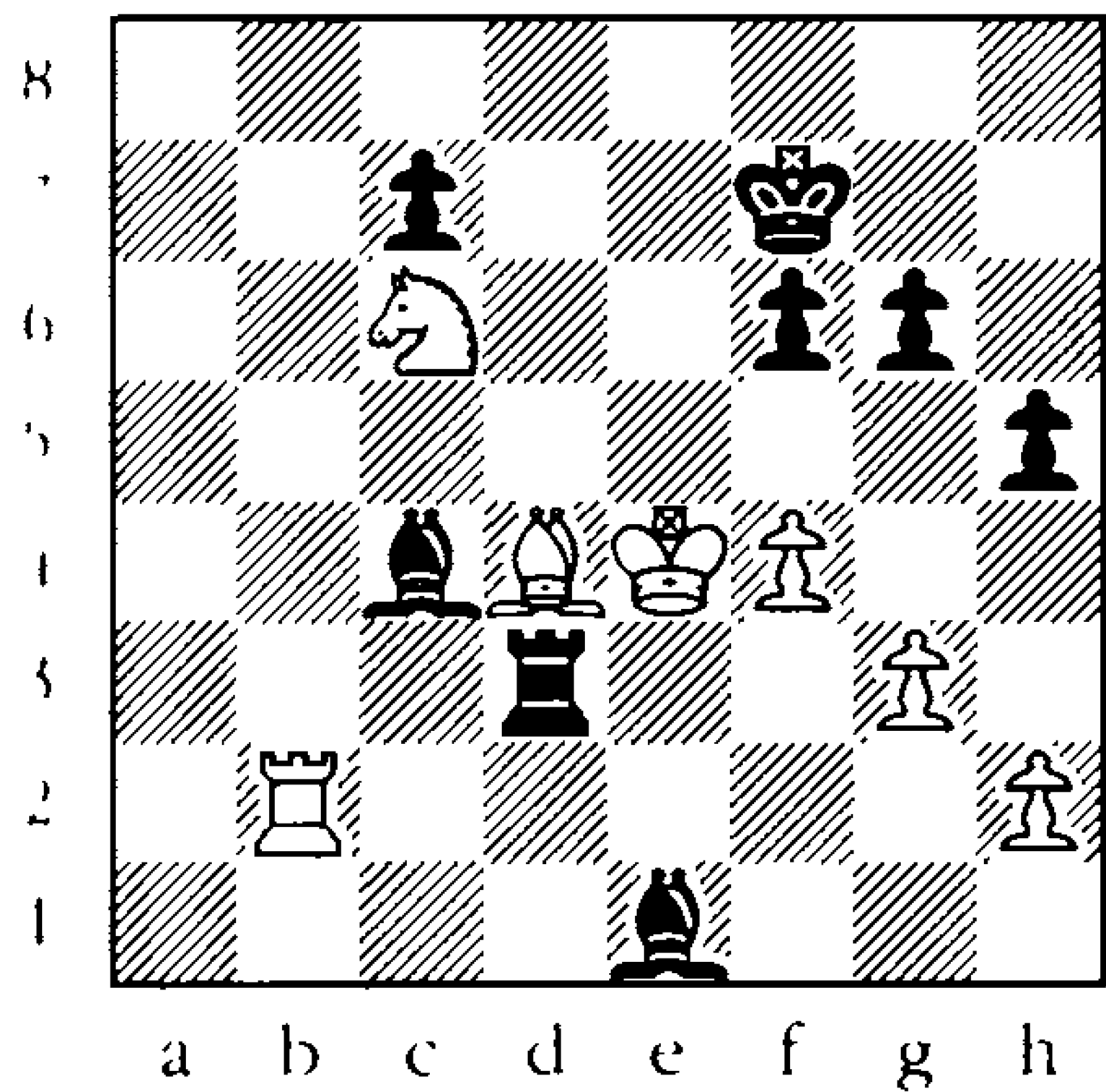
**Position number 321**

*Black to play*

□ Gofstein ■ Shirazi

France 1996

Despite the reduced material in endgame positions it is still necessary to be on the look-out for tactics. What did Black spot here?



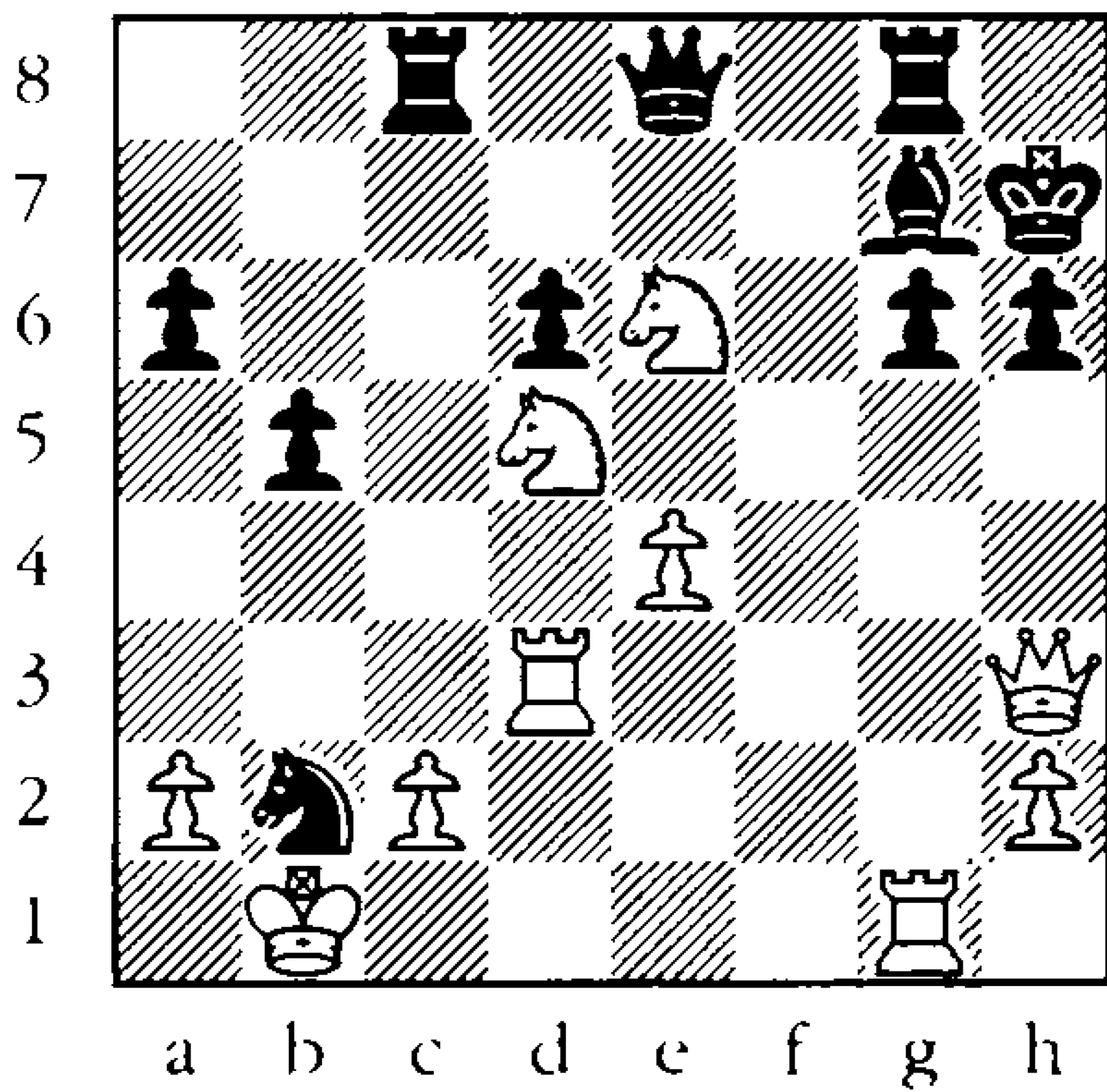
**Position number 323**

*White to play*

□ Chevaldonnet ■ Blanc

Val Thorens 1977

White has a powerful attacking position with two open files to work on and two excellent knights. How did he make the most of these?



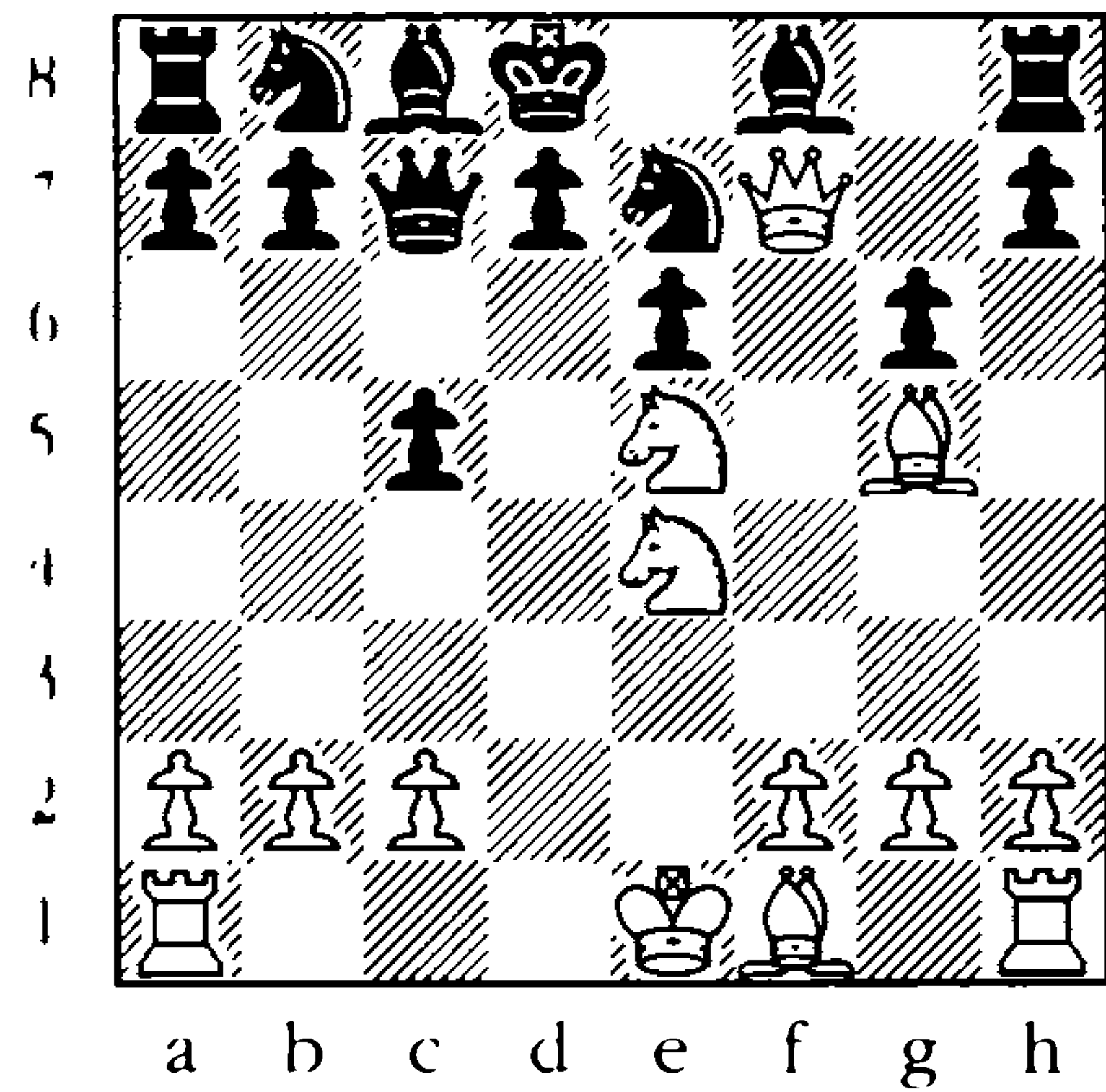
**Position number 322**

*White to play*

□ Saalbach ■ Pollmacher

Leipzig 1861

Black's opening has left much to be desired and the white pieces are crawling all over his position. How did White finish off?



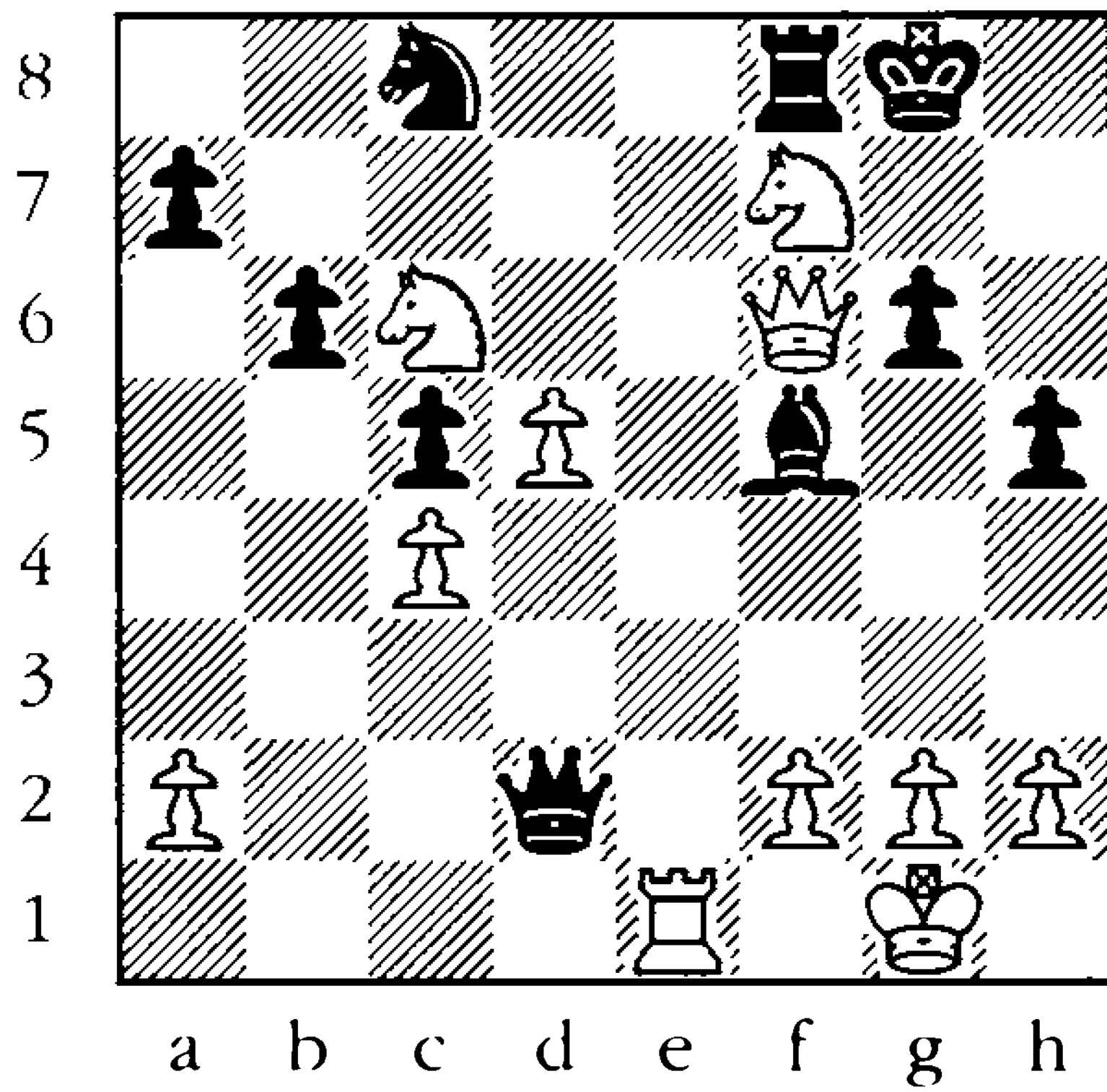
**Position number 324**

*White to play*

□ Burzlaff ■ Hillier

Leipzig 1934

White has invaded the black kingside. Can you spot his energetic conclusion?



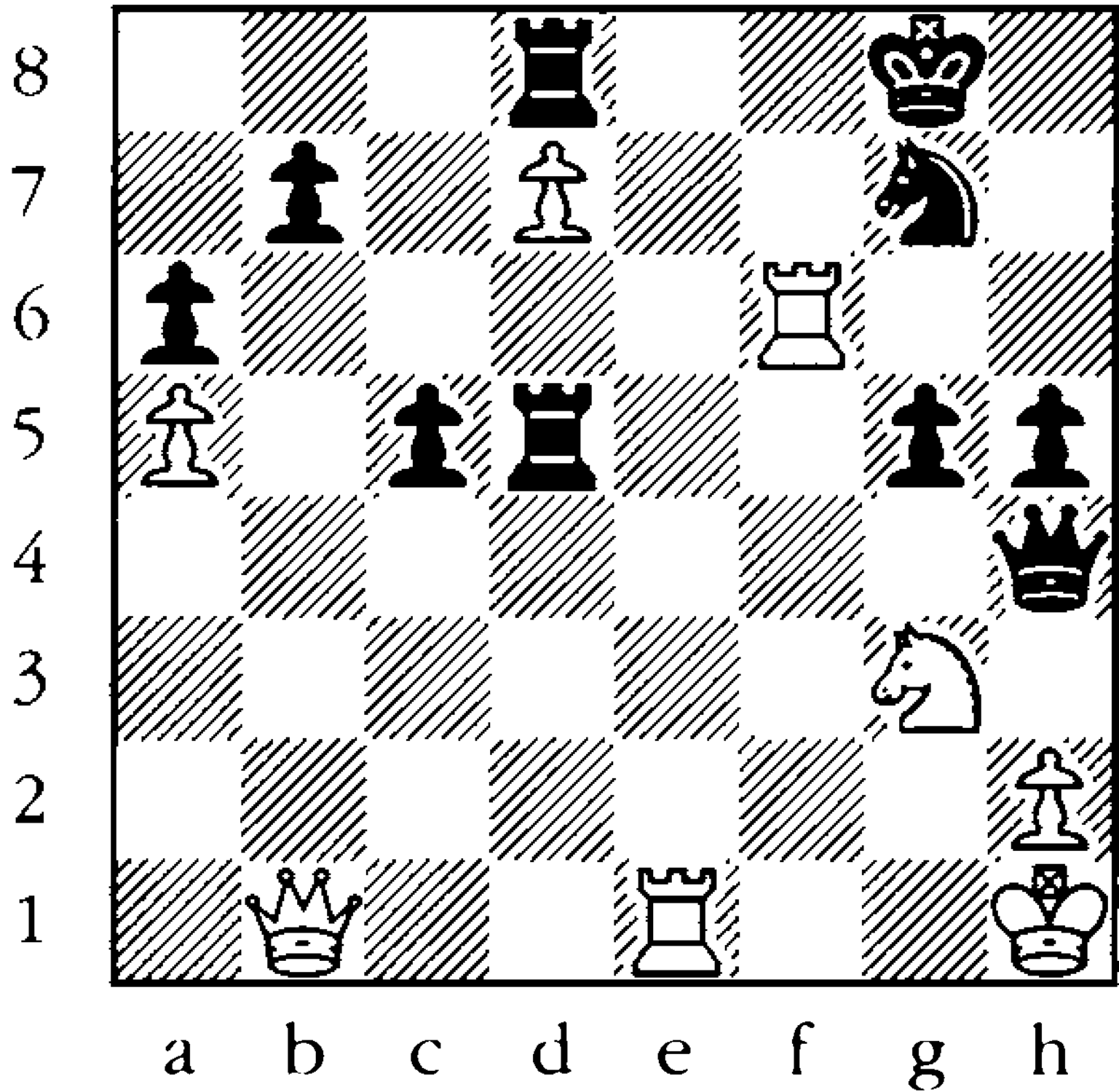
**Position number 325**

*White to play*

□ Karpov ■ Nikolic

Skelleftea 1989

Karpov is two pawns down but has a dangerous d-pawn, and the black king is exposed. How did he now capitalise on these factors?



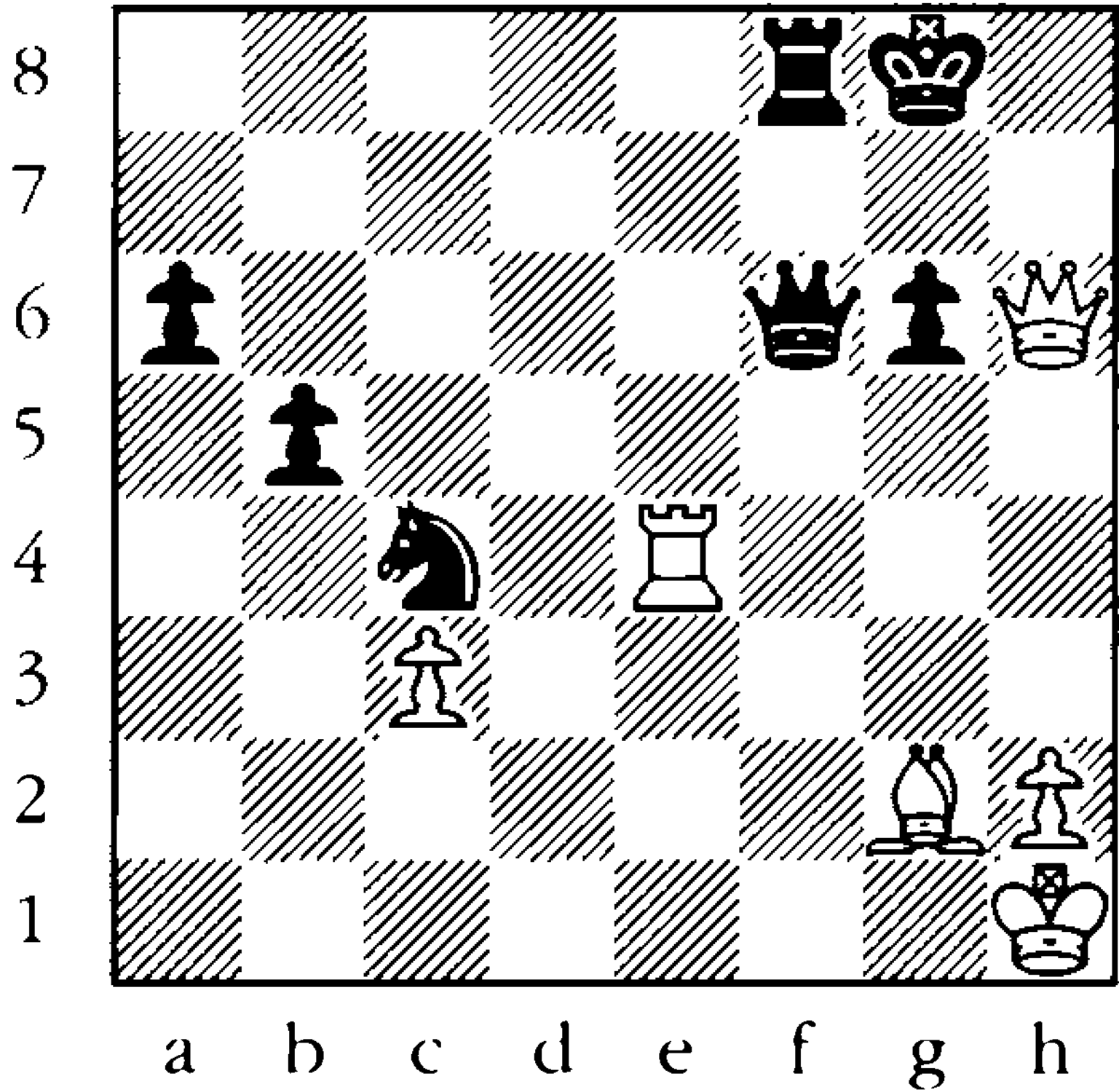
**Position number 327**

*White to play*

□ Andersson ■ Nijboer

Ter Apel 1996

Ulf Andersson is best known for his solid positional style, but he also has a keen tactical eye. How did he continue here?



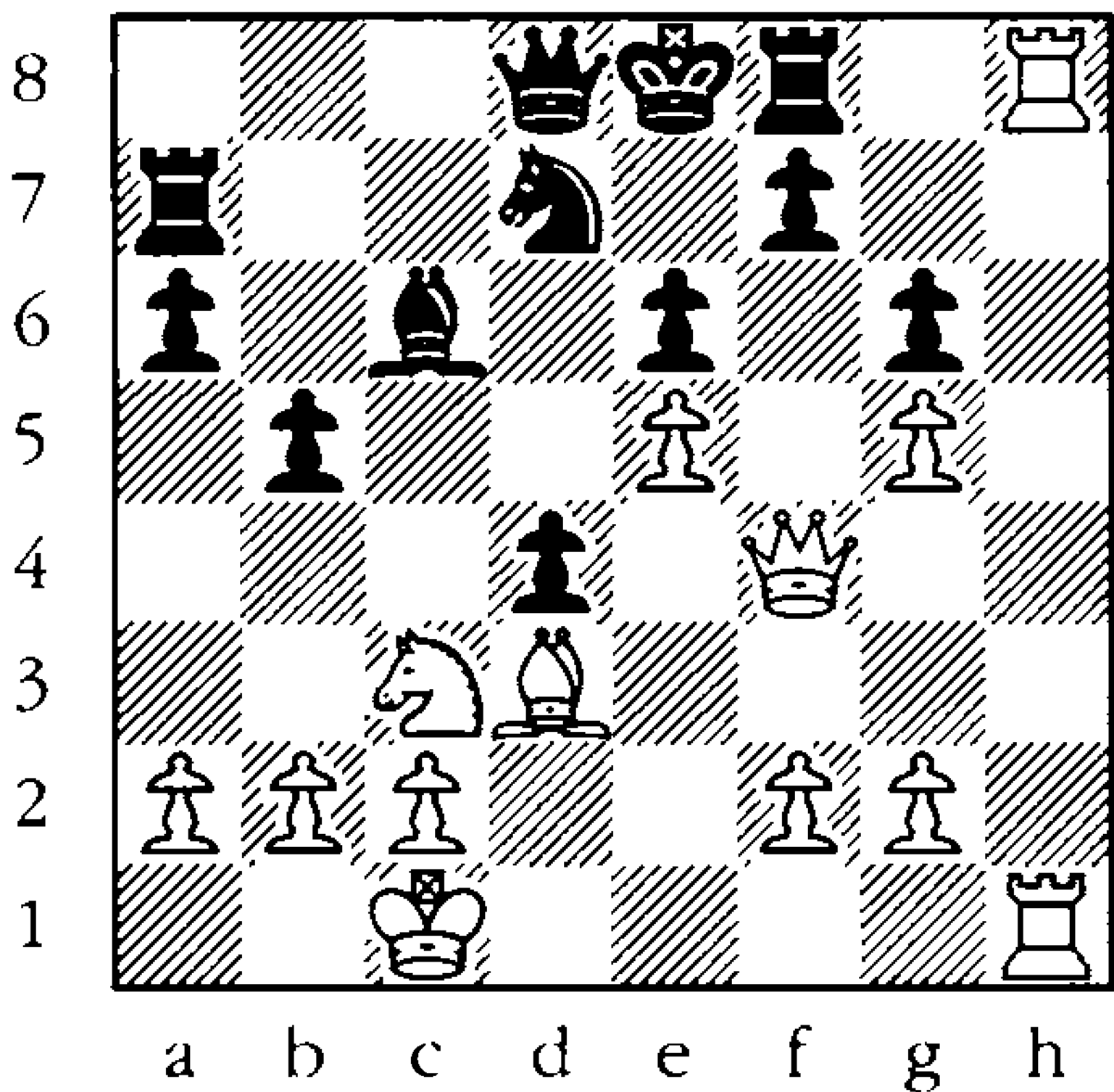
**Position number 326**

*White to play*

□ Seidman ■ Mrazek

Prague 1936

How did White make the most of his active rooks to force a quick win?



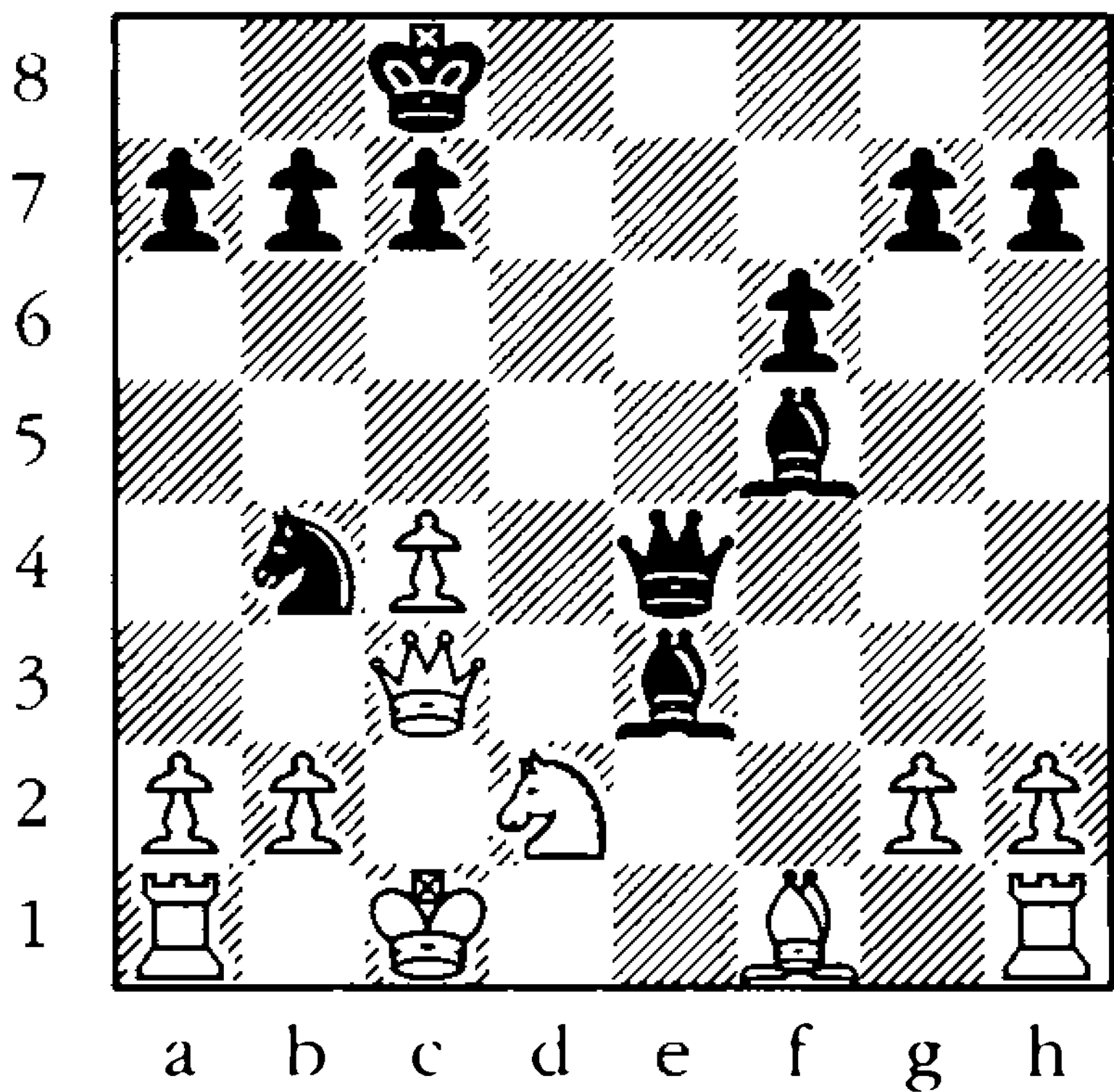
**Position number 328**

*Black to play*

□ Sarmiento ■ Aristizabal

Colombia 1996

Black has only one piece against two rooks, but the fantastic activity of his bishops enables him to win. Can you see how?





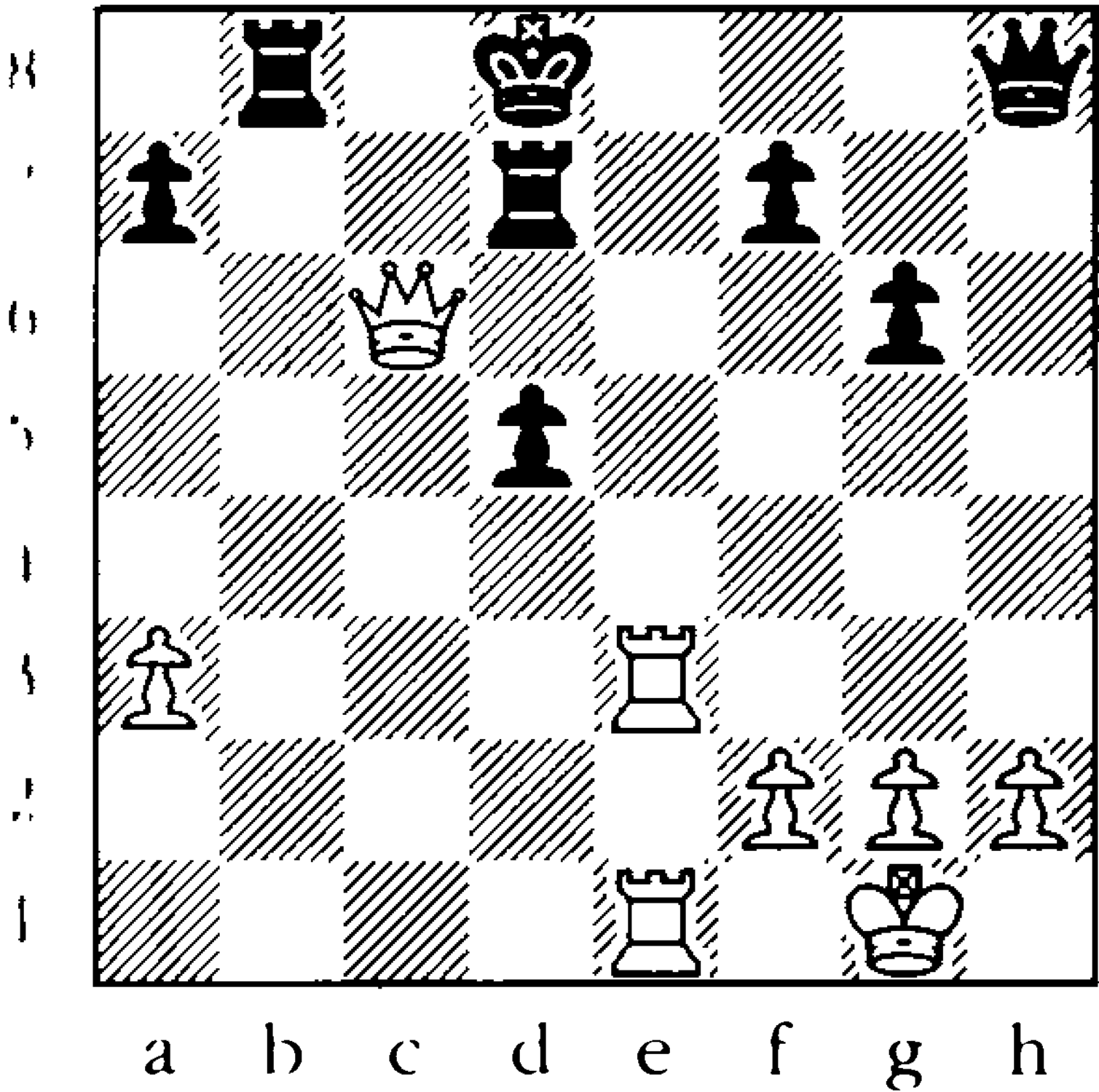
**Position number 329**

*White to play*

▢ Ribkin ■ Marschenko

USSR 1974

Black’s queen is watching from the wings while White’s major pieces are bearing down on his exposed king. How did White continue?



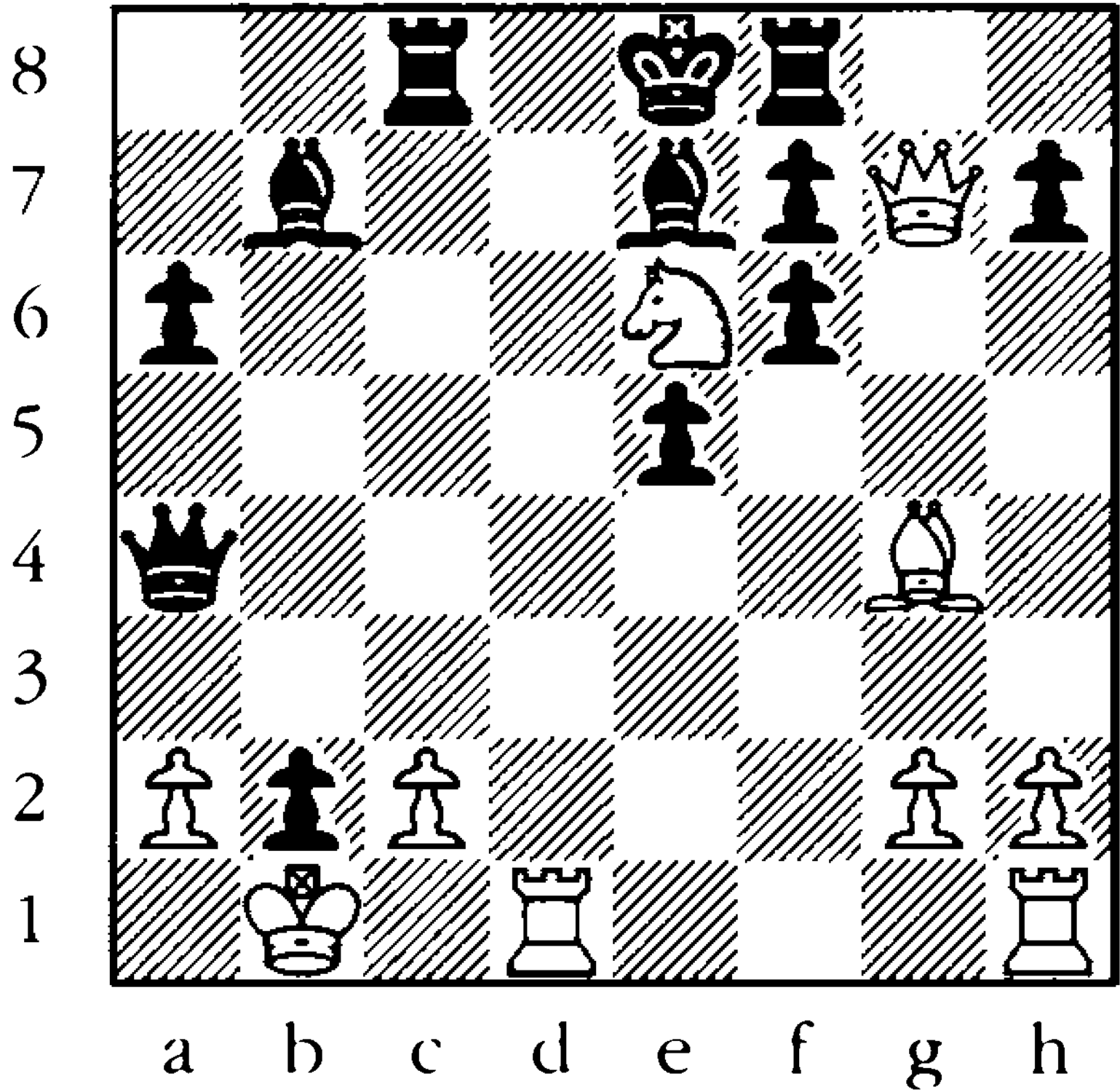
**Position number 331**

*White to play*

▢ Mikhalevski ■ Sloan

Russia 1993

White’s interesting attack has thrust his queen and knight deep into the black defences. How did he now conclude?



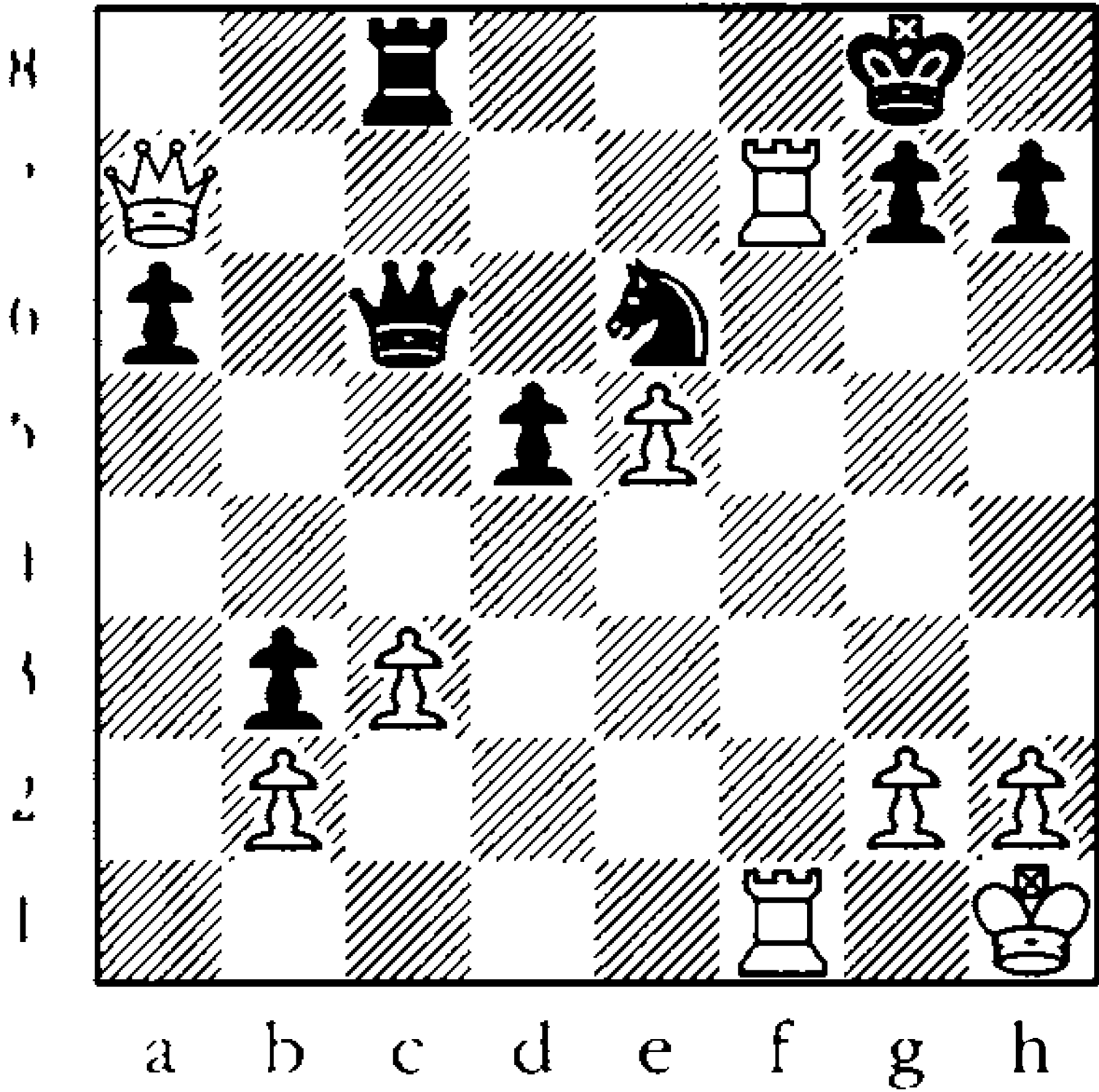
**Position number 330**

*White to play*

▢ Alekhine ■ Bernstein

Vilna 1911

White’s major pieces are lined up along the f-file and seventh rank. How did he now exploit this activity to score a quick knockout?



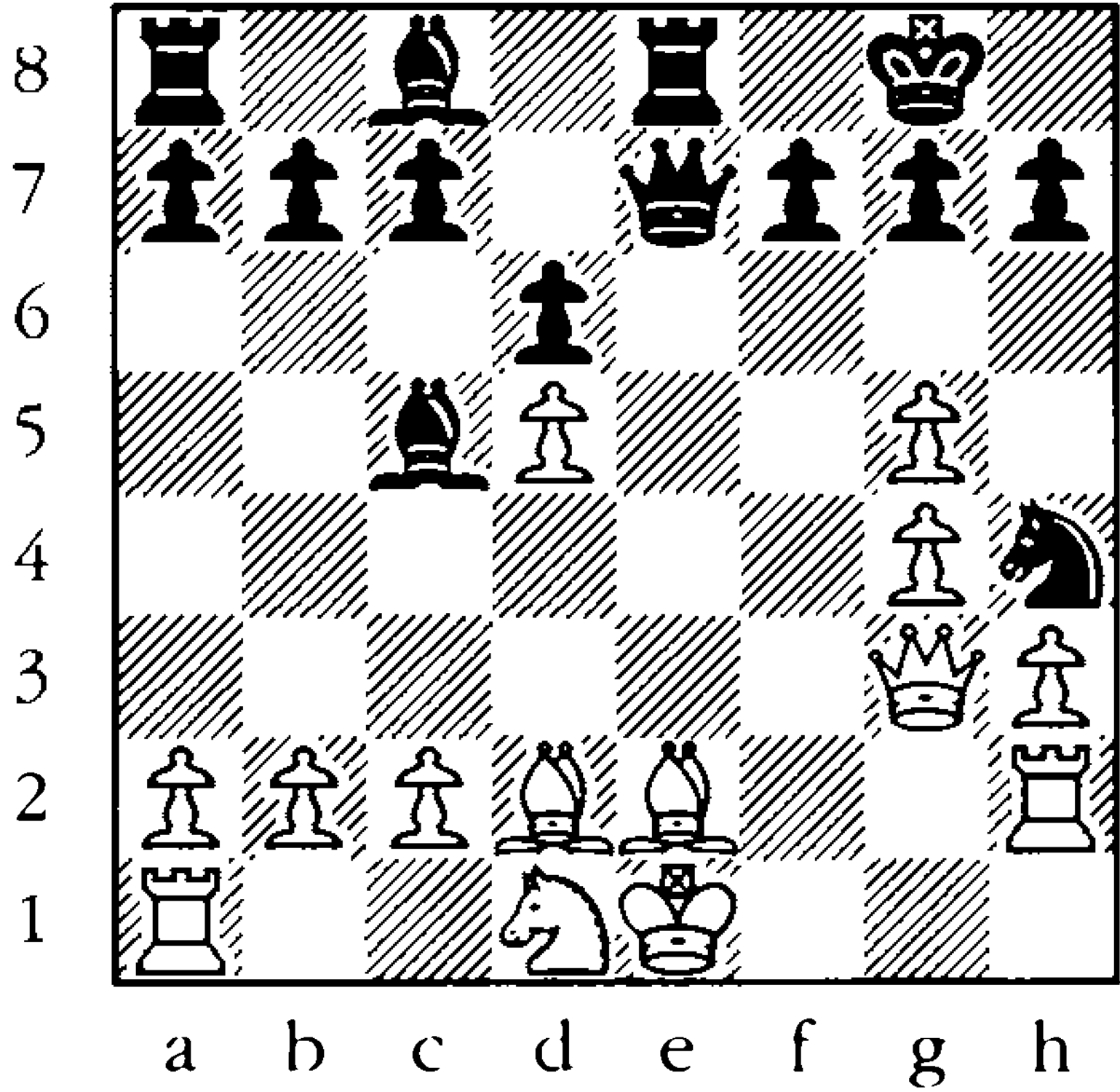
**Position number 332**

*Black to play*

▢ Gerusel ■ Miles

Porz 1982

White’s pieces are on strange squares but it looks as if he might just be holding on. How did Black prove that this was not the case?



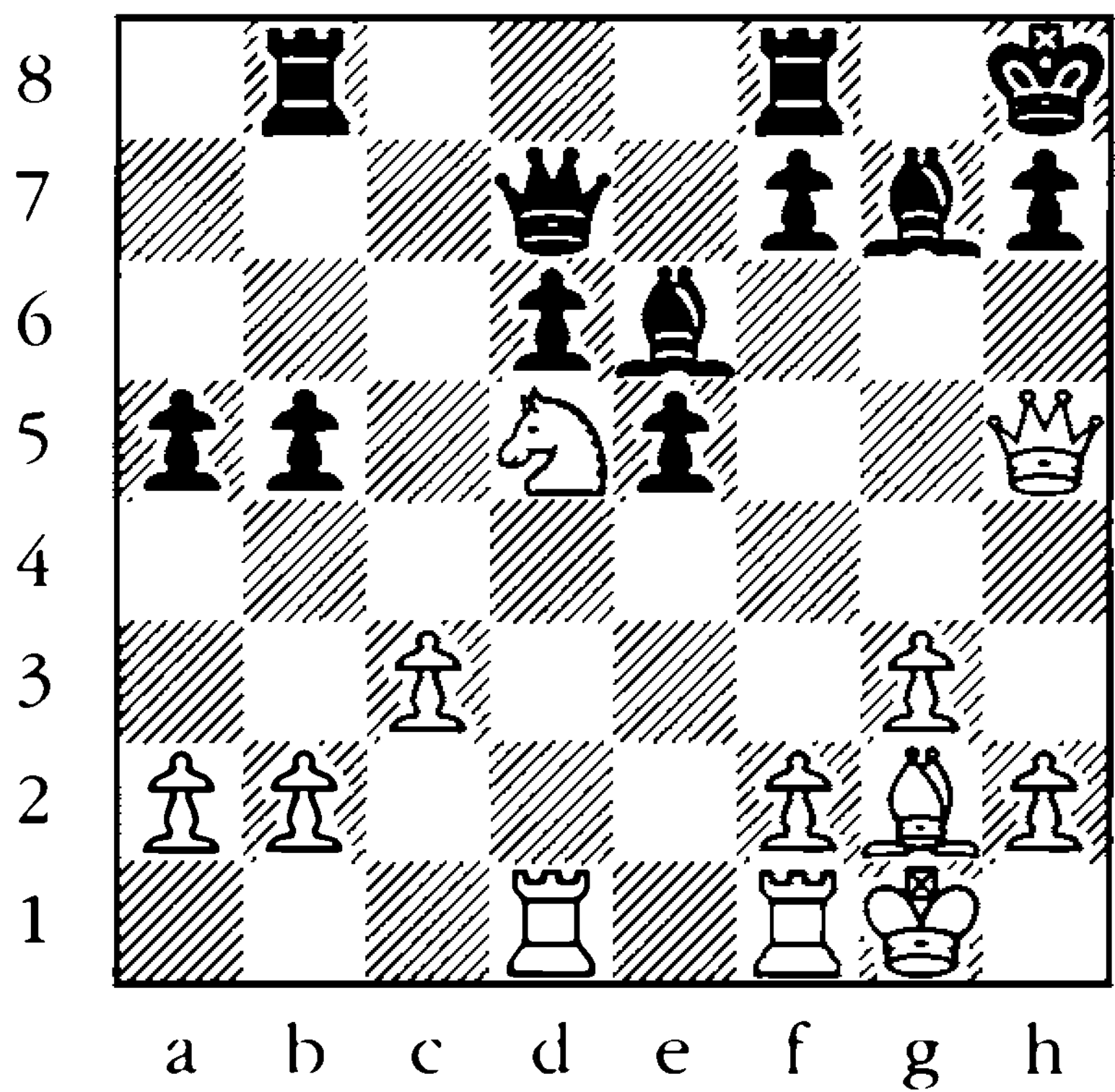
**Position number 333**

*White to play*

☐ Gavrilakis ■ Jones

Novi Sad 1990

Black failed to play accurately in the opening and now pays the penalty. Can you see White's winning move?



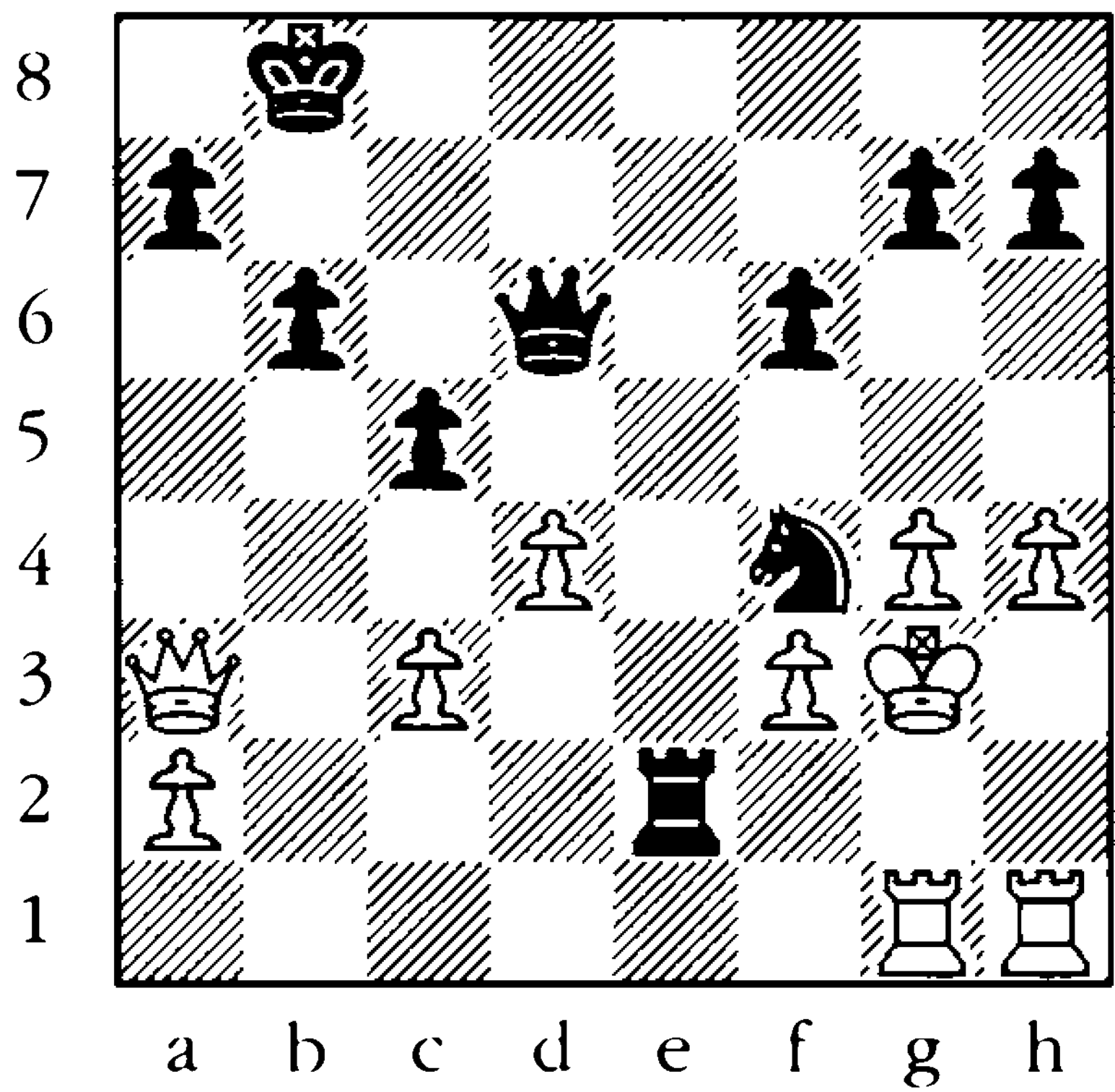
**Position number 334**

*Black to play*

☐ Koch ■ Richter

Berlin 1929

A discovered check can be a powerful weapon and here it enabled Black to find a route to force checkmate. Can you see how?



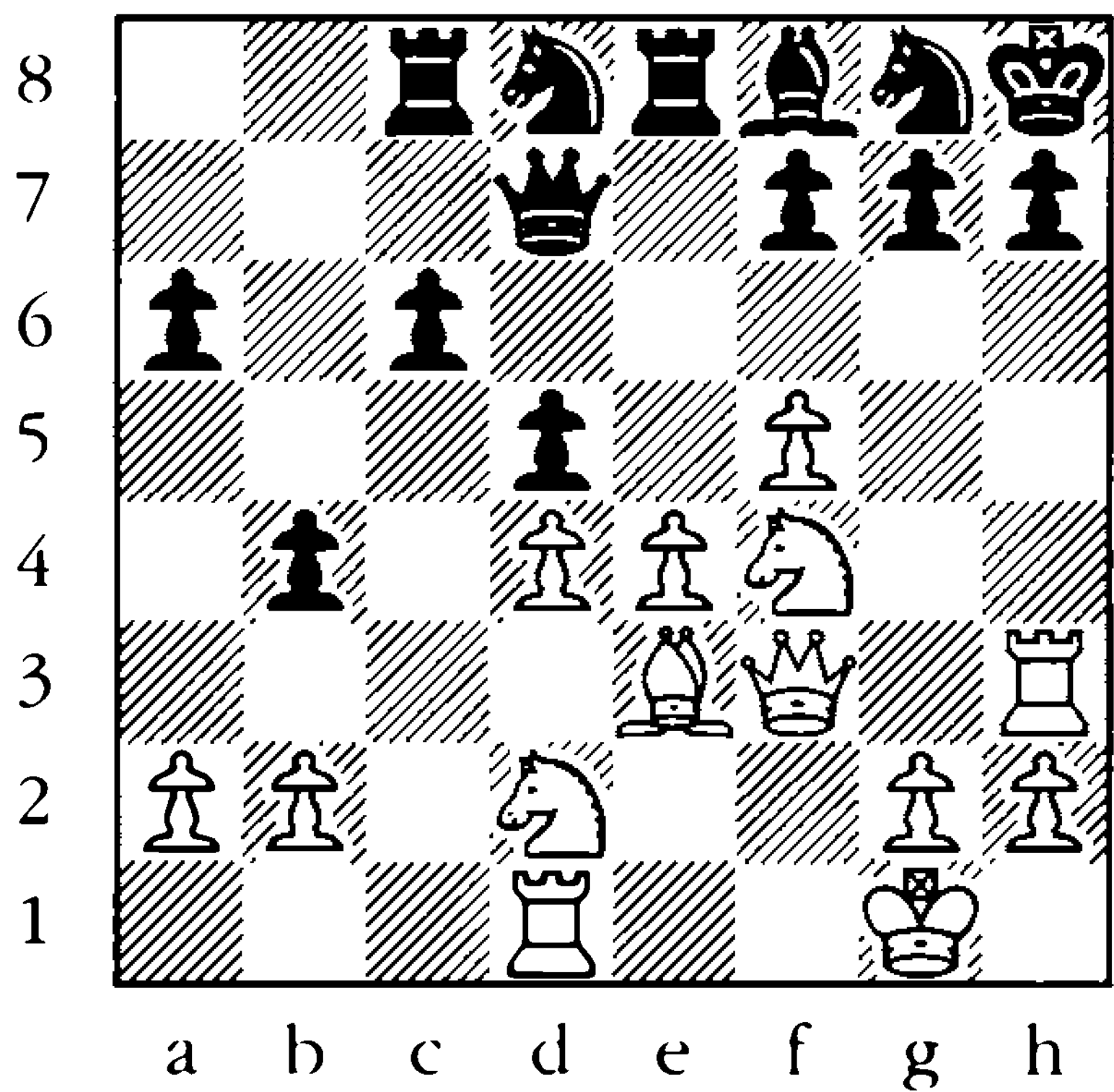
**Position number 335**

*White to play*

☐ Rellstab ■ Ulrich

Berlin 1929

All Black's pieces, bar his queen, are stuck on the back row. What tactical sequence did White now use to arrive at a winning position?



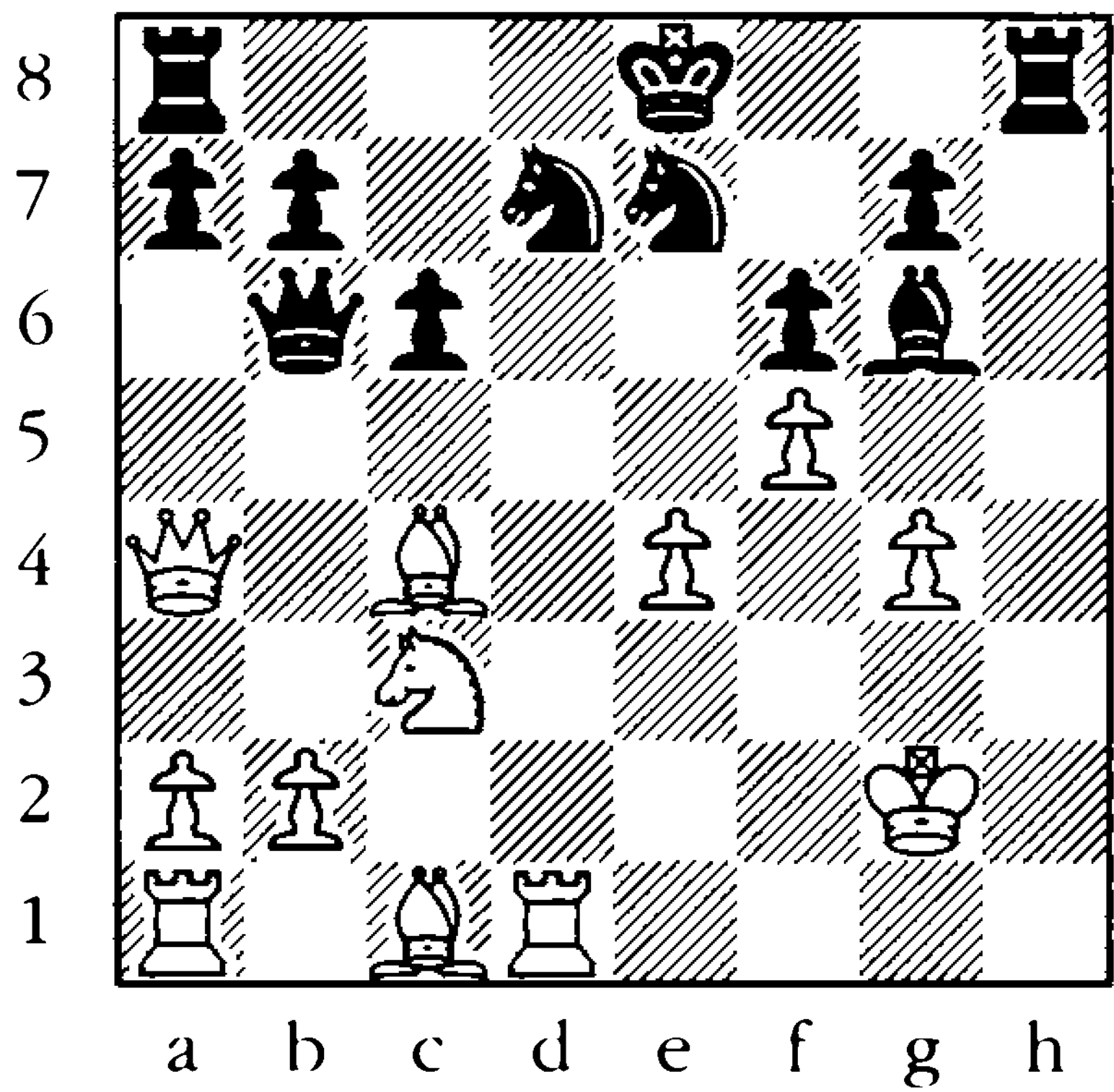
**Position number 336**

*Black to play*

☐ Bromberger ■ Grund

Bodense 1996

White has played aggressively but, in so doing, has left his king bereft of shelter. How did Black exploit the gaps in the white defences?



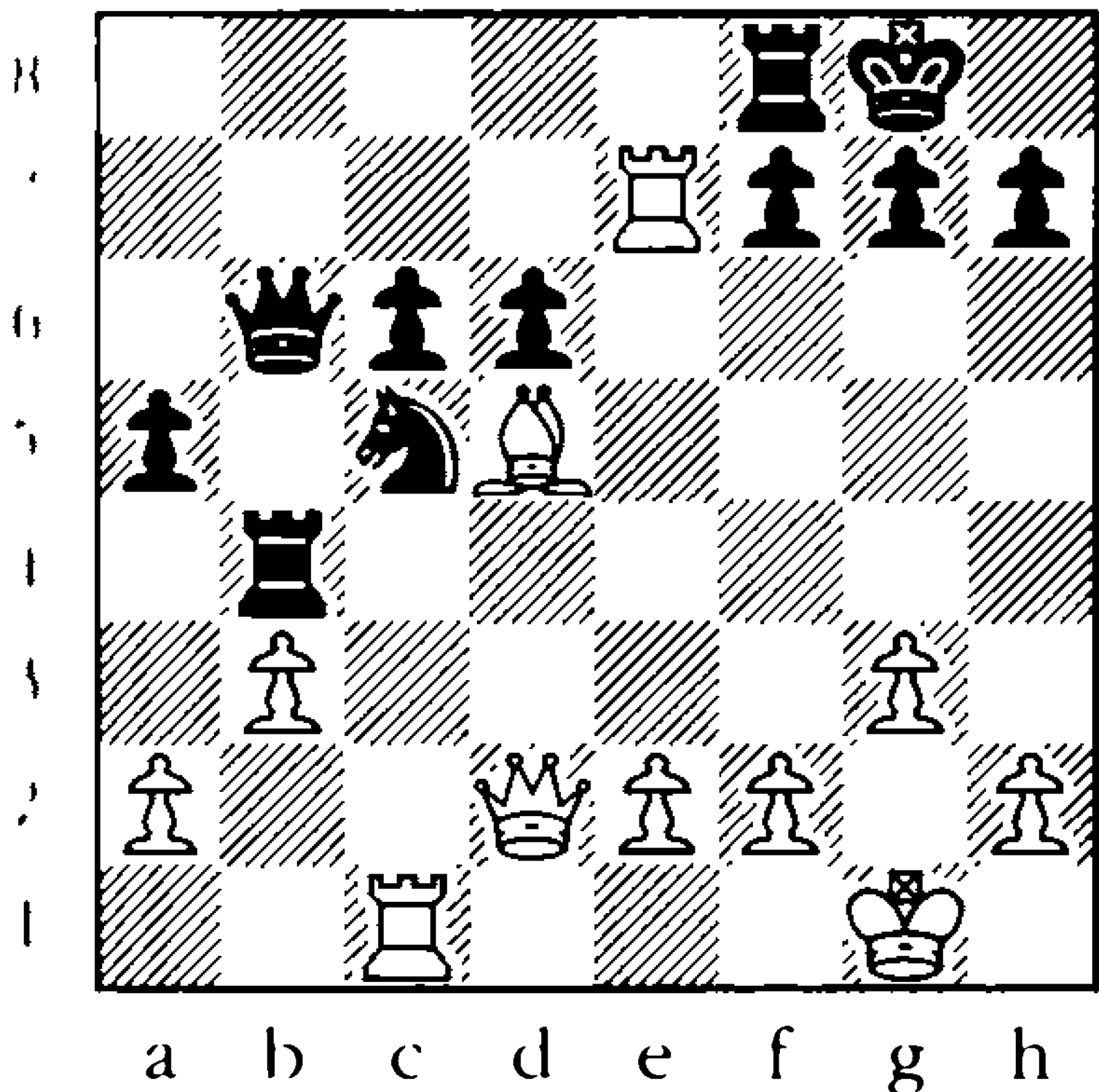


**Position number 337**

*White to play*

□ Brenninkmeyer ■ Ligterink  
Rotterdam 1996

White’s sequence led to an end-game with two extra pawns – more than enough to win a game at this level. What did he play?

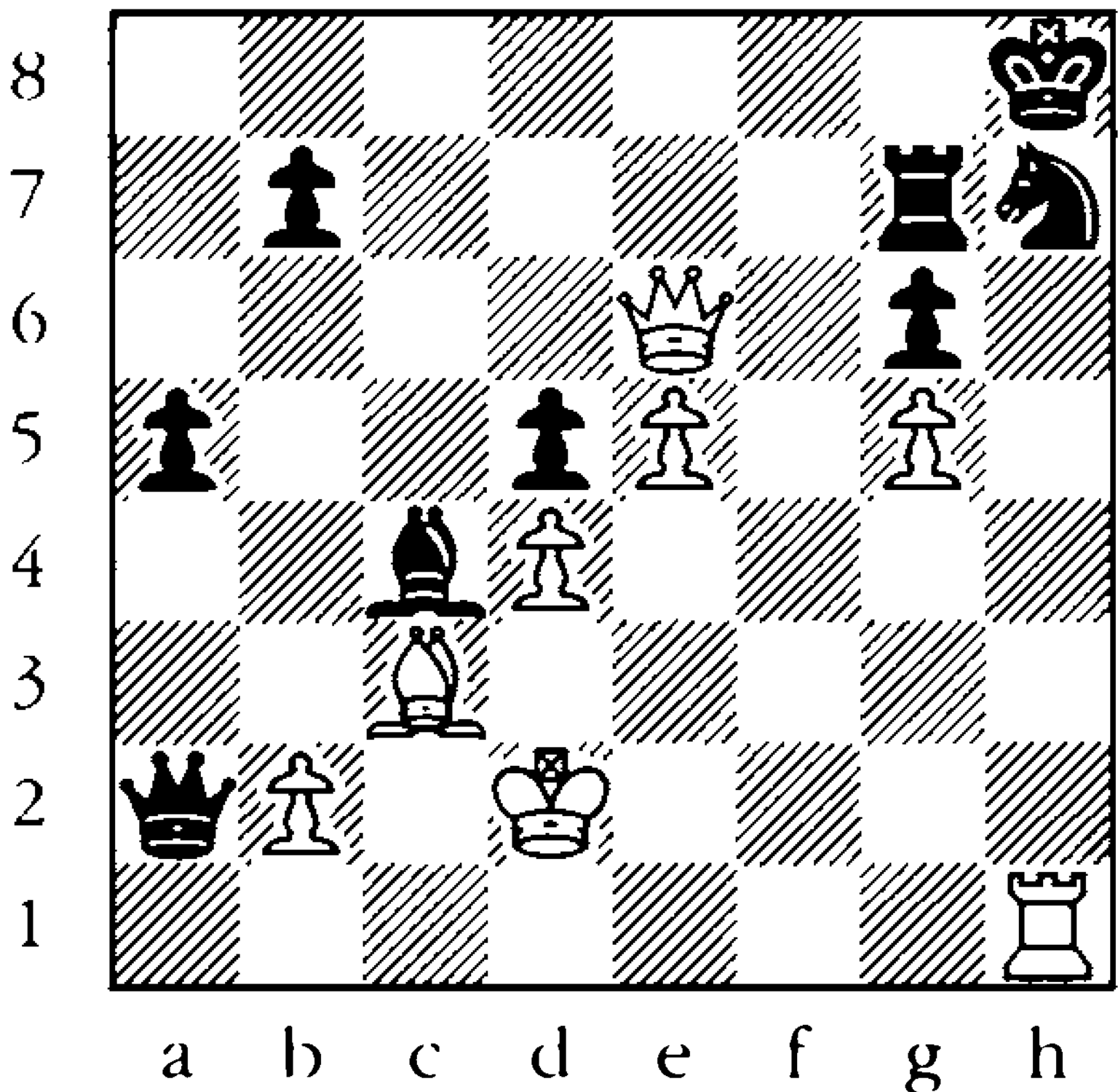


**Position number 339**

*White to play*

□ Canfield ■ Stowe  
Oakland 1954

White has very active play and can win immediately, but he needs to find a very accurate sequence to do so. Can you see it?

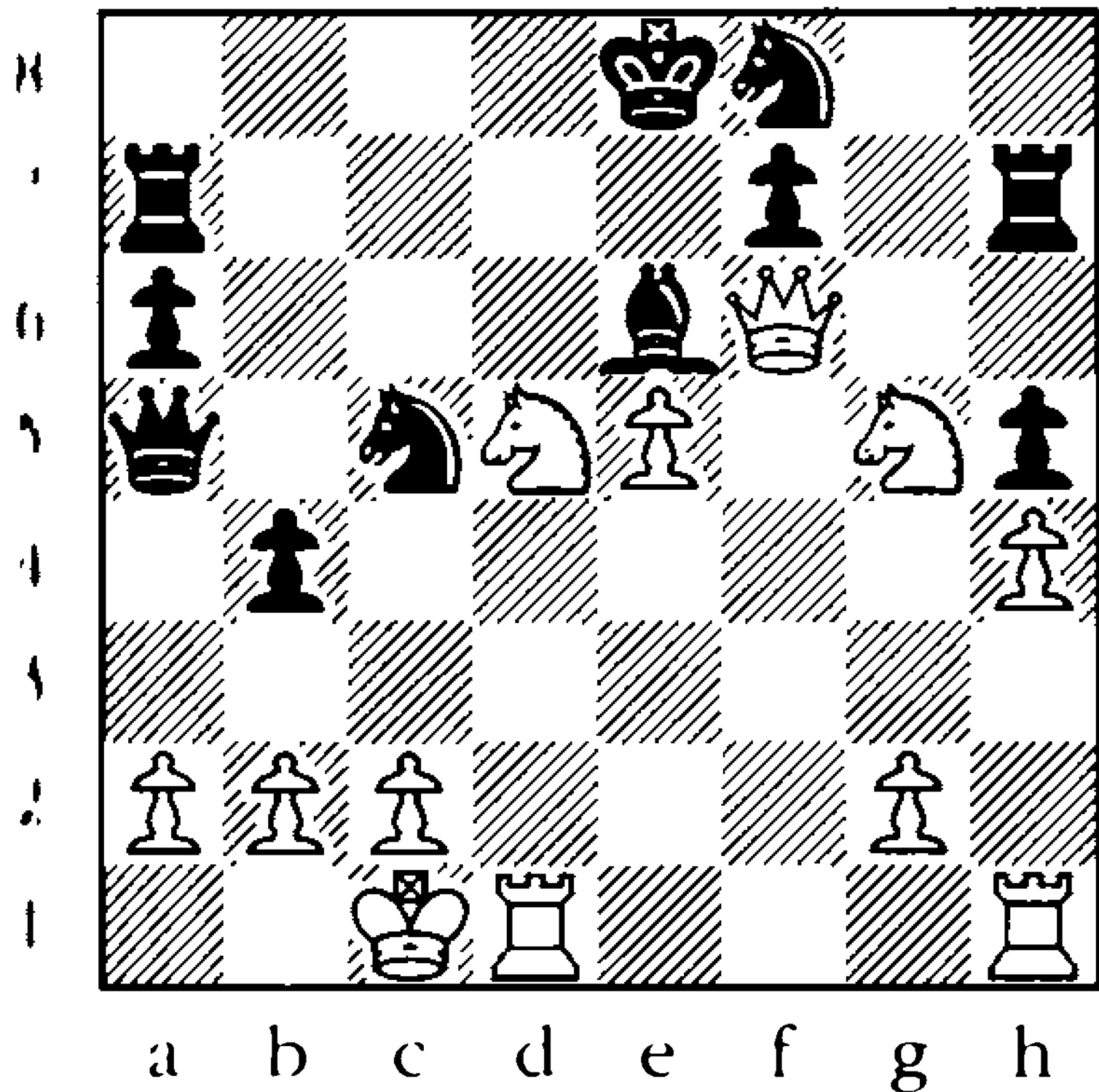


**Position number 338**

*White to play*

□ Duhrssen ■ Troger  
Bad Elster 1936

Here White captured the black rook on h7, but was unable to win the game. What should he have done instead?

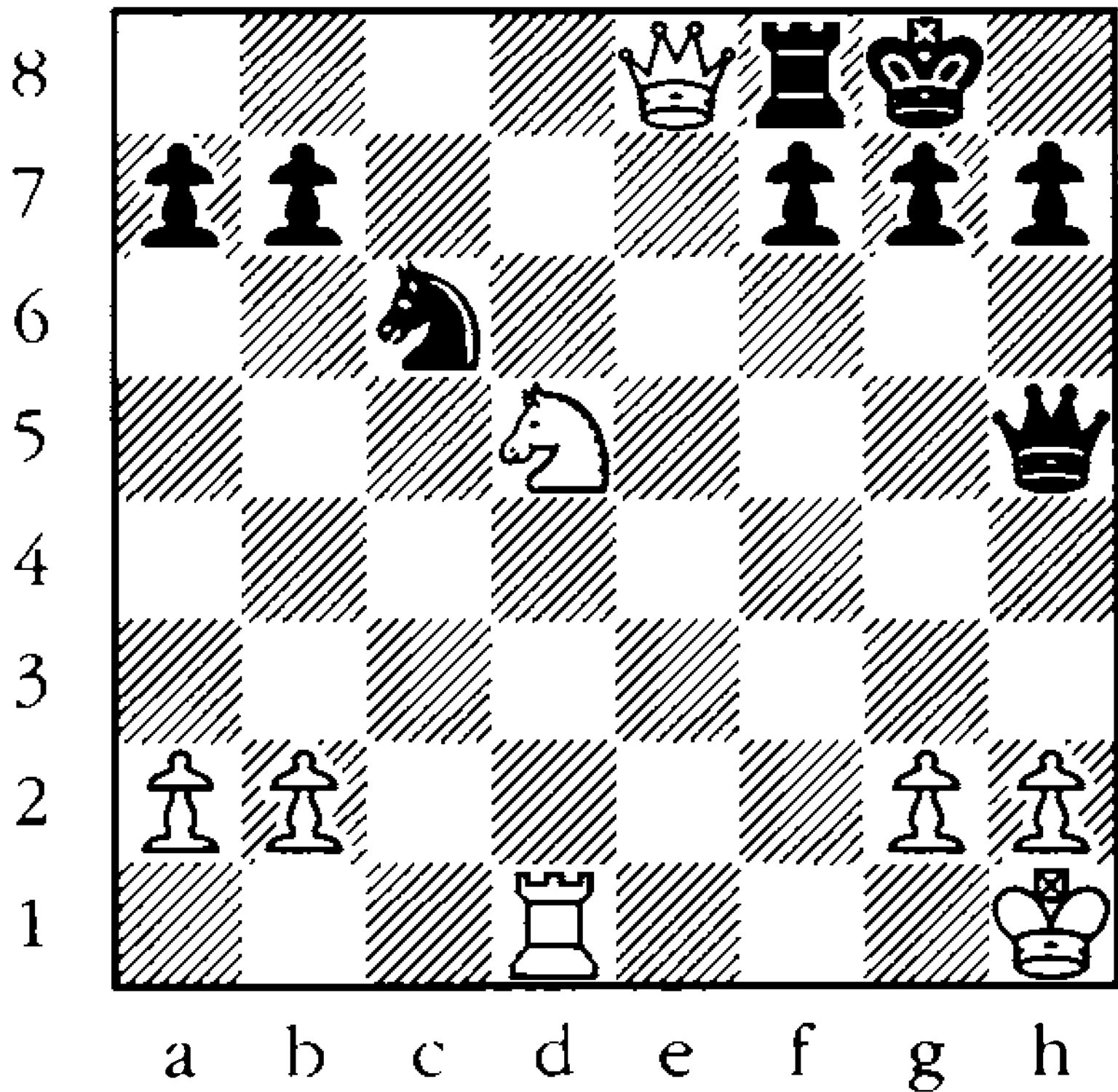


**Position number 340**

*White to play*

□ Sampouw ■ Silahahi  
Indonesia 1971

White’s is a pawn down and his queen and rook are threatened. But Black also has a serious weakness. How did the game continue?



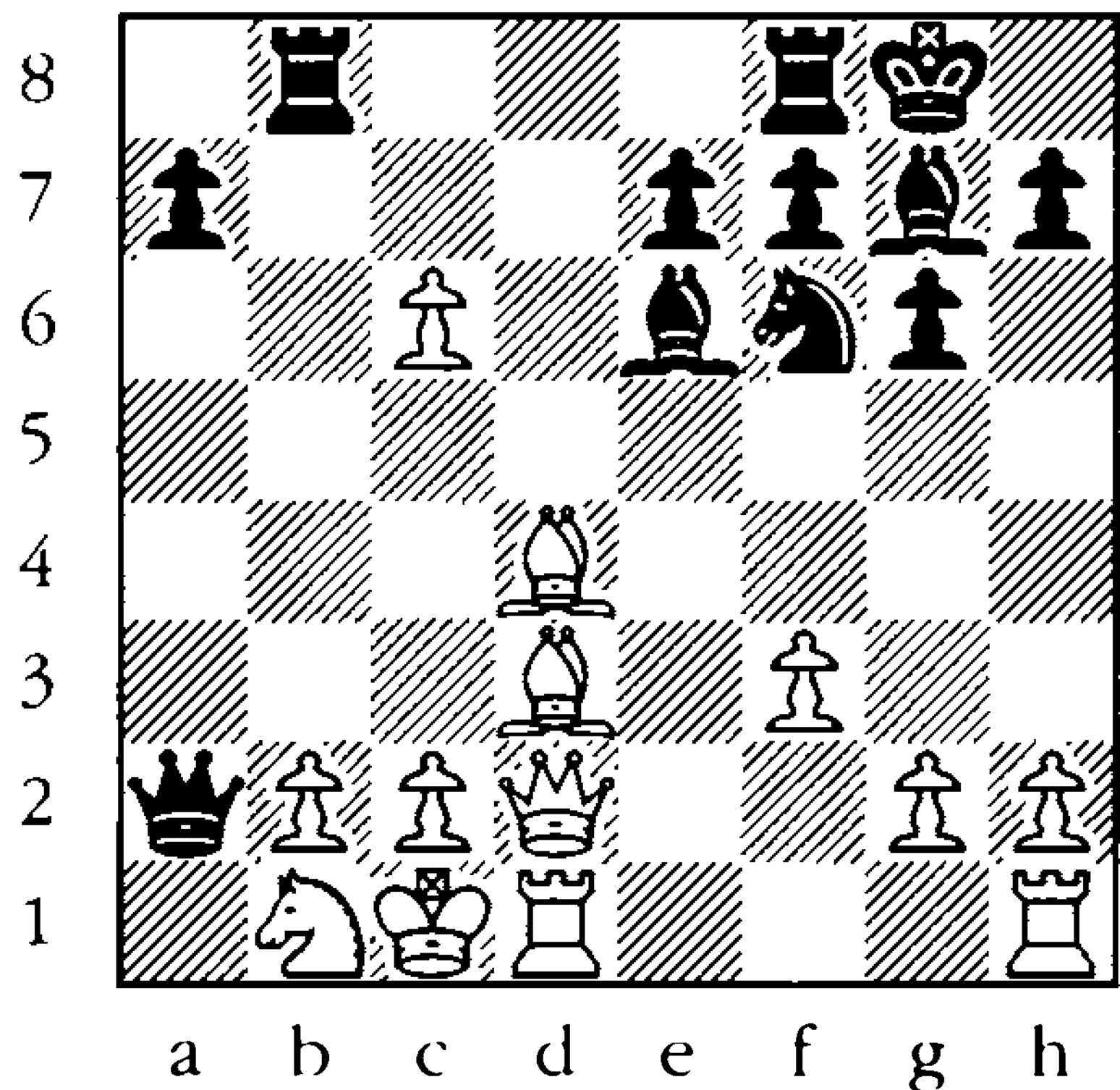
**Position number 341**

*Black to play*

□ Morin ■ Alain

Montreal 1983

In the Dragon, Black's bishop on g7 is often crucial to his chances. How did Black now activate this bishop in spectacular style?



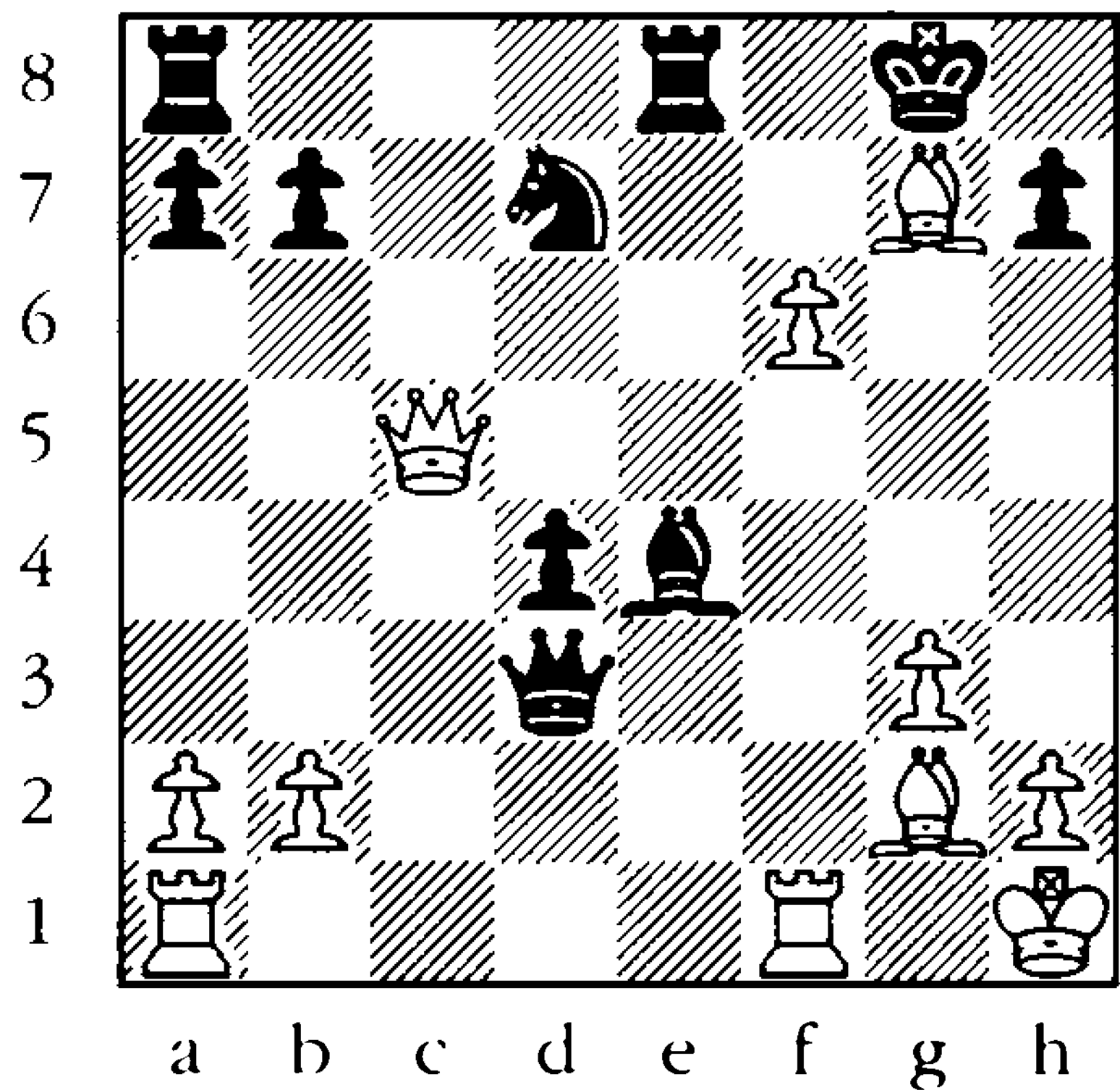
**Position number 343**

*White to play*

□ Khmelnitsky ■ Alburt

US Championship 1996

White's powerful bishop on g7 and a pawn on f6 severely restrict the black king and White now won quickly. Can you see how?



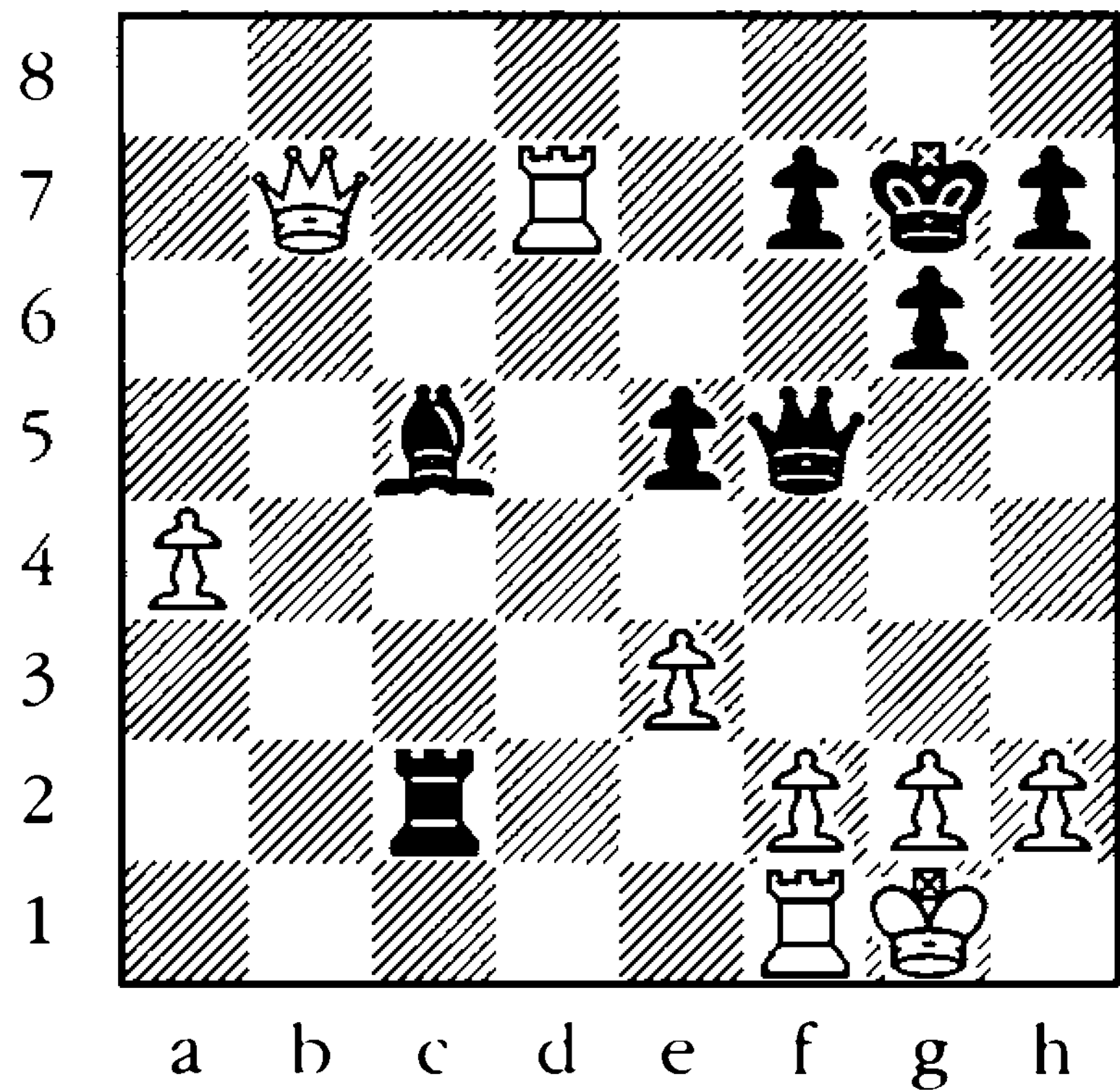
**Position number 342**

*Black to play*

□ Szabadi ■ Macskasy

Budapest 1954

White has a winning material advantage, so Black must strike quickly if he is to achieve a result. Can you see how he continued?



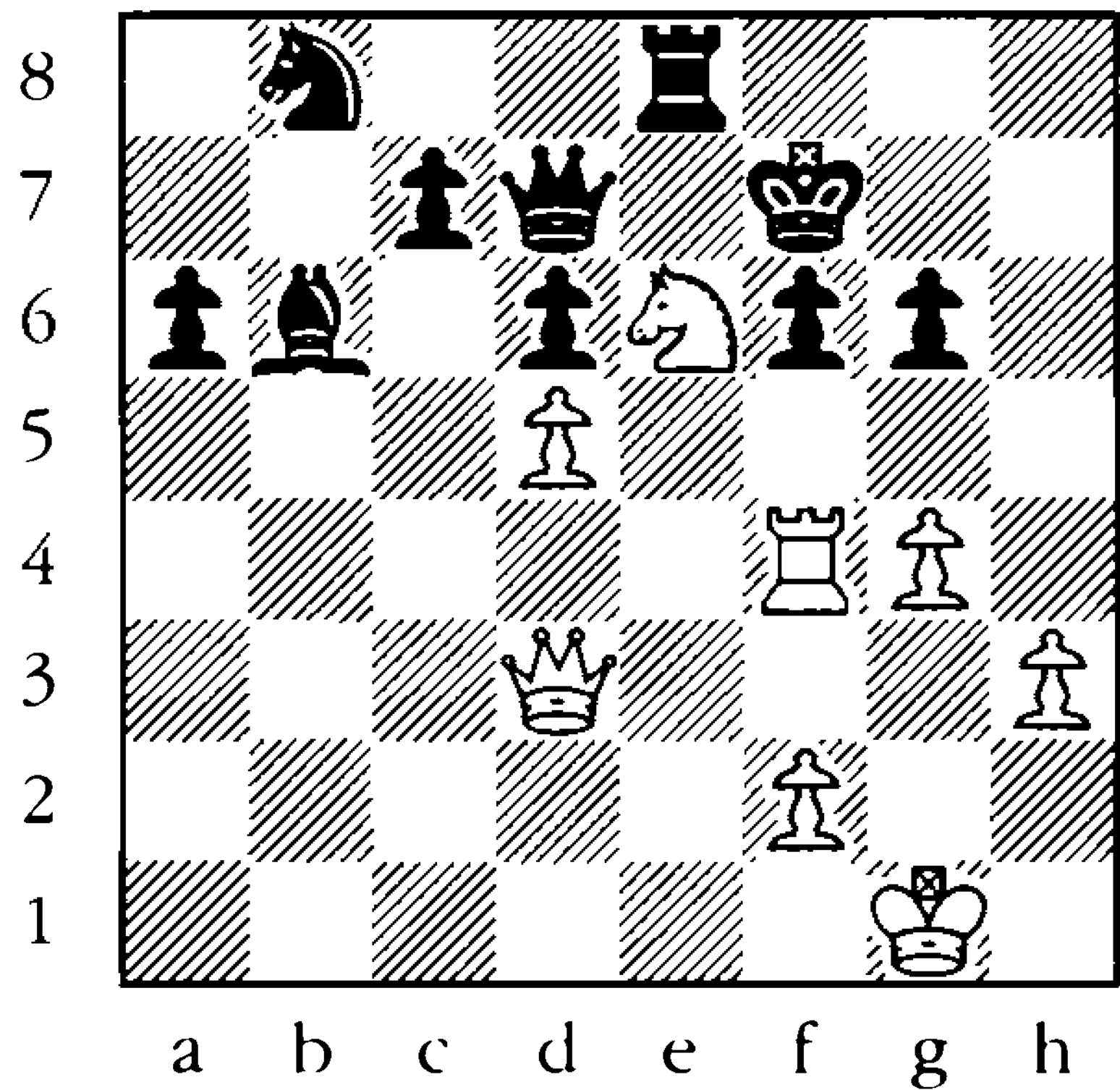
**Position number 344**

*White to play*

□ Alekhine ■ Consulting Partners

Antwerp 1923

Although White is a piece down, he now forced a quick conclusion thanks to the great strength of his knight on e6. Can you see how?





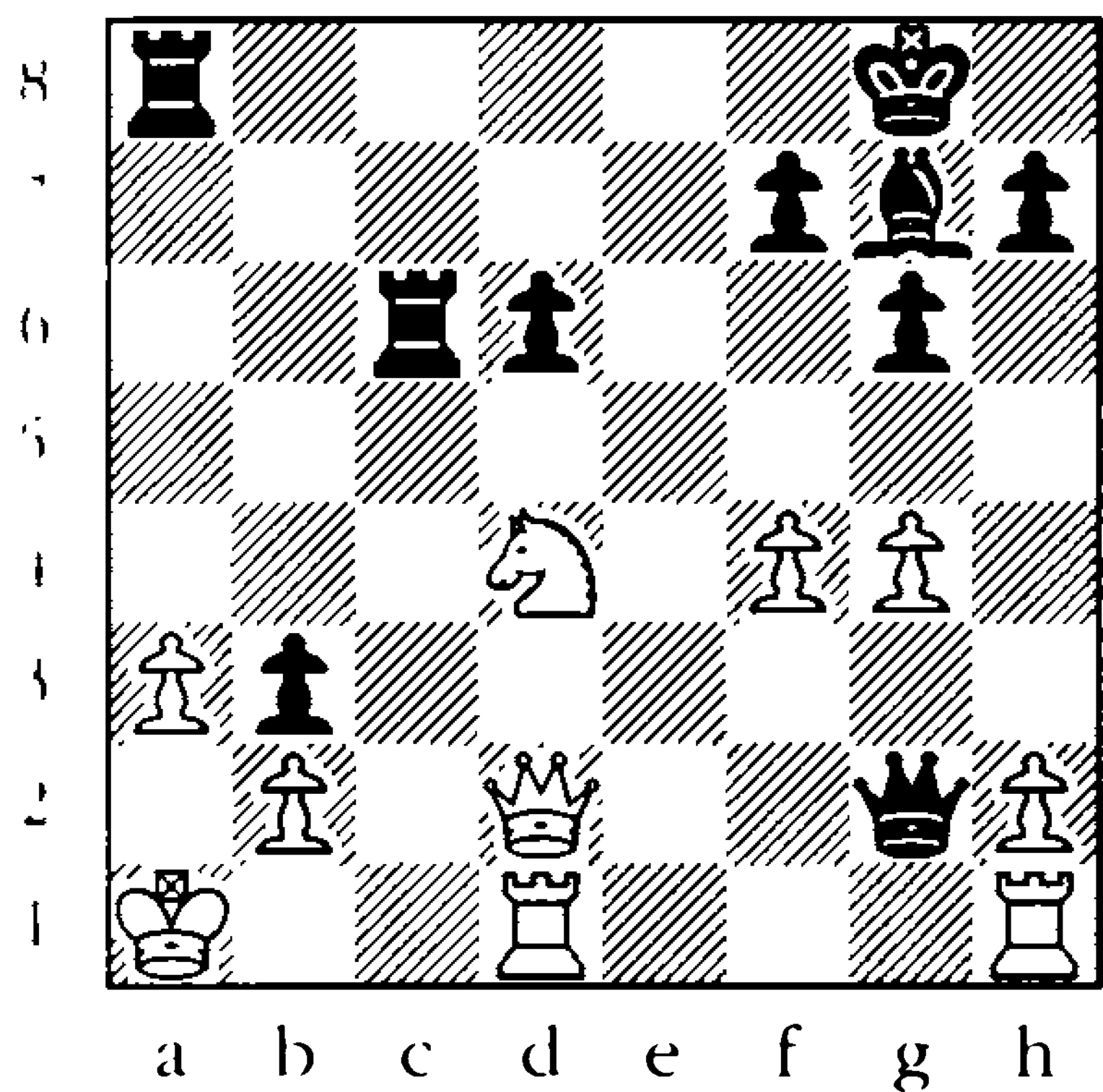
**Position number 345**

*Black to play*

□ Weller ■ Hall

Glasgow 1964

Can you calculate Black’s brilliant combination, which is based upon his strong bishop on g7 and open lines on the queenside?



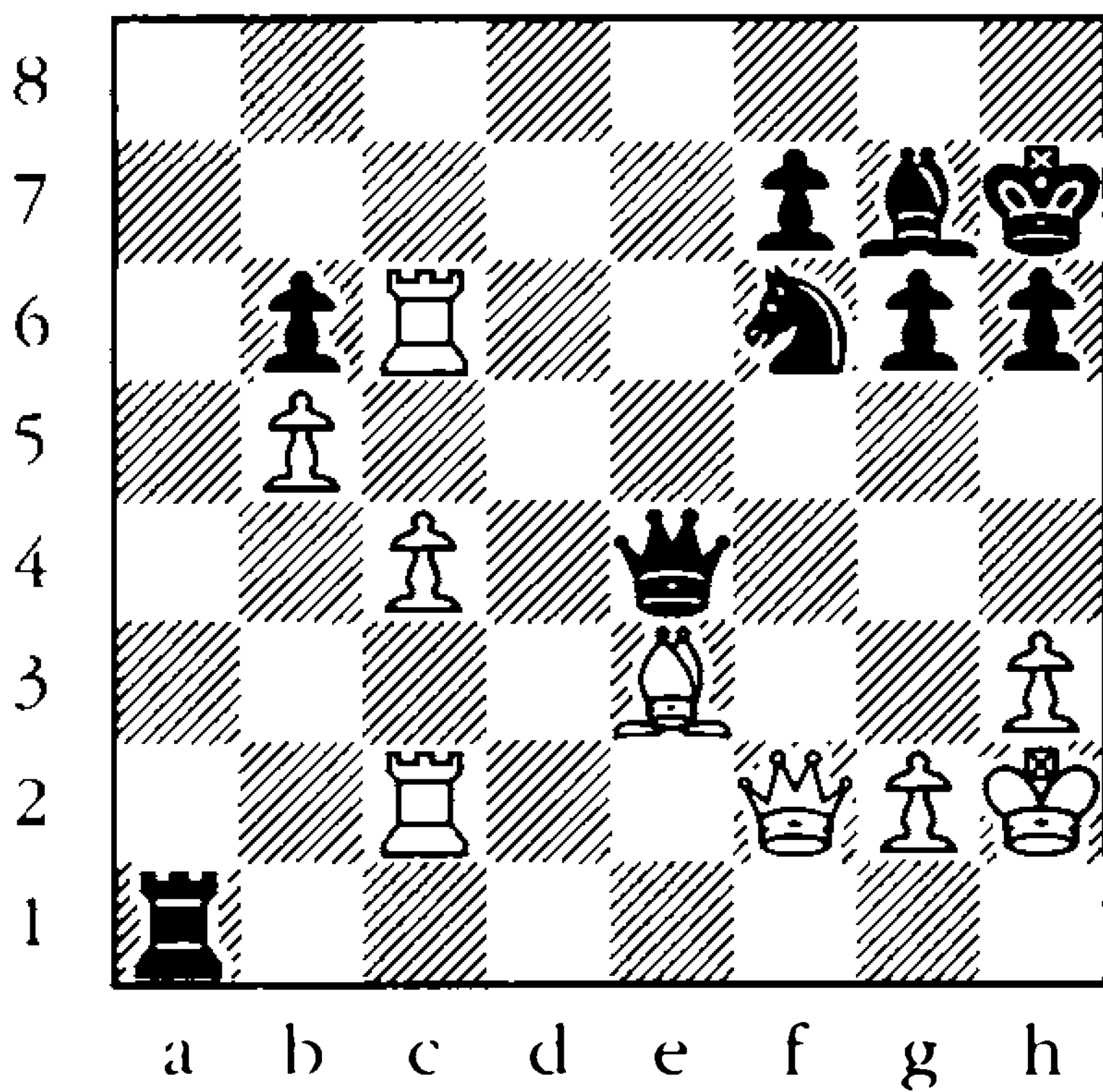
**Position number 347**

*Black to play*

□ Blanco ■ Martinez

Cuba 1996

White has rook for knight but his king lacks protection. How did Black now exploit the excellent activity of his pieces?



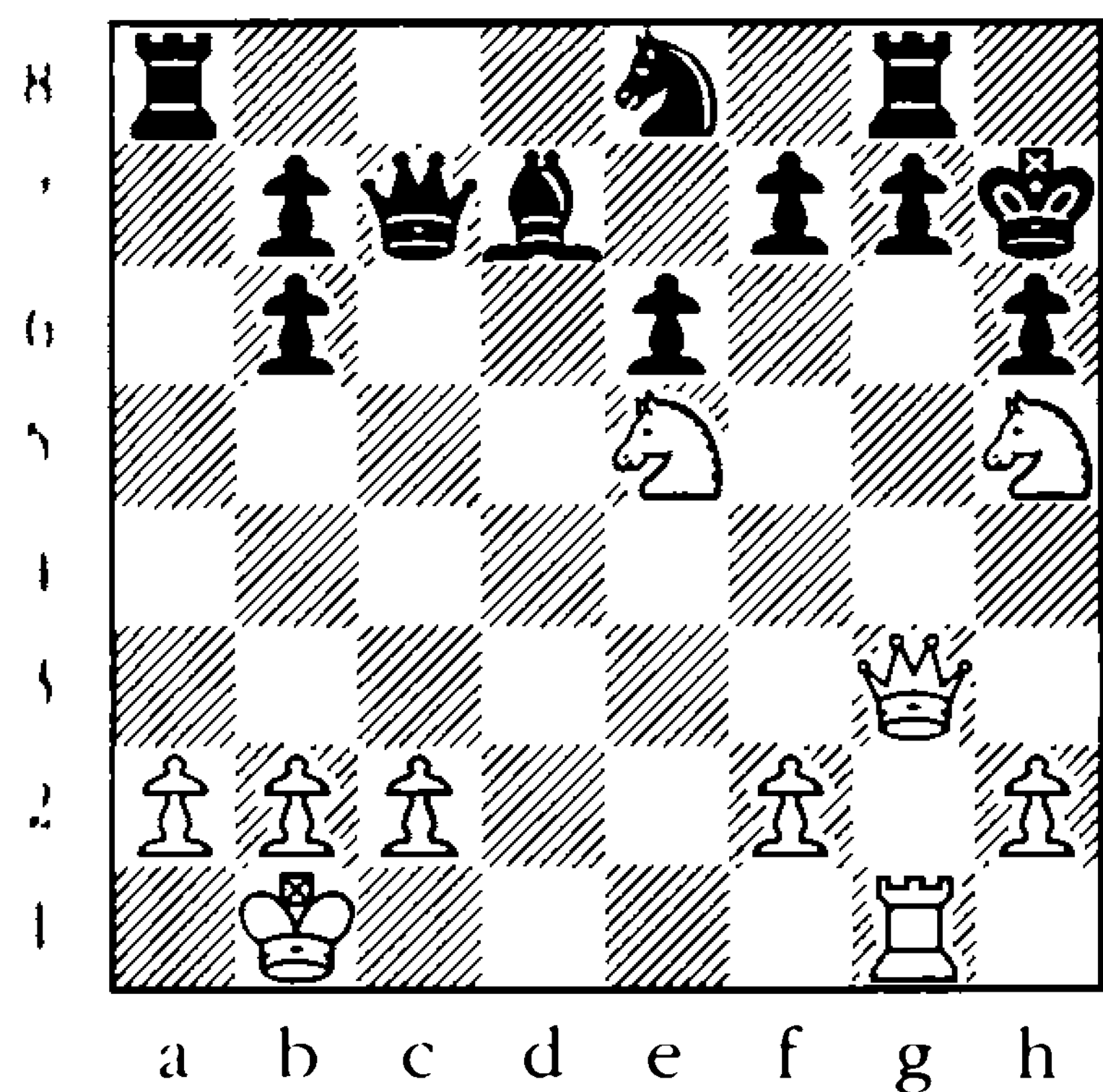
**Position number 346**

*White to play*

□ Horvath ■ Eperjesi

Hungary 1971

Here White has just sacrificed a rook on d7 to block the black queen’s protection of f7. How did he follow this up in brilliant style?



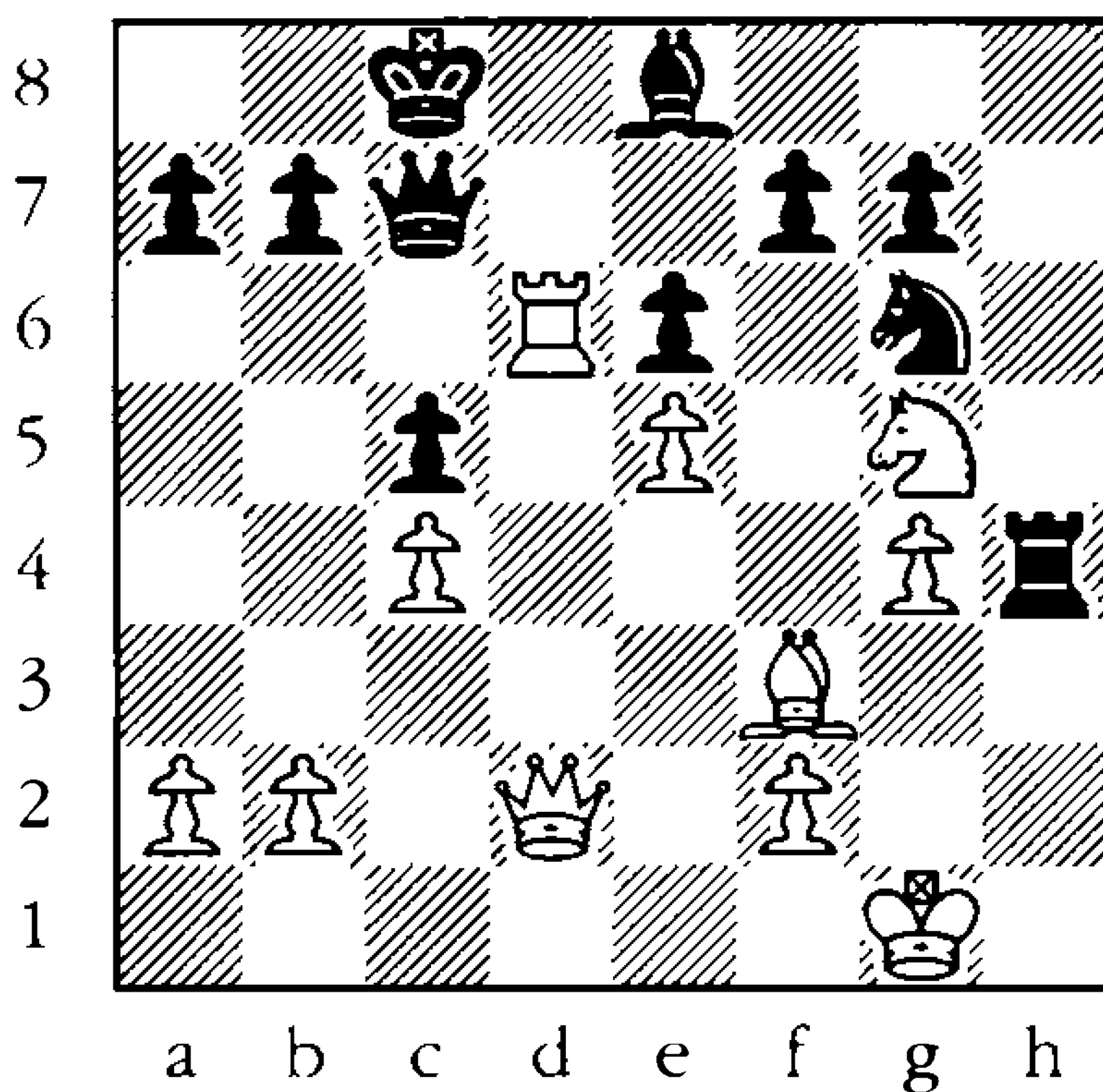
**Position number 348**

*White to play*

□ Zakic ■ Miljanic

Yugoslavia 1996

Here White found a clever combination which results either in checkmate or the capture of the black queen. Can you do as well?



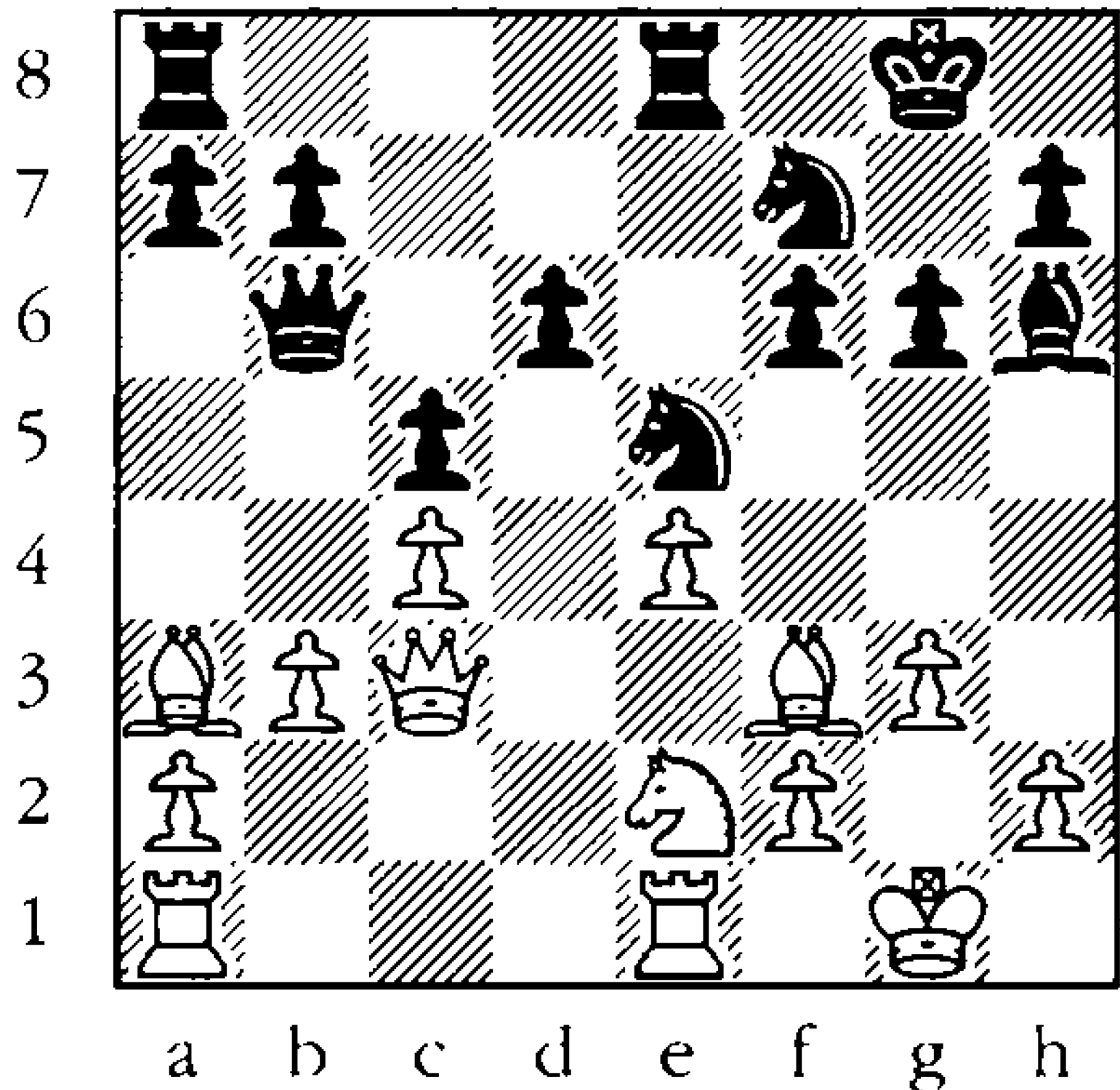
**Position number 349**

*Black to play*

□ Epishin ■ Kveinys

Vienna 1996

In this innocent-looking middlegame Black spotted a clever tactic which terminated the game immediately. What did he play?



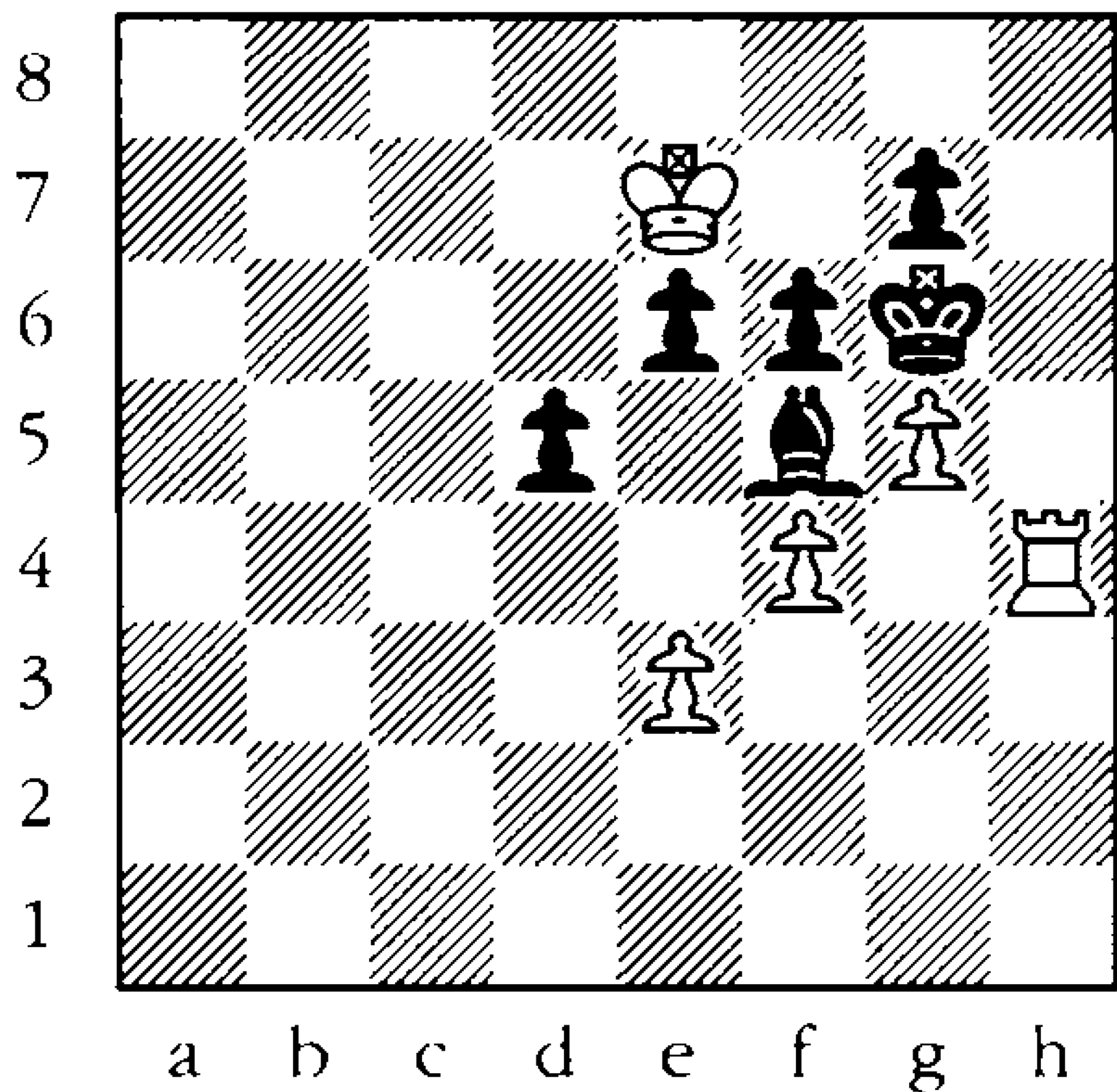
**Position number 350**

*White to play*

□ Nasarkin ■ Dewin

USSR 1981

The king is a strong piece and White's has penetrated through to e7 in an attempt to prove this. How did he now succeed?



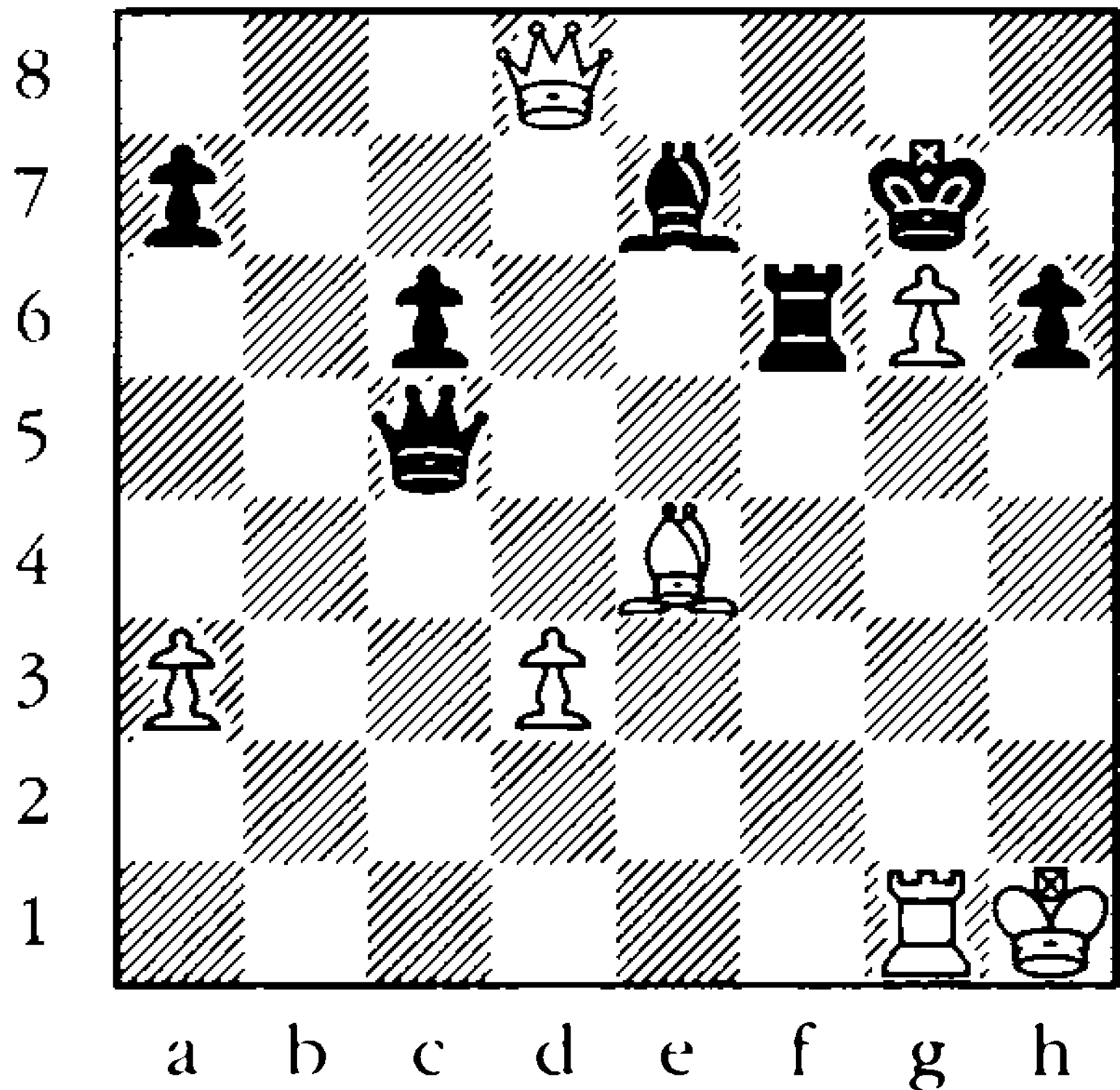
**Position number 351**

*White to play*

□ Piotrowski ■ Tannenberg

Germany 1926

Nimzowitsch wrote of the passed pawn's lust to expand. How did White now satisfy this craving with his pawn on g6?



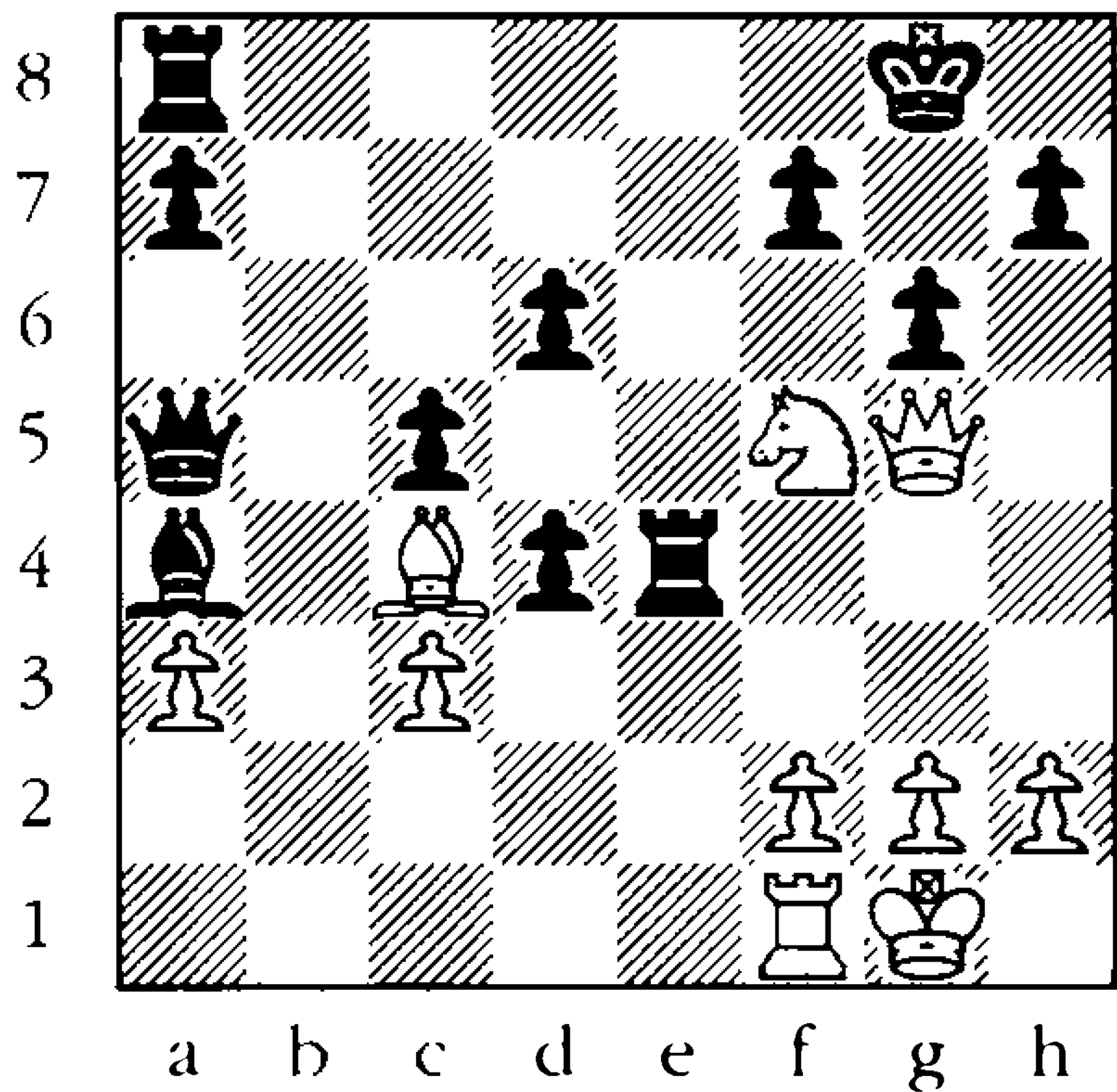
**Position number 352**

*White to play*

□ Kotov ■ Lisitsin

USSR 1939

Black is material ahead but has minimal protection around his king. How did White exploit the absence of black forces in this sector?





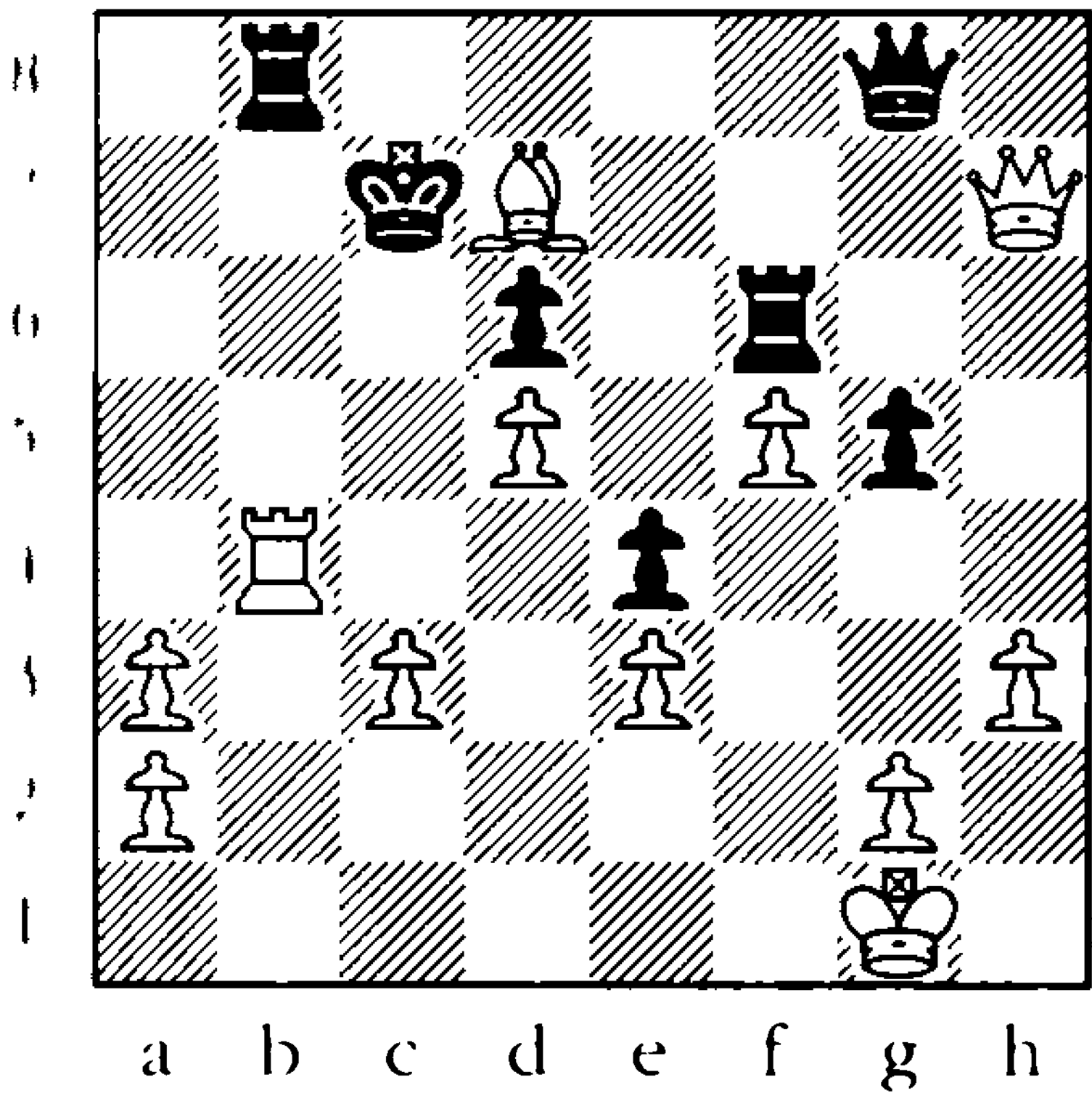
**Position number 353**

*White to play*

□ Mason ■ Winawer

Vienna 1882

In this position, White found a brilliant way to break the link between the black queen on g8 and the rook on b8. Can you see it?



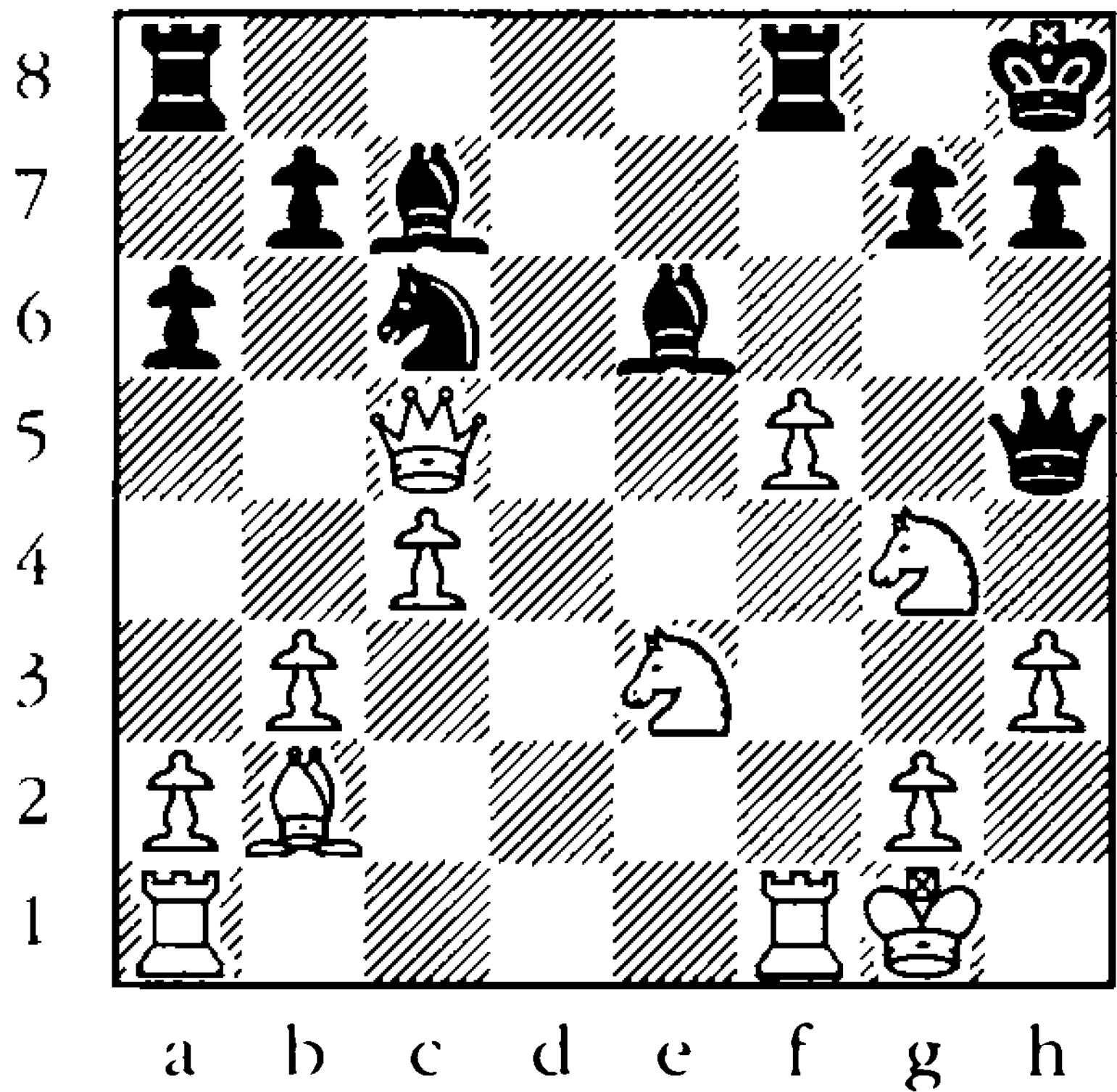
**Position number 355**

*White to play*

□ Dreev ■ Gilen

Bucaramanga 1983

Black hoped that he had inhibited White's kingside attack by pinning him along the fifth rank. How did White destroy these illusions?



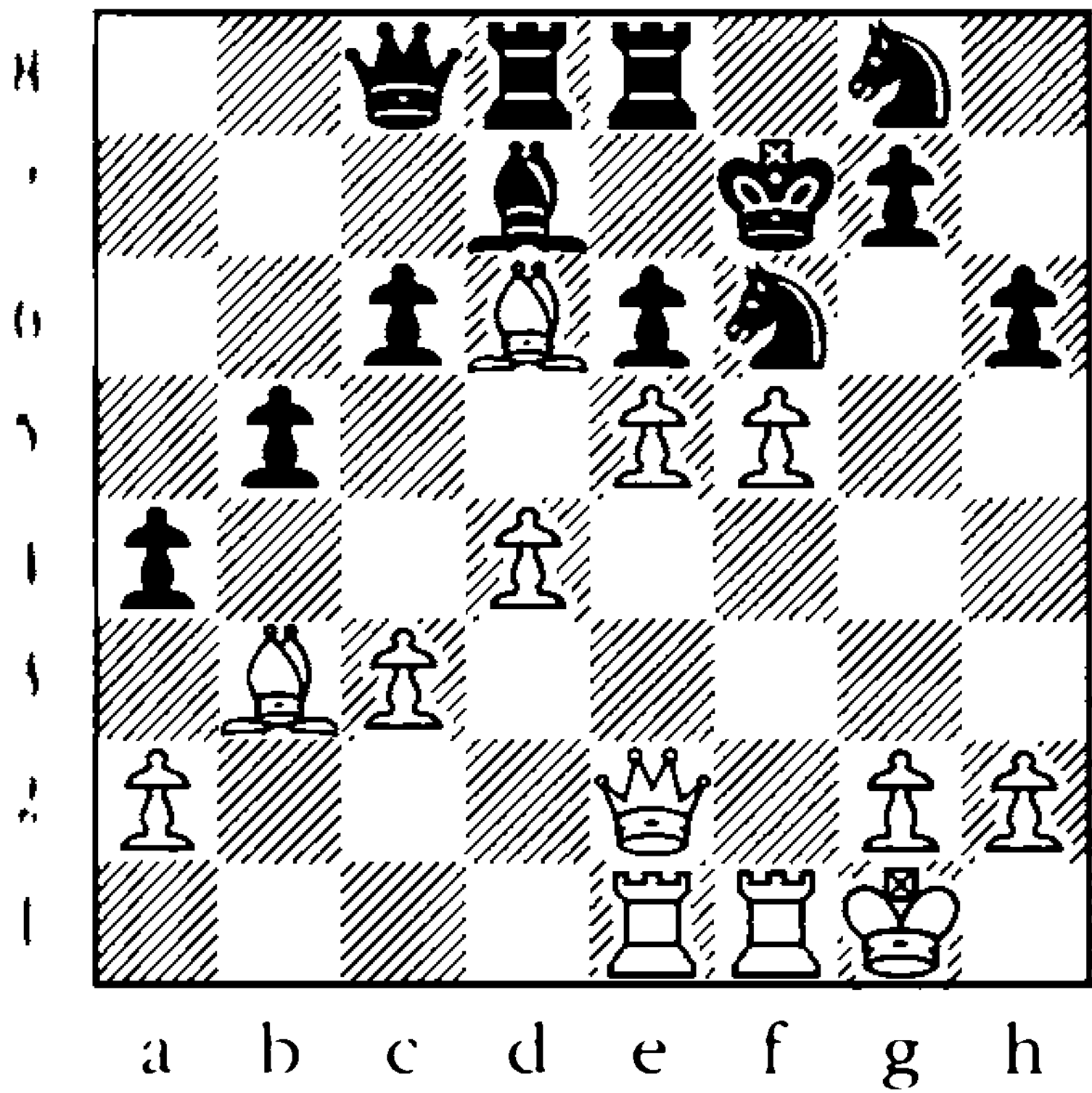
**Position number 354**

*White to play*

□ Alekhine ■ Prat

Paris 1913

Here Alekhine launched a brilliant combination to draw the black king out into the open and force checkmate. What did he play?



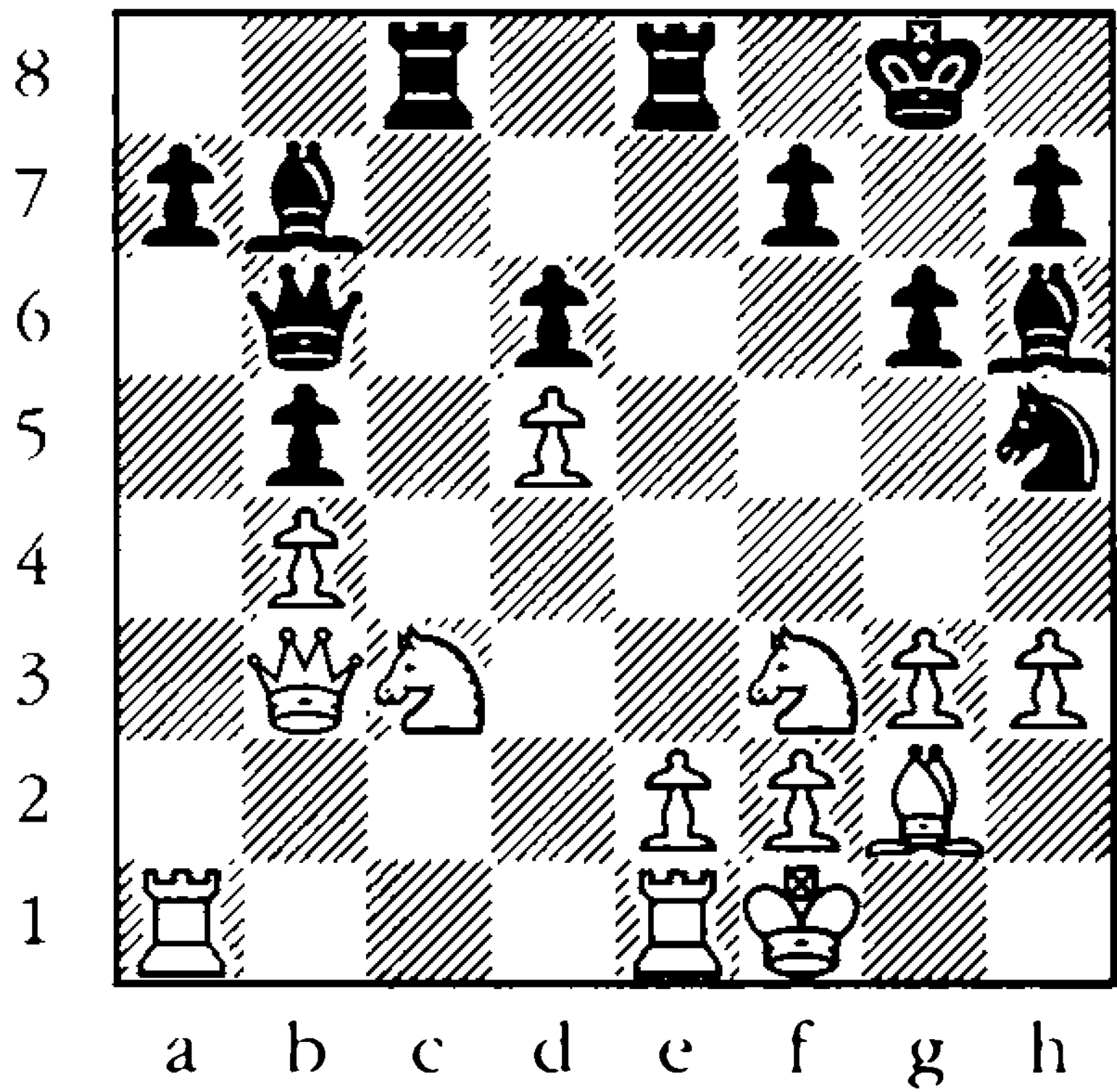
**Position number 356**

*Black to play*

□ Agdestein ■ Wells

Gausdal 1983

Grandmaster Agdestein has played international football but here finds himself on the wrong end of a powerful one-two. How did Black win?



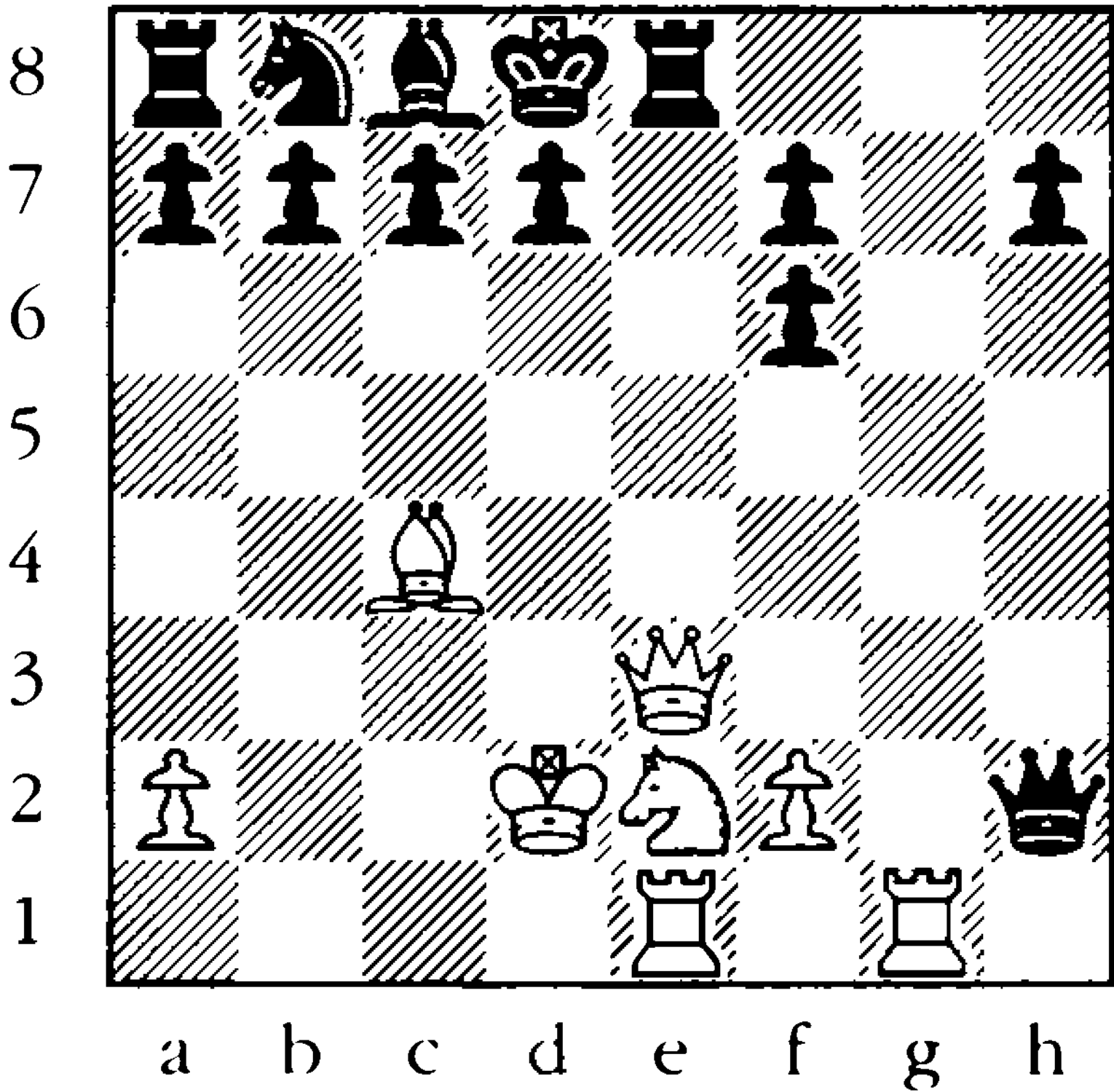
**Position number 357**

*White to play*

□ Perlasco ■ Grassi

Como 1907

White has lost almost all his pawns, but has a big lead in development. White found a fittingly romantic finish. What did he play?



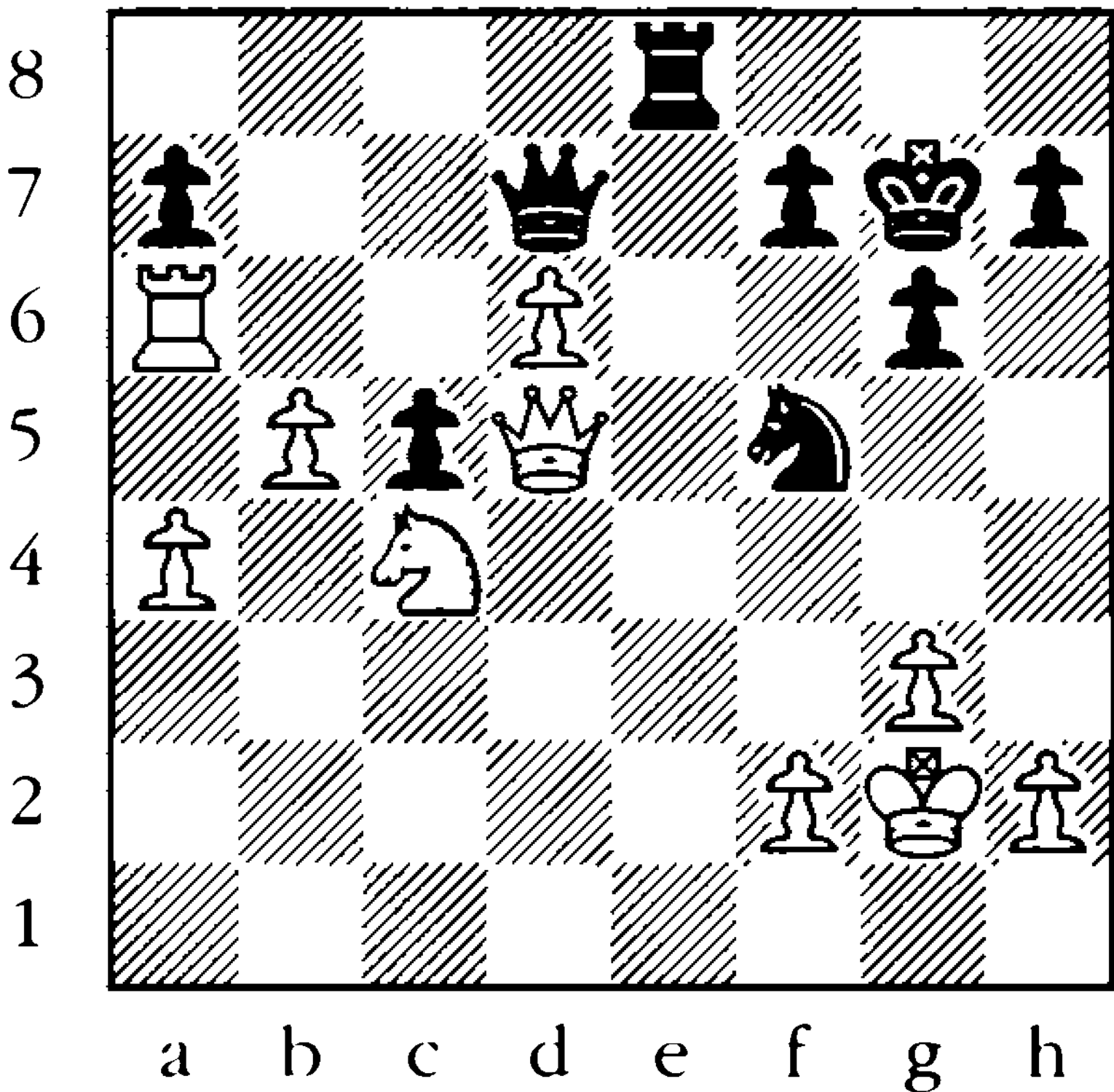
**Position number 358**

*Black to play*

□ Ivkov ■ Garcia

Cuba 1964

White seems to be doing very well. However, his rook on a6 is out of the game and Black now struck immediately to exploit this. How?



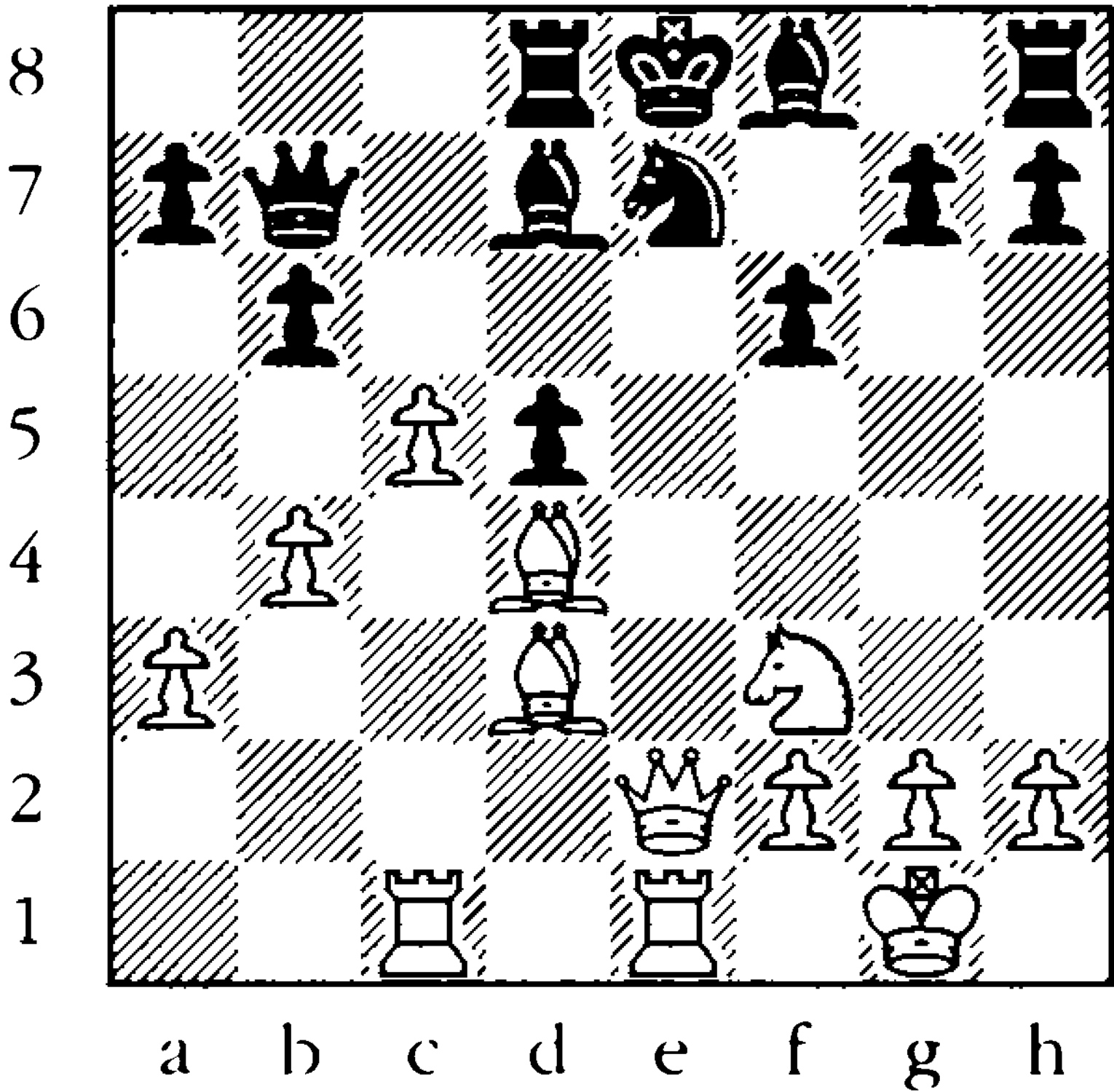
**Position number 359**

*White to play*

□ Donev ■ Ernst

Geneva 1996

White has a huge lead in development, two strong bishops and pressure on the e-file. Unsurprisingly, he now won swiftly. How?



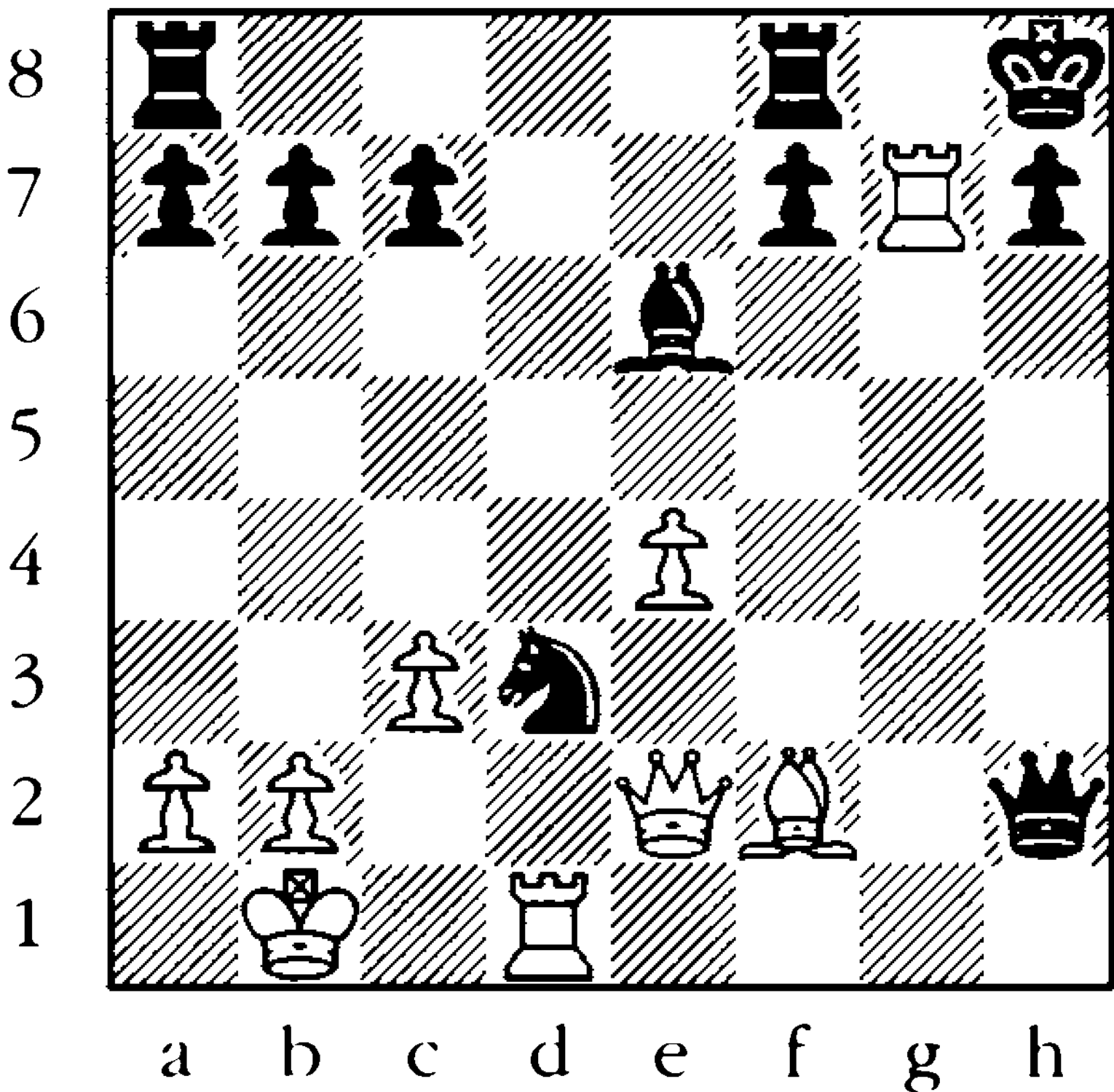
**Position number 360**

*White to play*

□ Staunton ■ Harrison

London 1840

In this complex position White is a piece down and his rook and bishop are under threat. How did he respond?





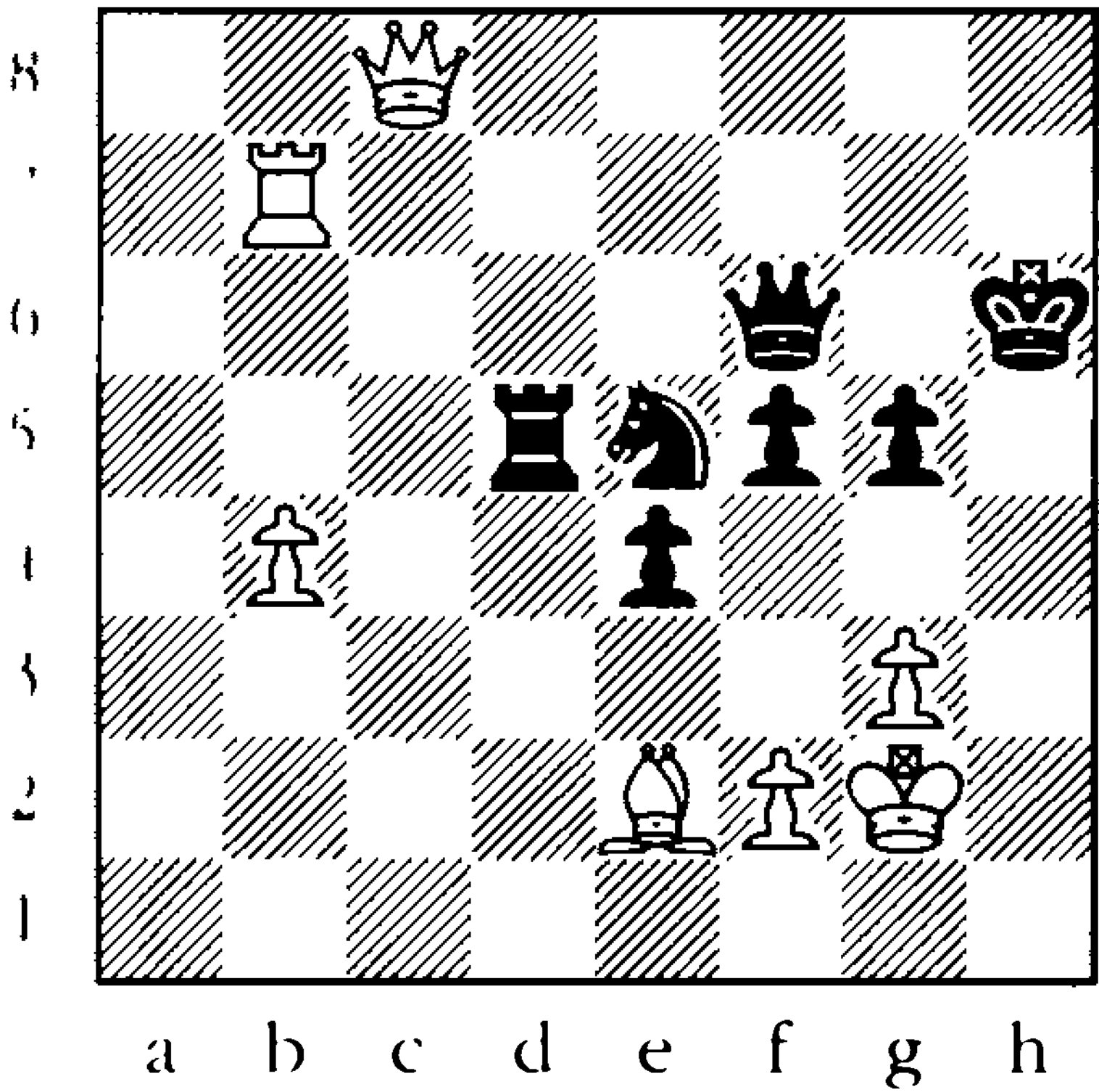
**Position number 361**

*White to play*

□ Mariotti ■ Panchenko

Las Palmas 1978

Black kingside pawn advances have left him vulnerable to an invasion from the rear. How did White now finish off?



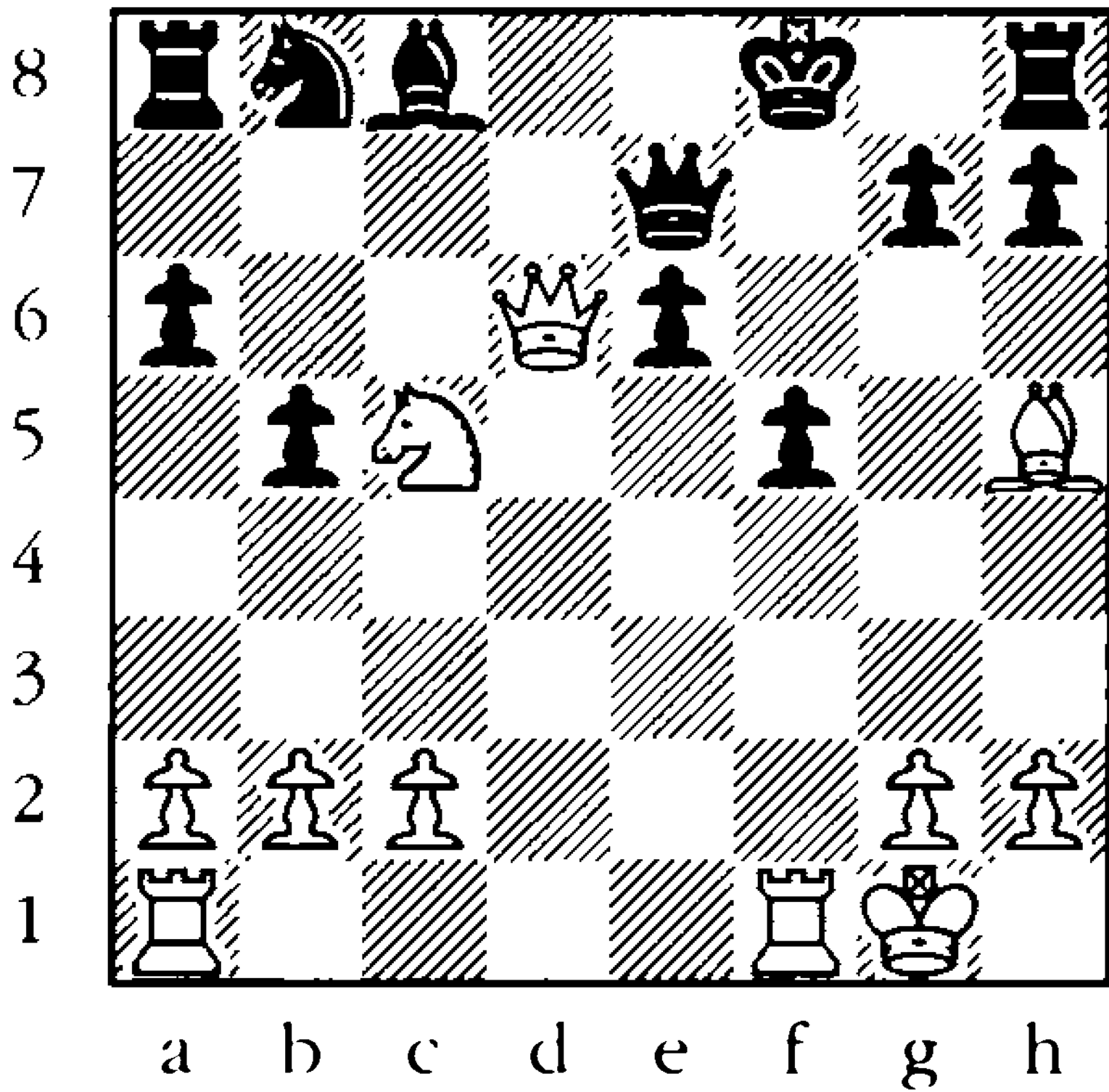
**Position number 363**

*White to play*

□ Dubinjetski ■ Danowski

Switzerland 1984

Black has only succeeded in developing his king and queen so it is not surprising that White has a quick win. What did he play?



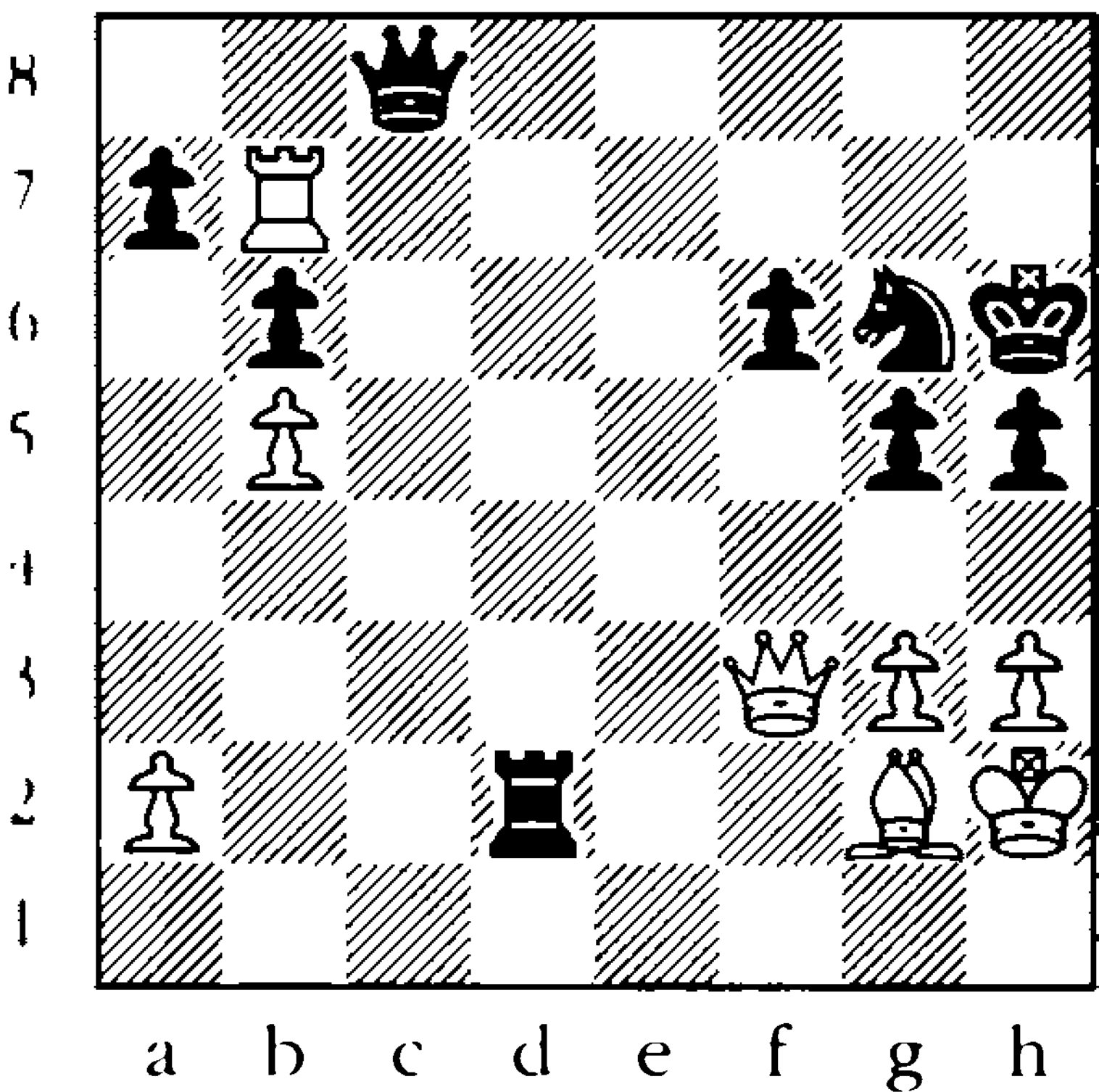
**Position number 362**

*White to play*

□ Breustadt ■ Brameyer

USSR 1968

Can you spot White's key winning move?



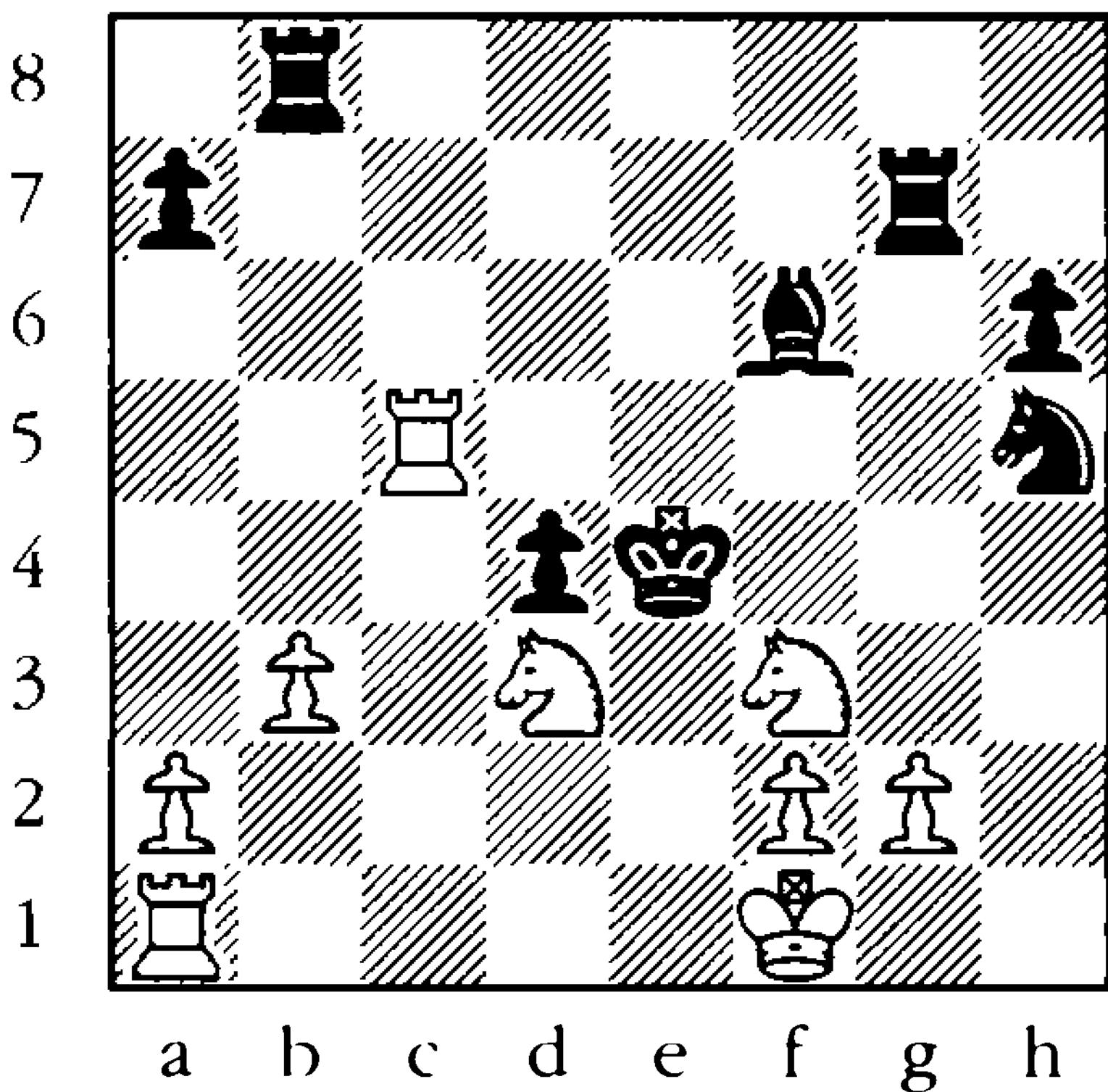
**Position number 364**

*White to play*

□ Chandler ■ Littlewood

European Cup 1996

Black has tried to compensate for his pawn deficit by activating his king. How did White close the net around the unfortunate monarch?



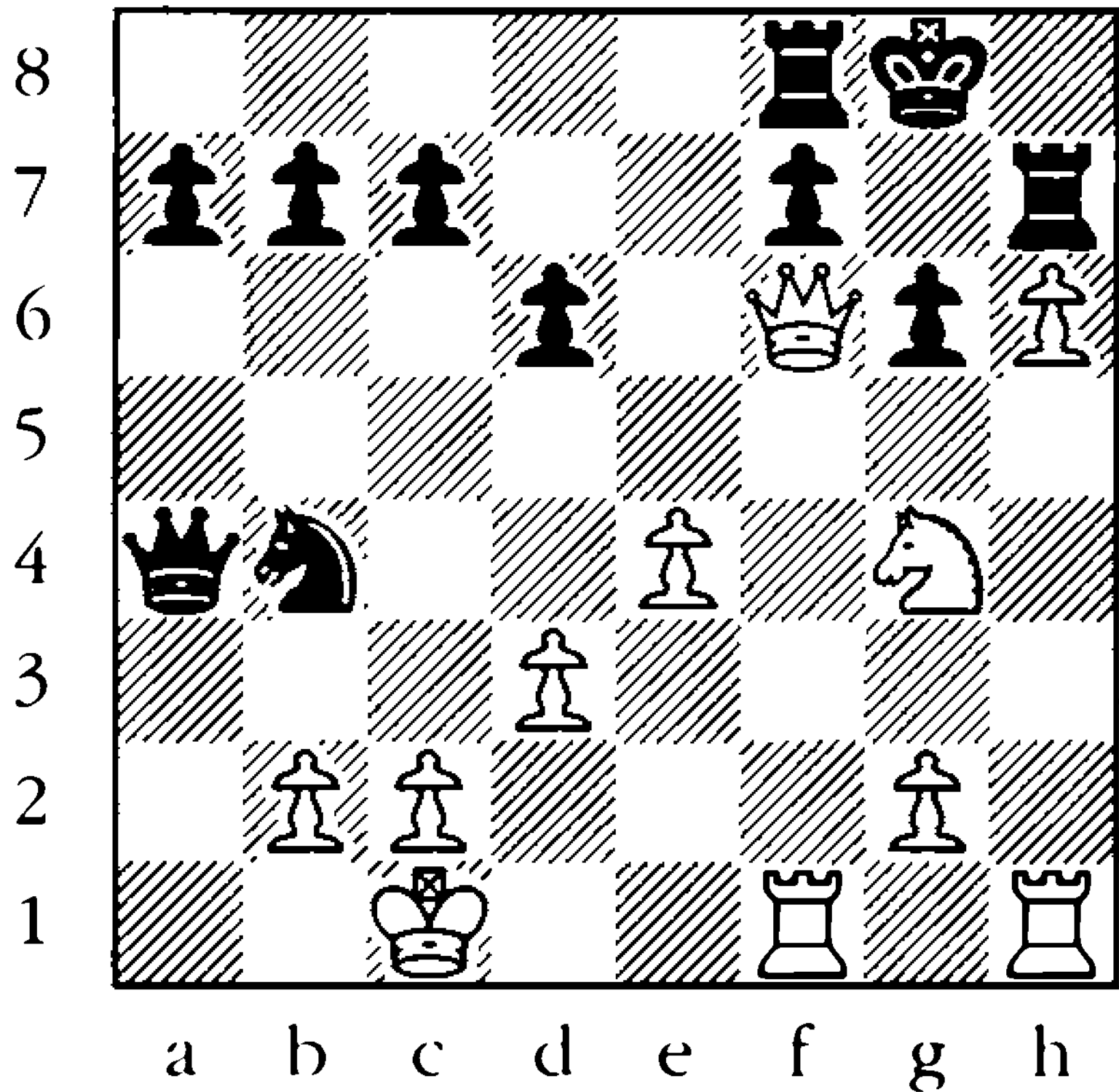
**Position number 365**

*White to play*

□ Krasnov ■ Averkin

USSR 1969

How did White now finish his kingside attack in brilliant style?



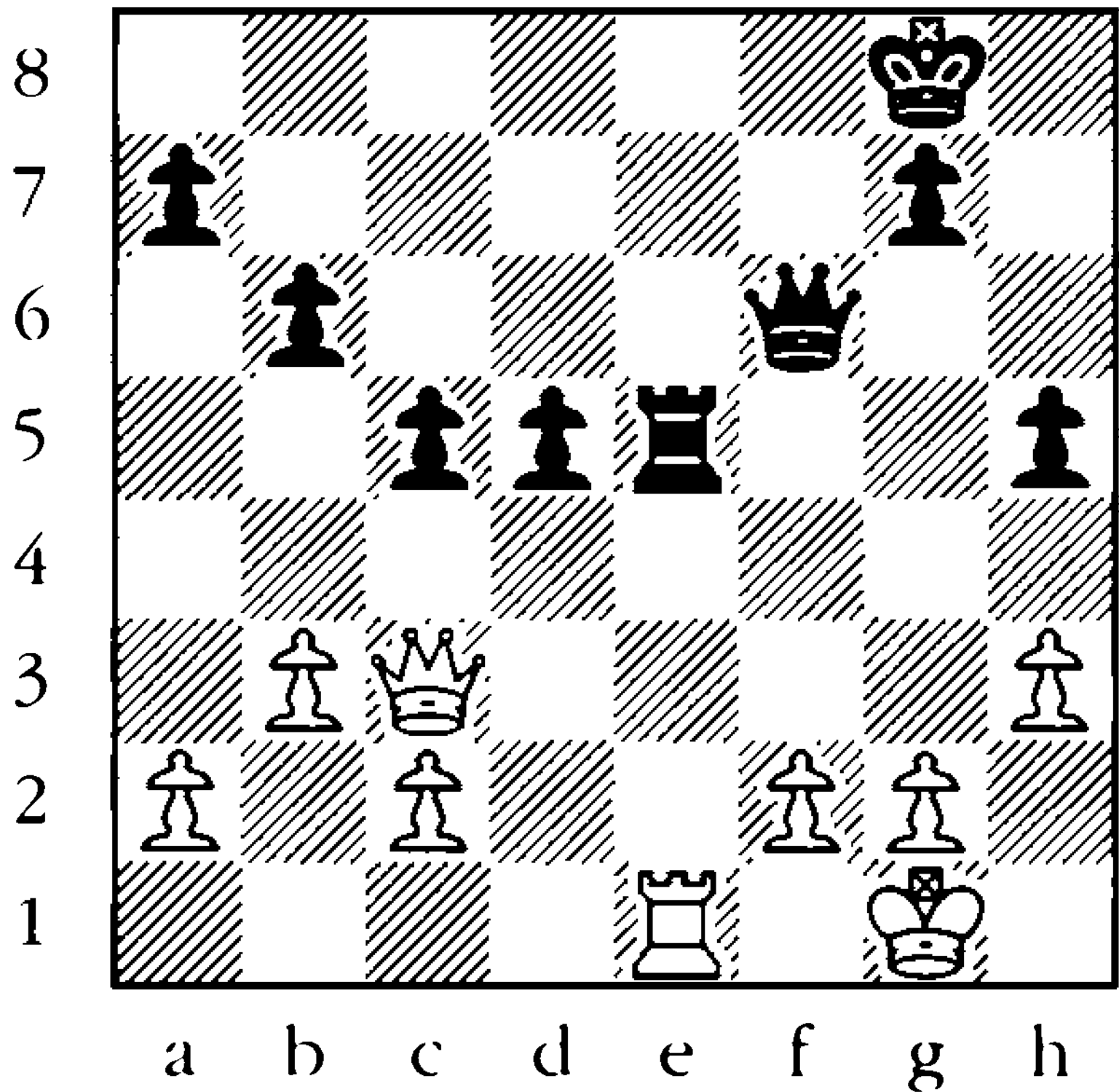
**Position number 367**

*Black to play*

□ Bagirov ■ Kholmov

Baku 1961

White's queen is unprotected and his rook is defended only by the queen. What is the key move that destroys this fragile structure?



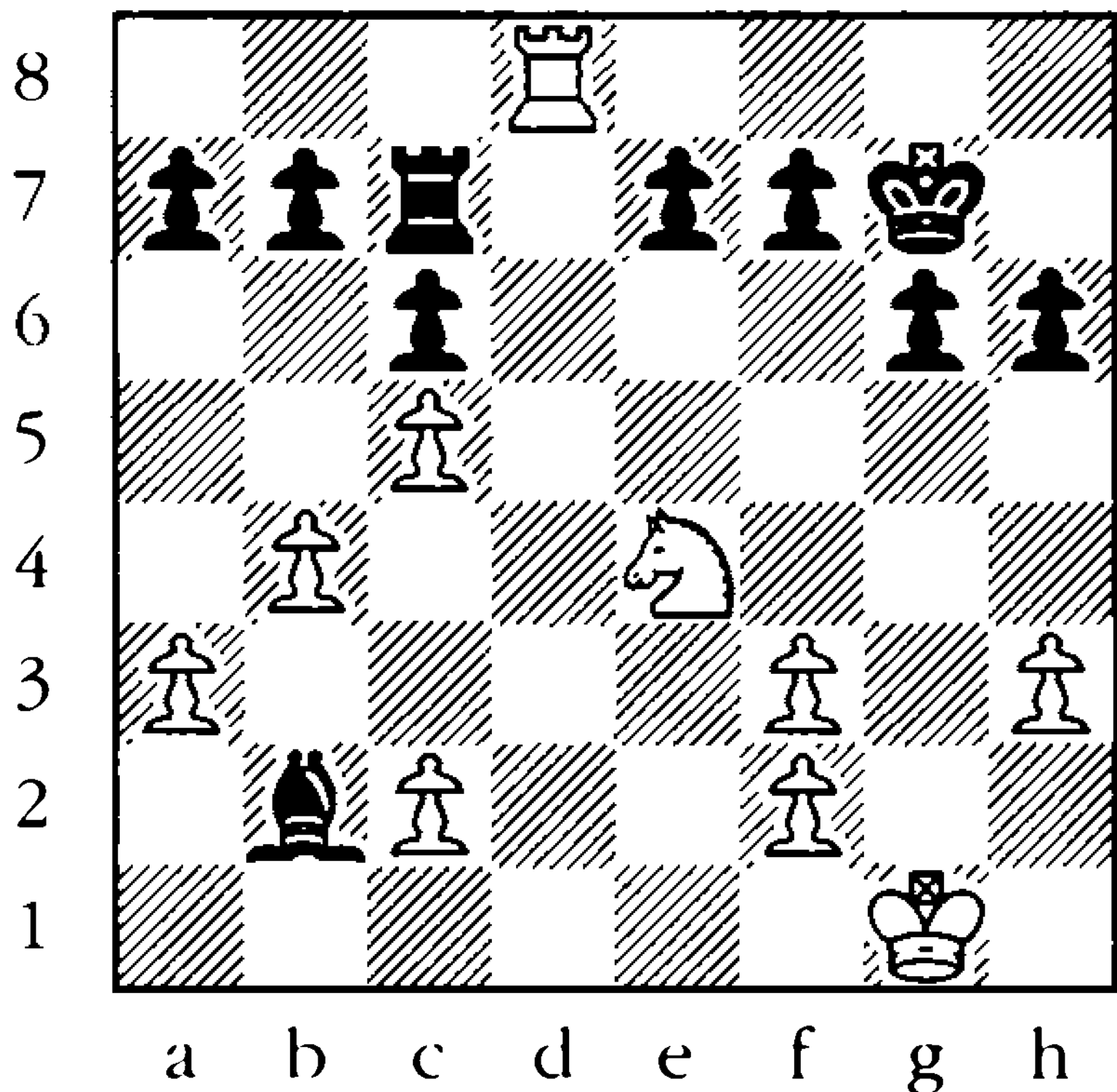
**Position number 366**

*White to play*

□ Peresipkin ■ Tsheshkov

USSR 1976

This endgame looks balanced but White spotted a weakness in the black position which enabled him to win immediately. How?



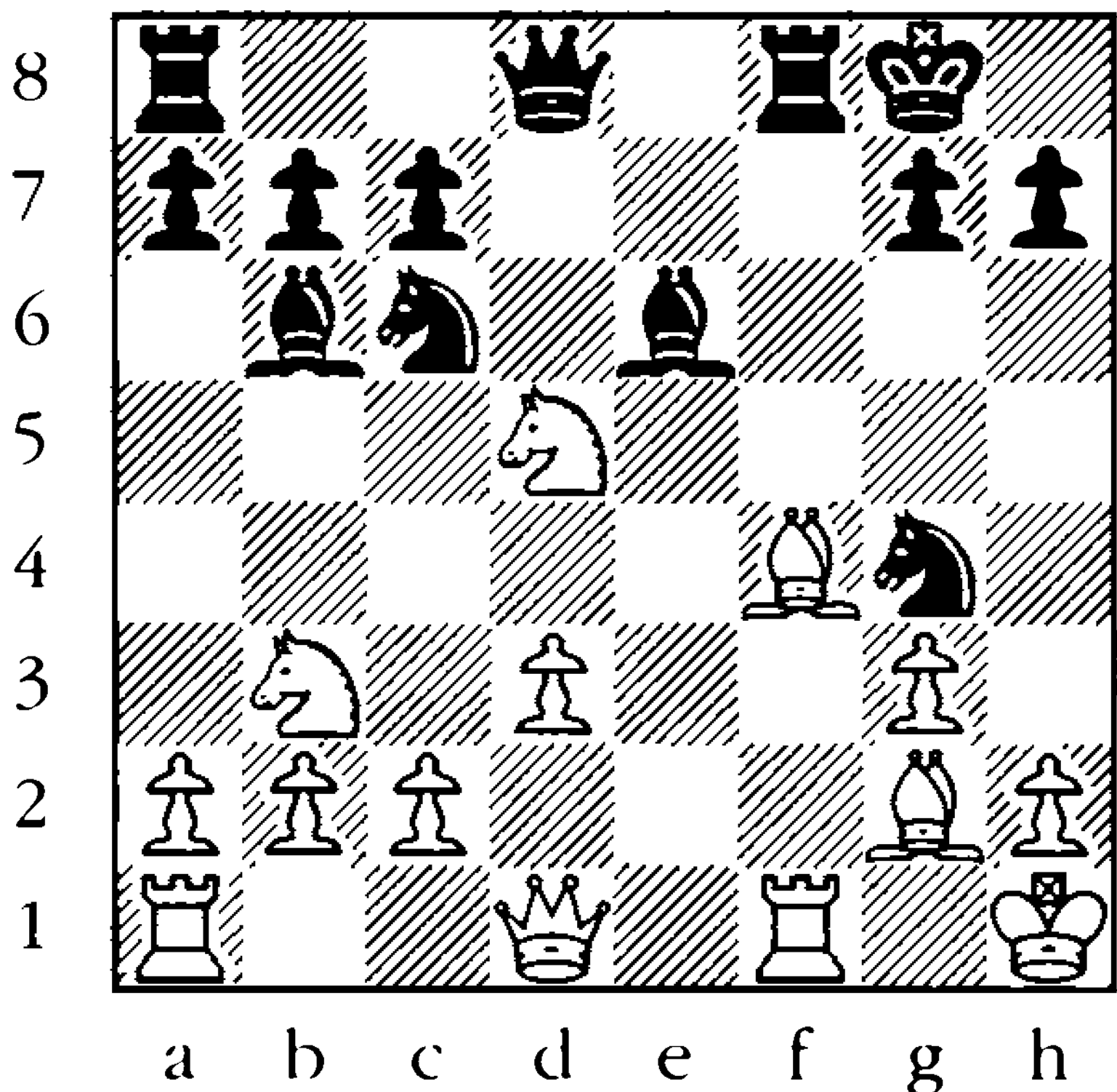
**Position number 368**

*Black to play*

□ Lima ■ Shulman

Erevan Olympiad 1996

In this position White has just played 1 Nxd5, to meet 1 ... Bxd5 with 2 Qxg4 winning a pawn. Can you spot the flaw in his logic?





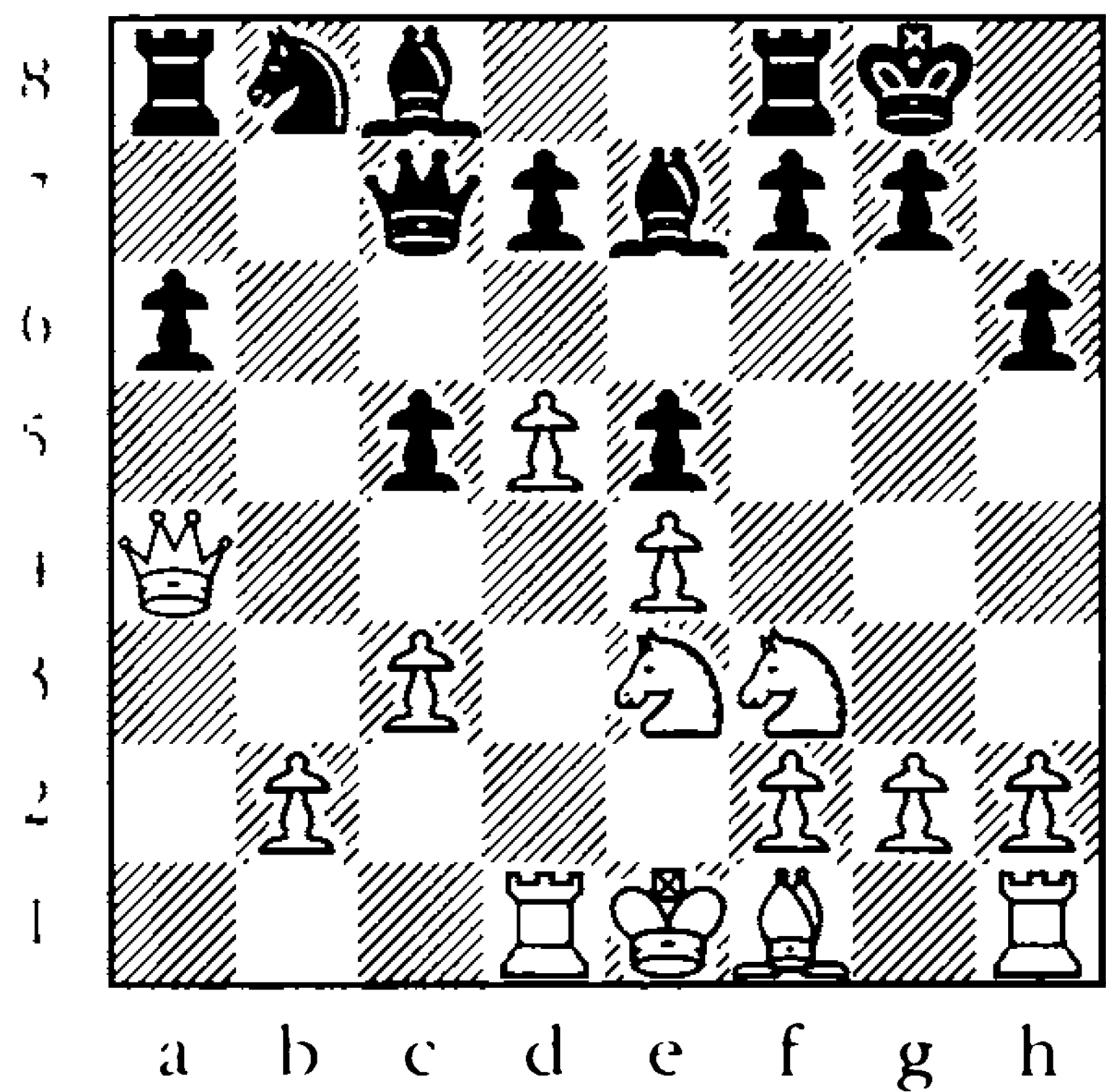
**Position number 369**

*White to play*

□ Alekhine ■ Steiner

Kemerli 1937

We are only just out of the opening but Alekhine spotted a clever tactic which immediately won the game. What did he play?



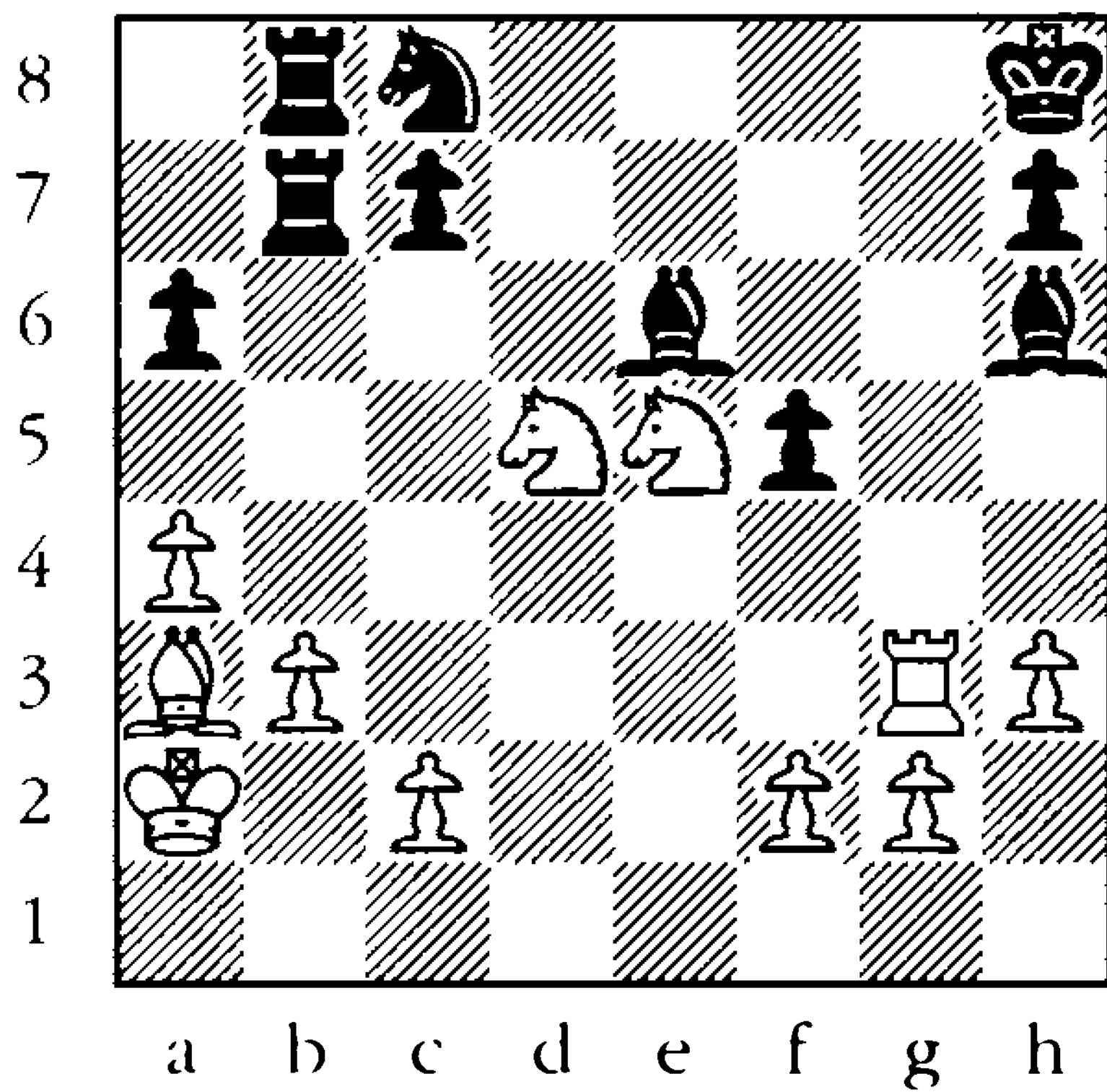
**Position number 371**

*White to play*

□ Nunn ■ Williams

Neath 1985

Although White is a rook down, the black king is horribly short of squares. How does White exploit this to deliver mate?



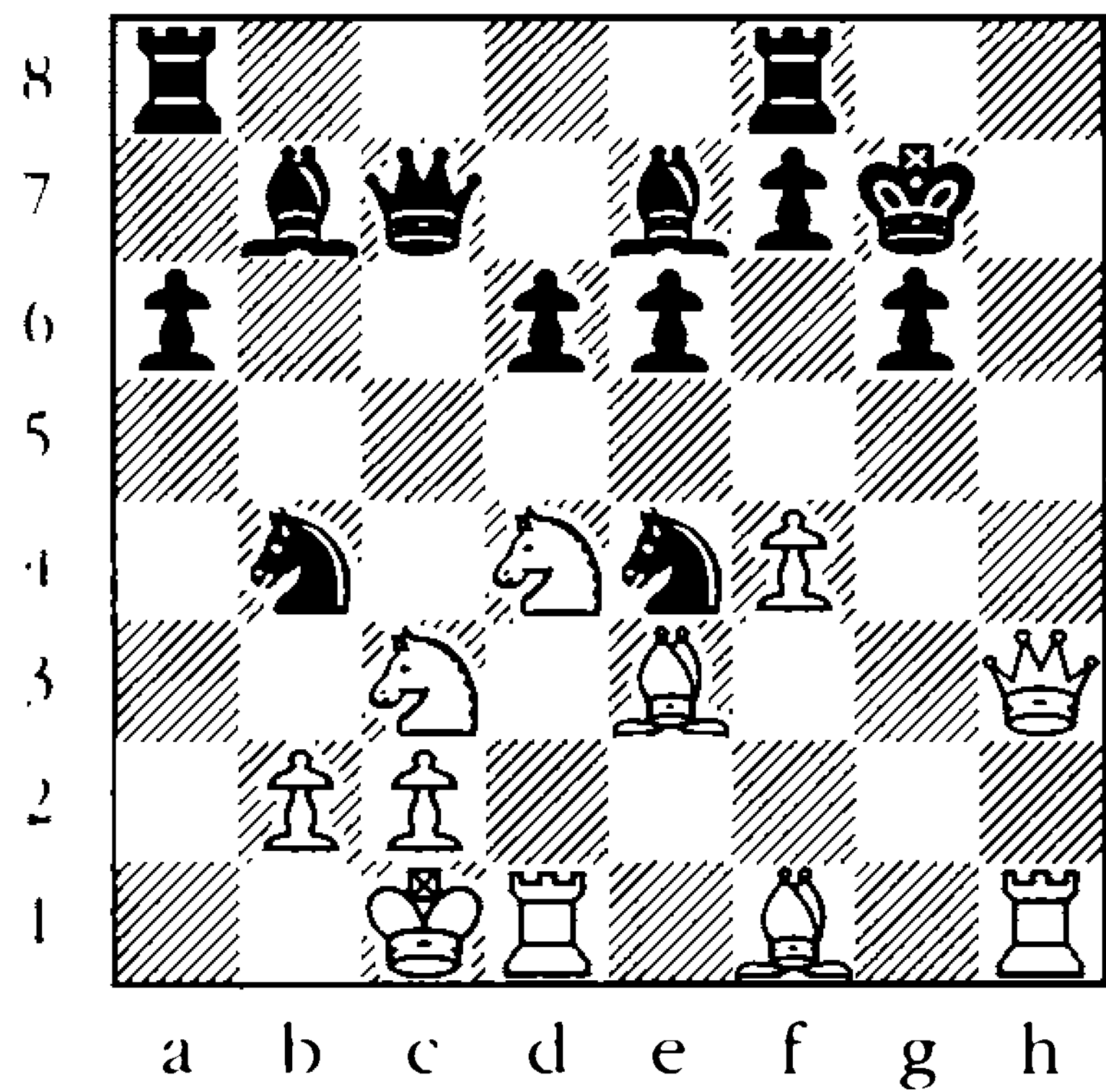
**Position number 370**

*White to play*

□ Situru ■ Saltaev

Erevan Olympiad 1996

Although a couple of pawns down, the open h-file gives White a tremendous attack. How did he continue?



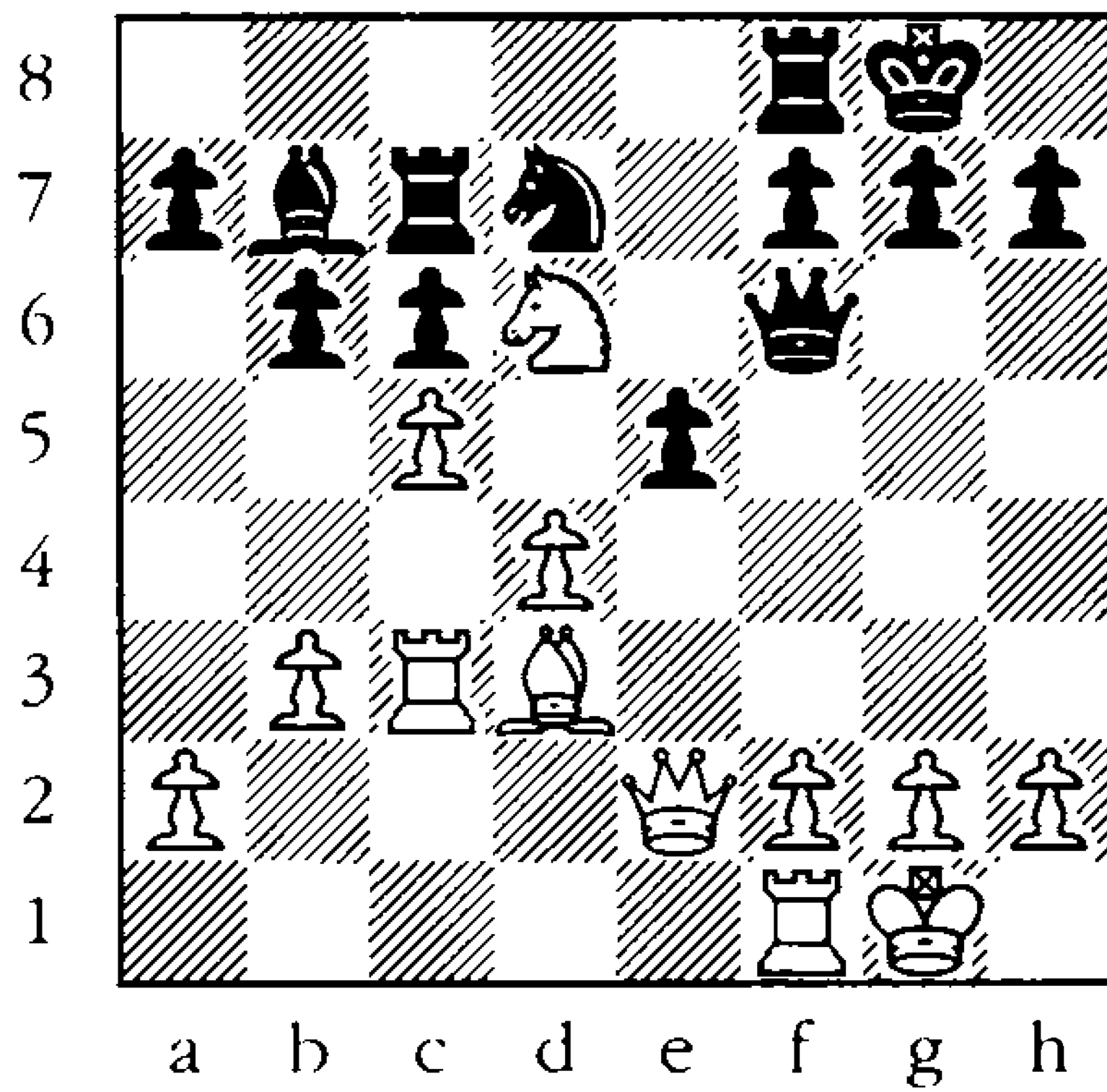
**Position number 372**

*White to play*

□ Toth ■ Szigeti

Budapest 1946

In this quiet-looking position, White alertly spotted a tactical possibility which could easily have been overlooked. Can you see it?



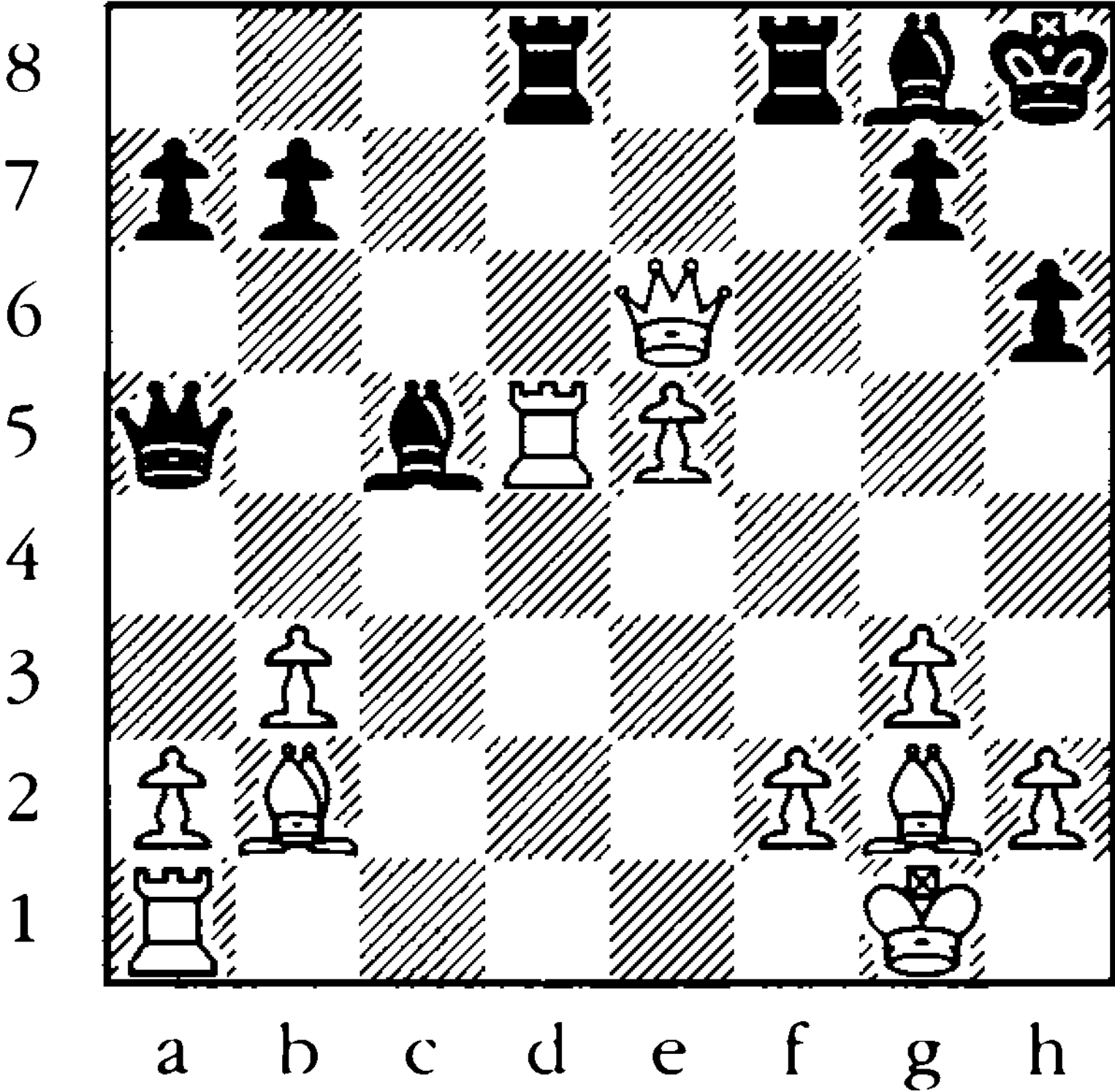
**Position number 373**

*White to play*

□ Burzlaff ■ Stark

Oschatz 1958

The advantage of fianchettoed bishops is that they operate powerfully on the long diagonals. How did White prove this here?



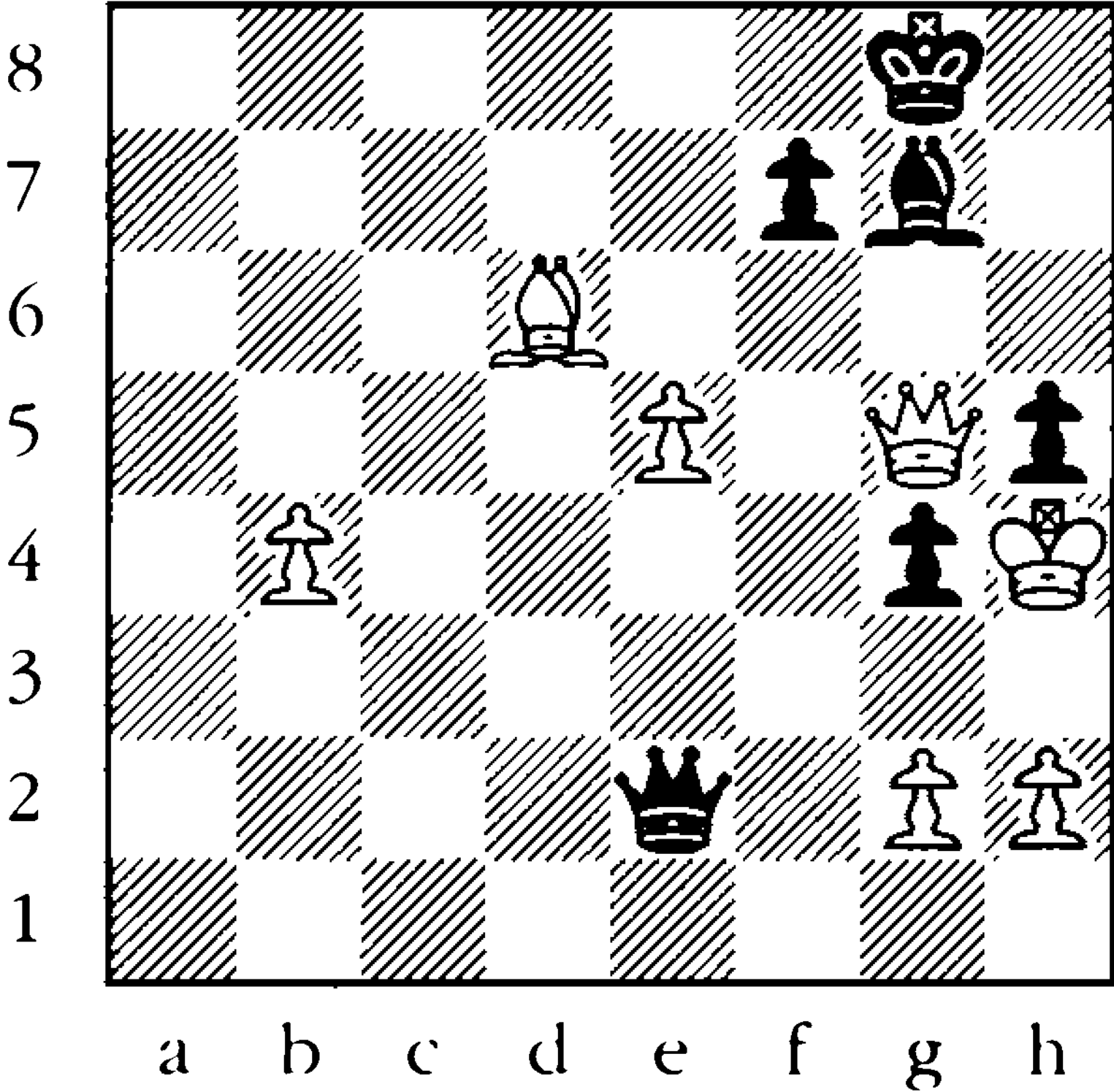
**Position number 375**

*White to play*

□ Prazak ■ Witkowski

Tarnov 1979

Can you spot White's neat move which brought the game to a successful conclusion for him?



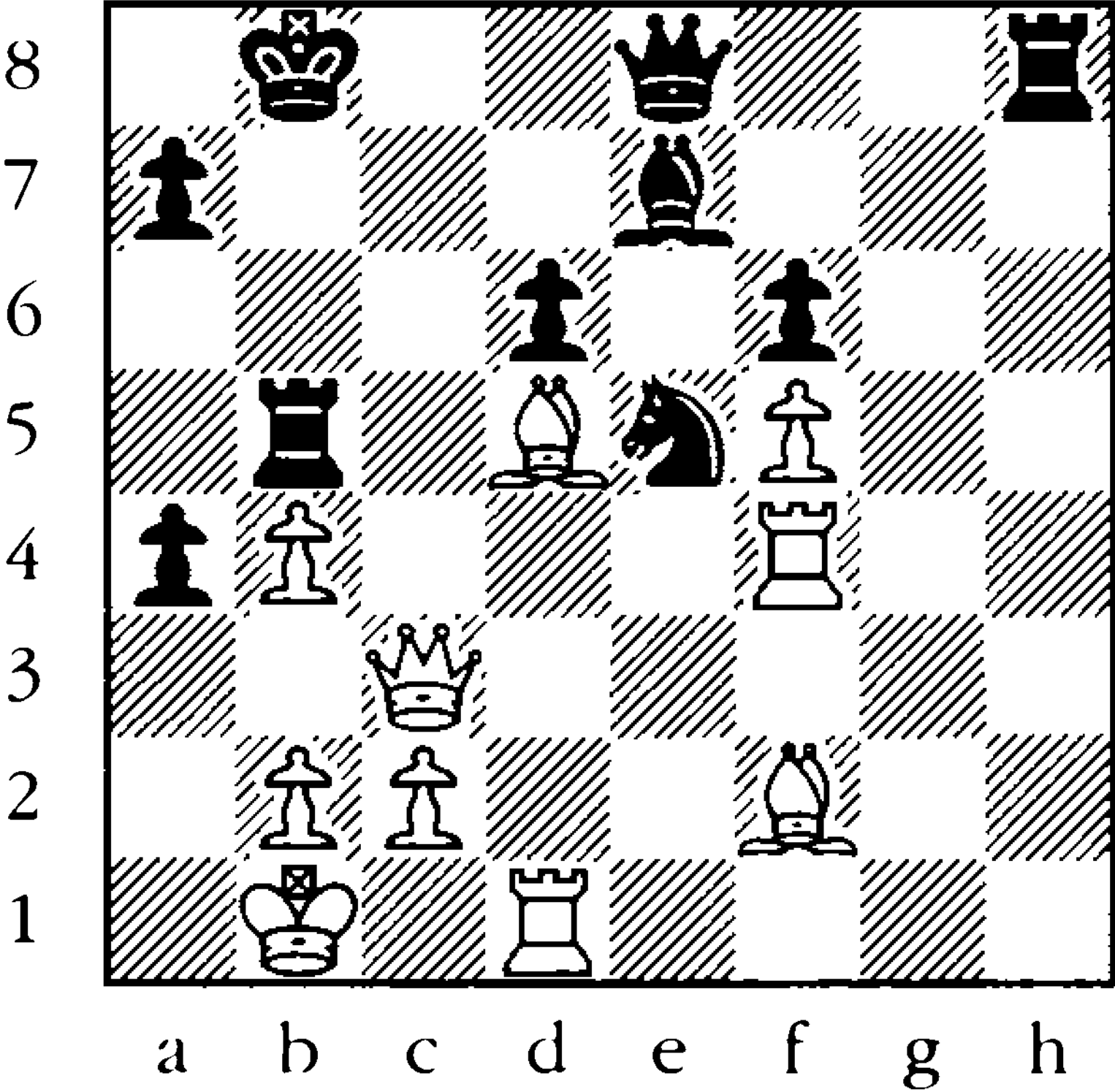
**Position number 374**

*White to play*

□ Pankratov ■ Biktachiev

Tashkent 1983

Both players have a very well placed minor piece. How did White prove that his bishop on d5 was the most relevant to the position?



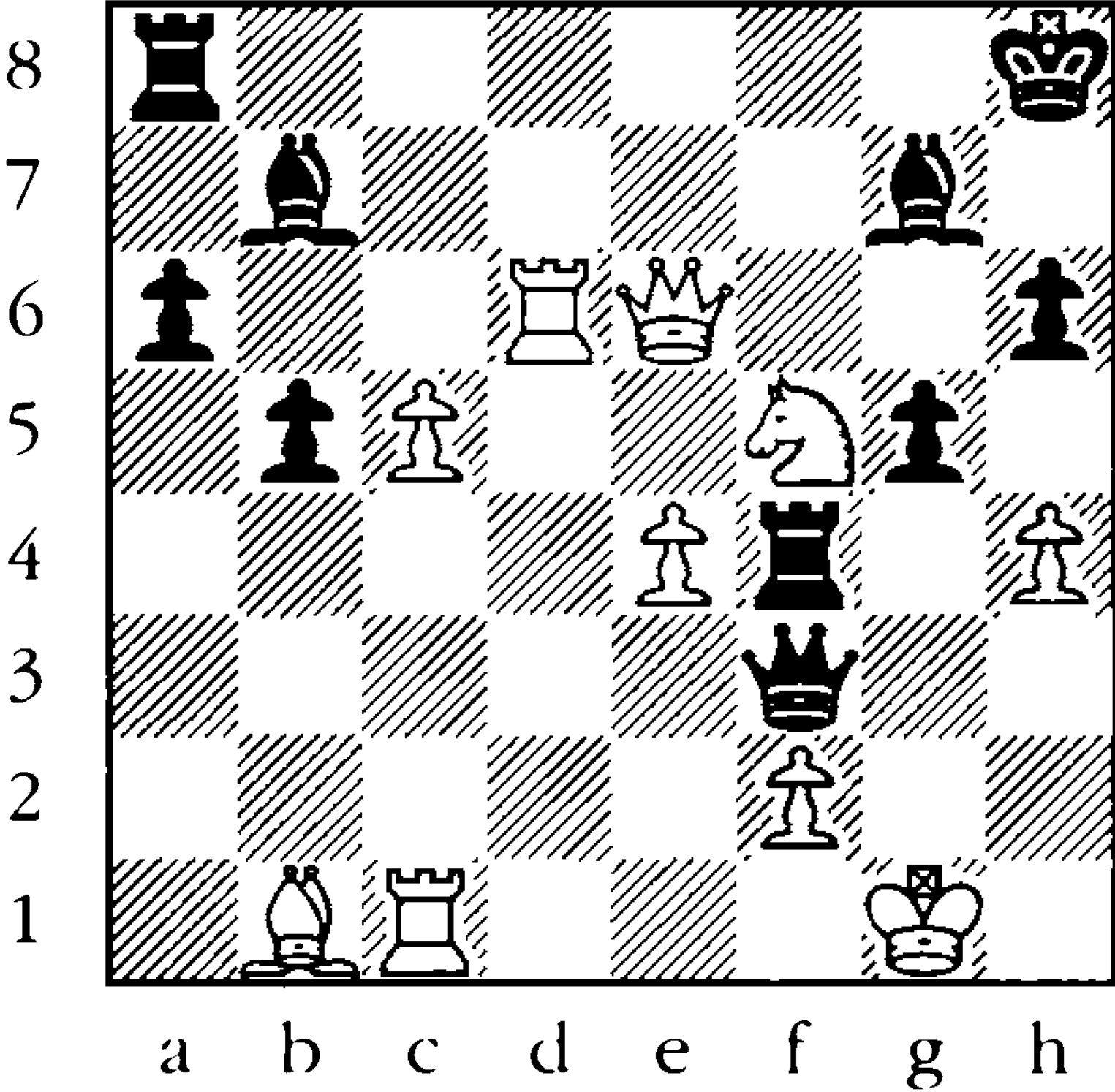
**Position number 376**

*White to play*

□ Rosin ■ Jurgens

Hamburg 1980

In games based around attack and counter-attack a single tempo can be crucial. Here it is White to play. How did he get in first?





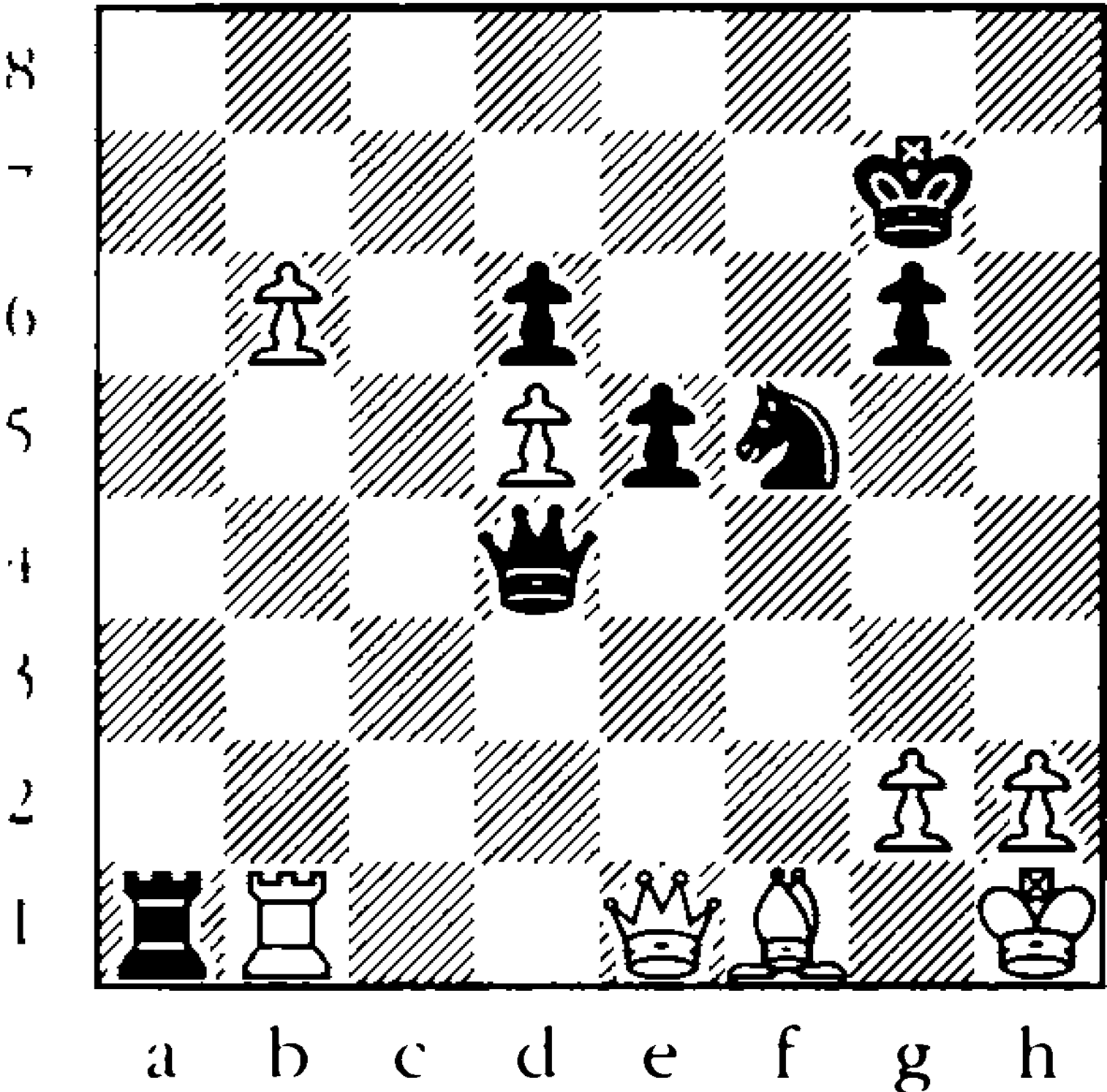
**Position number 377**

*Black to play*

□ Karpov ■ Taimanov

Leningrad 1977

Here is a rare example of Karpov losing with White. Can you spot Black's brilliant, and geometrically pleasing, conclusion?



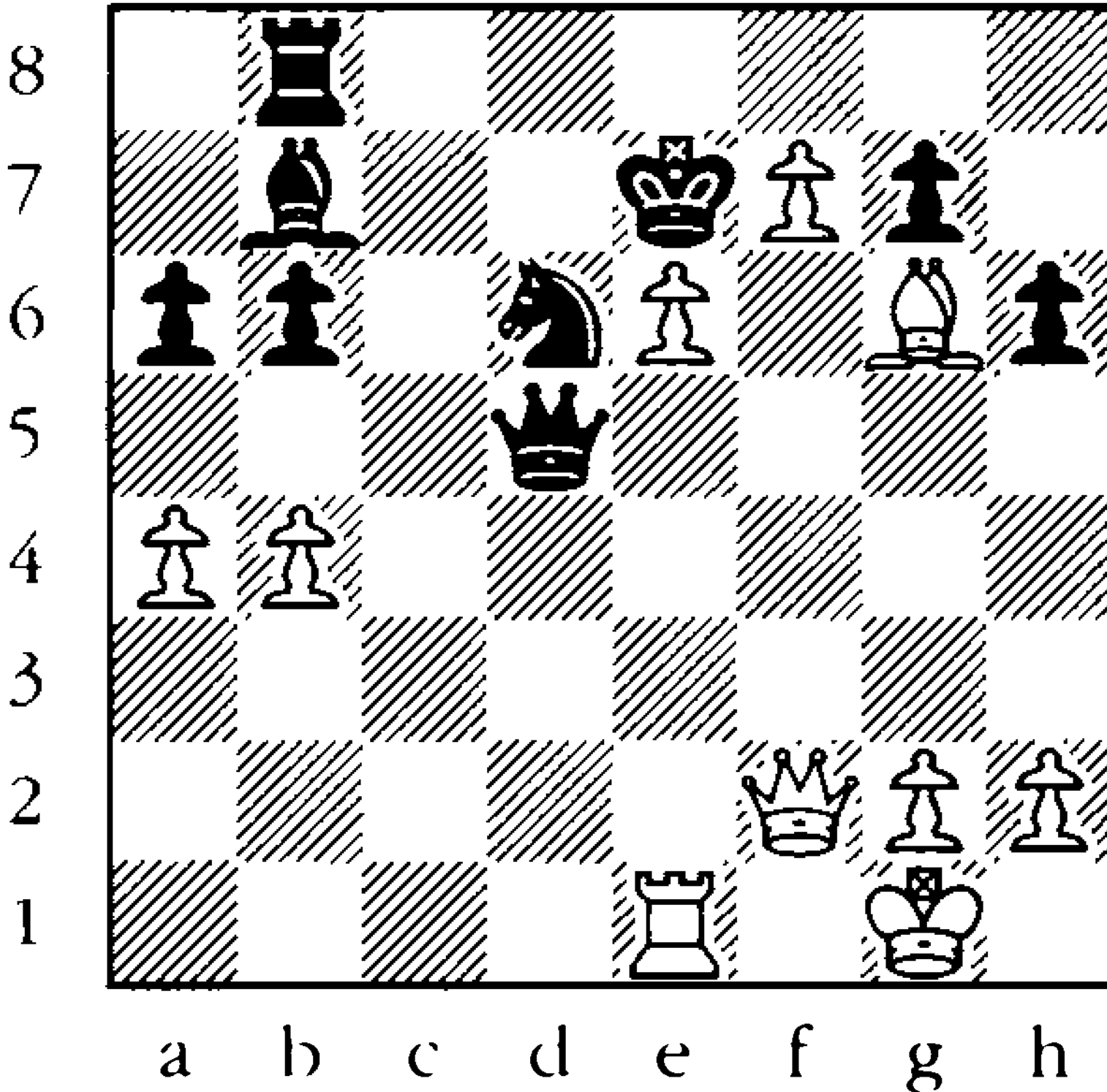
**Position number 379**

*White to play*

□ Lima ■ Quinn

Erevan Olympiad 1996

How did White swiftly prove, with some sacrificial fireworks, that his powerful passed pawns were worth more than a piece?



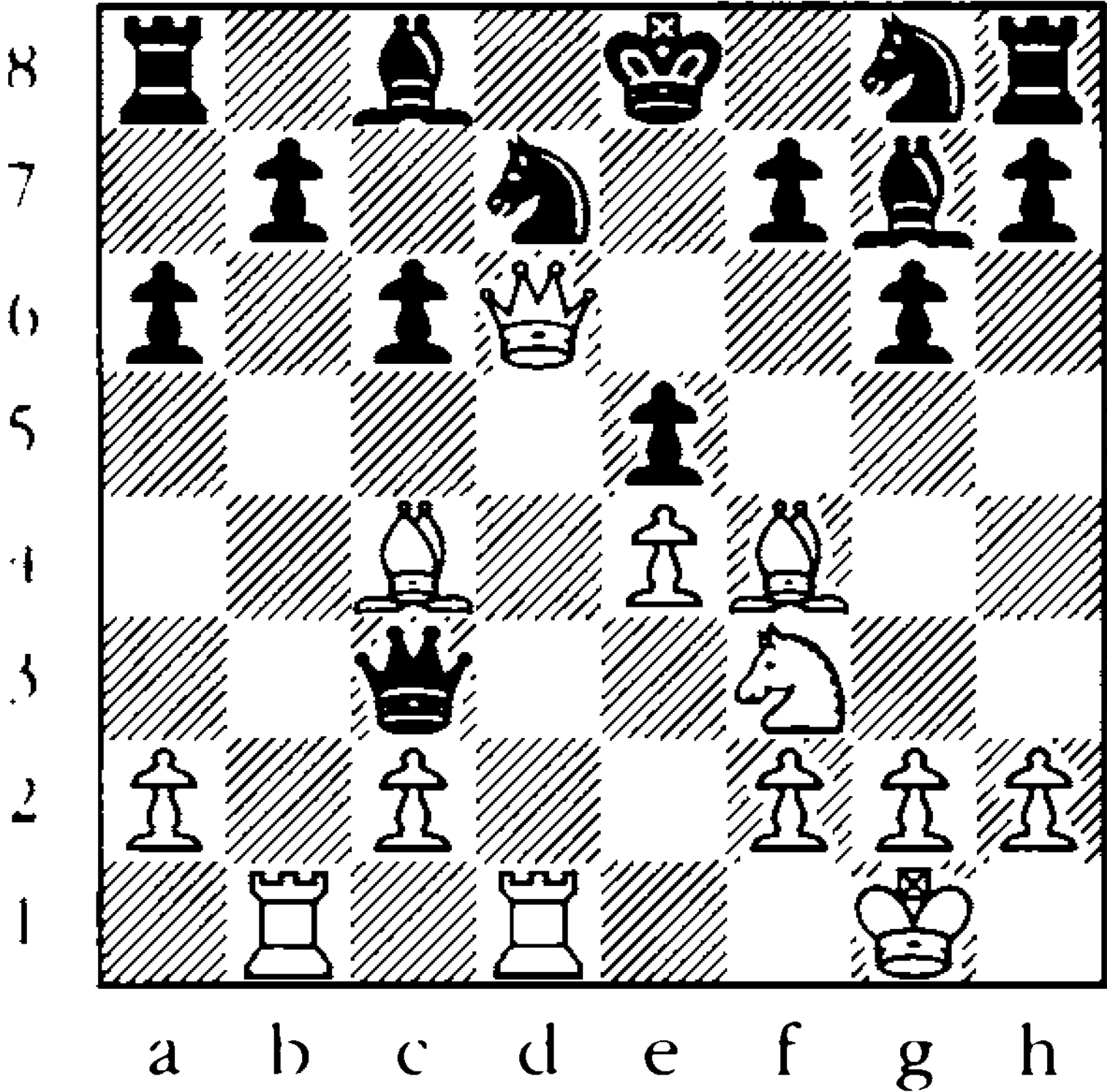
**Position number 378**

*White to play*

□ Tal ■ Tringov

Amsterdam 1964

The Latvian former world champion Mikhail Tal had a deserved reputation as a master of attack. How did he demonstrate his skills?



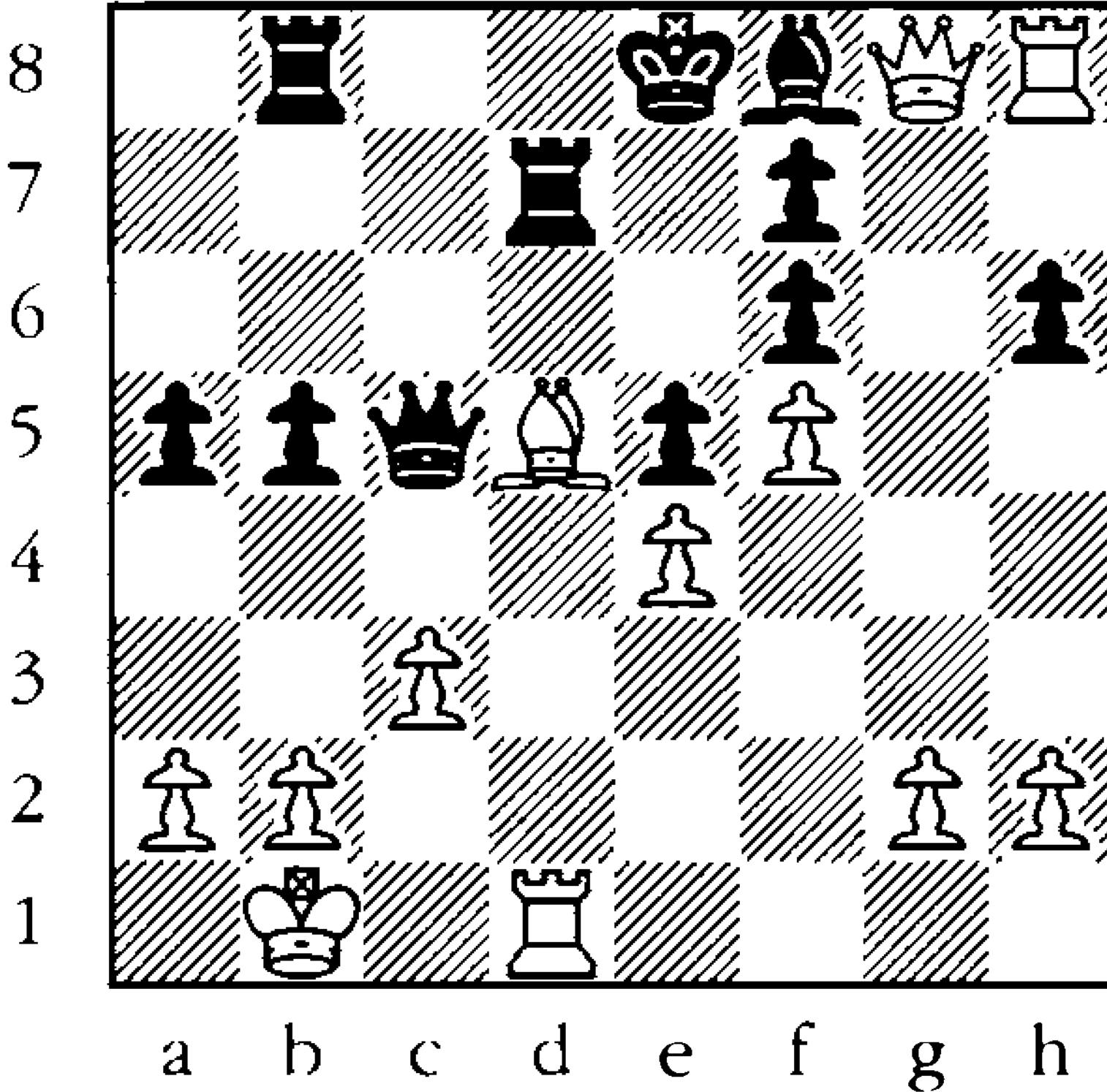
**Position number 380**

*White to play*

□ Leko ■ Lendwai

Erevan Olympiad 1996

The key to this position is White's fantastic bishop on d5. How did White now make the most of the strength of this piece?



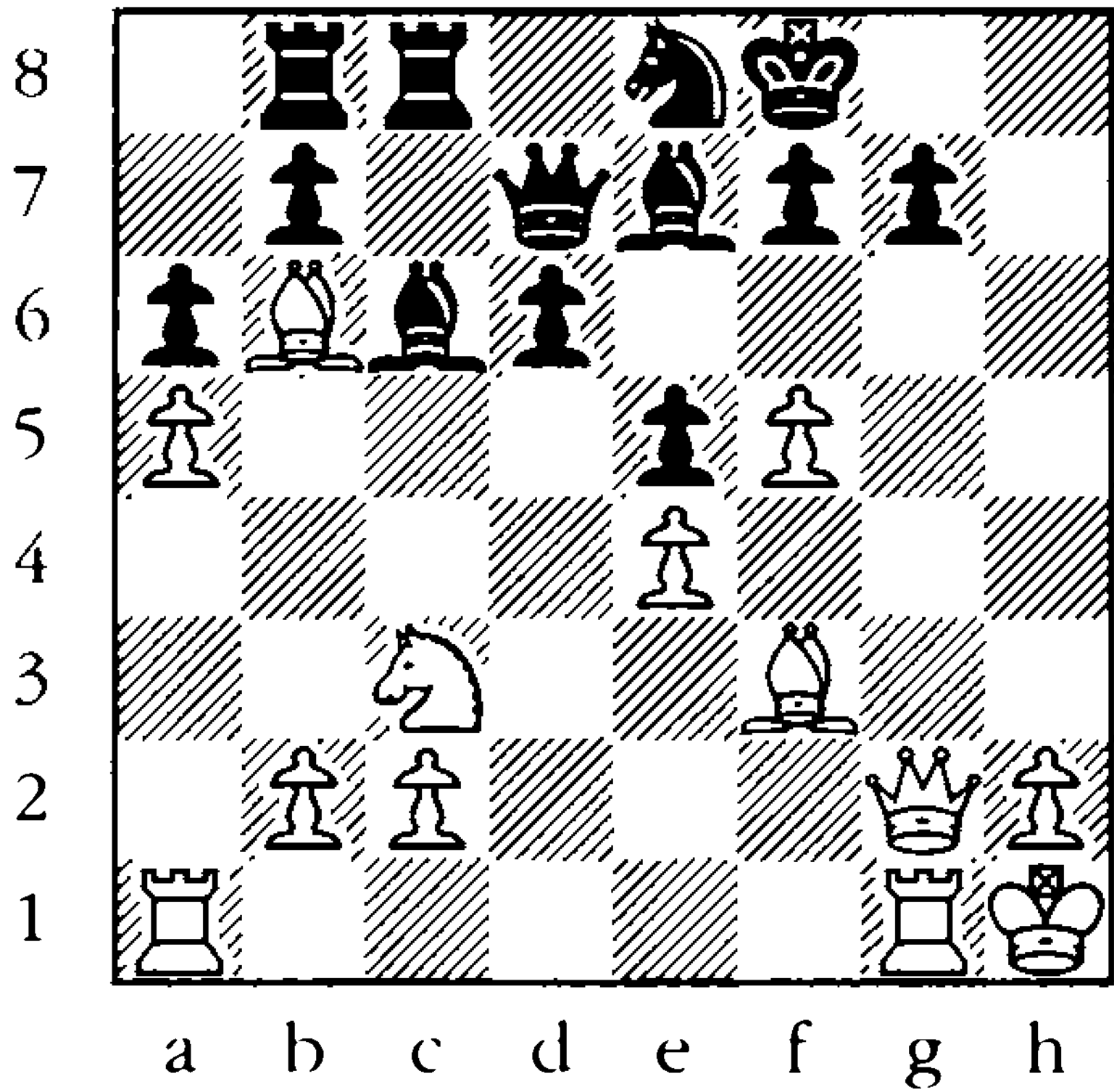
**Position number 381**

*White to play*

□ Stefansson ■ Situru

Erevan Olympiad 1996

Can you spot the clever method  
White used to prise lines open on  
the kingside?



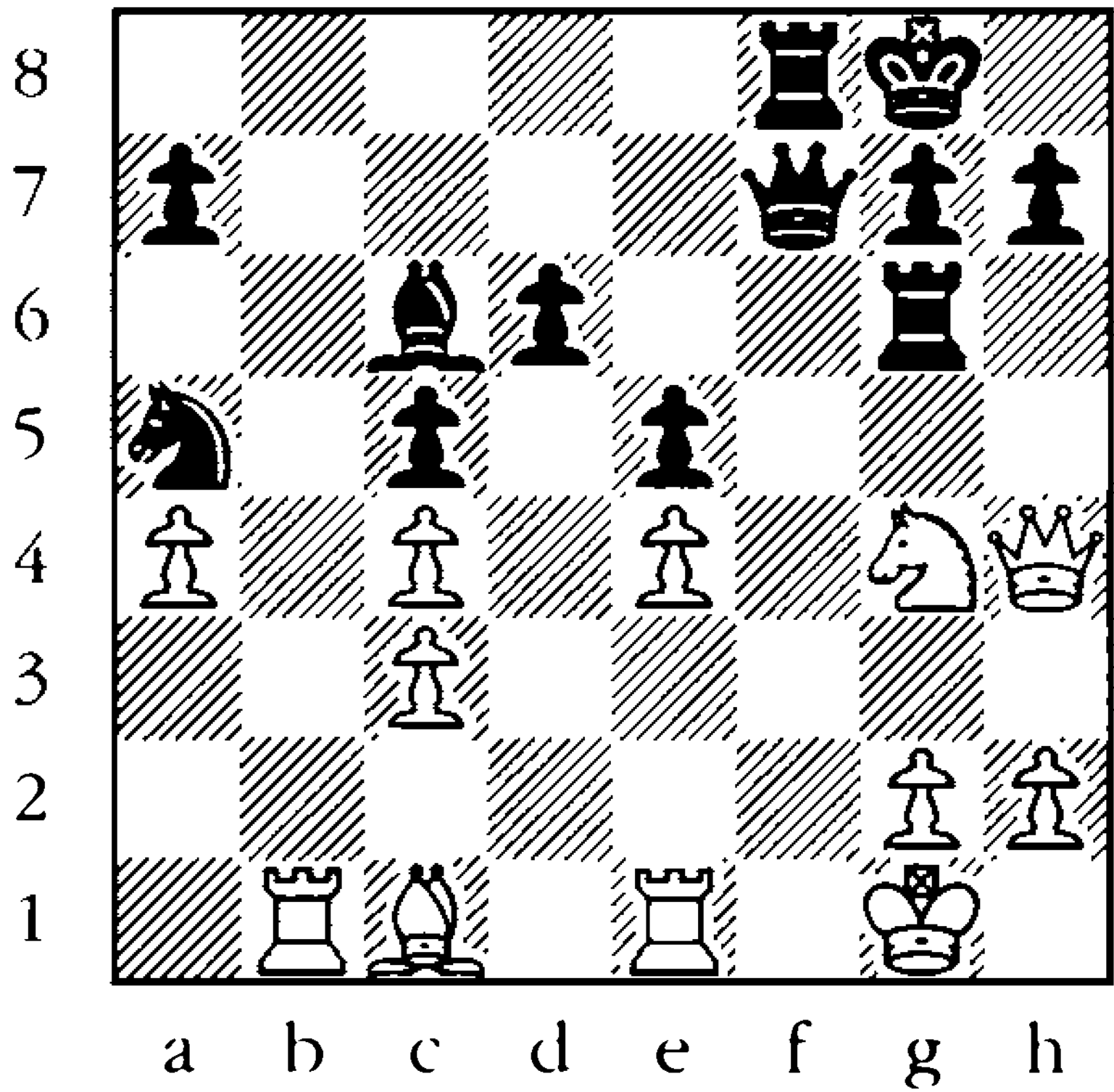
**Position number 383**

*Black to play*

□ Yurtaev ■ Timman

Erevan Olympiad 1996

How did Black make the most of  
the promising open lines on the  
kingside?



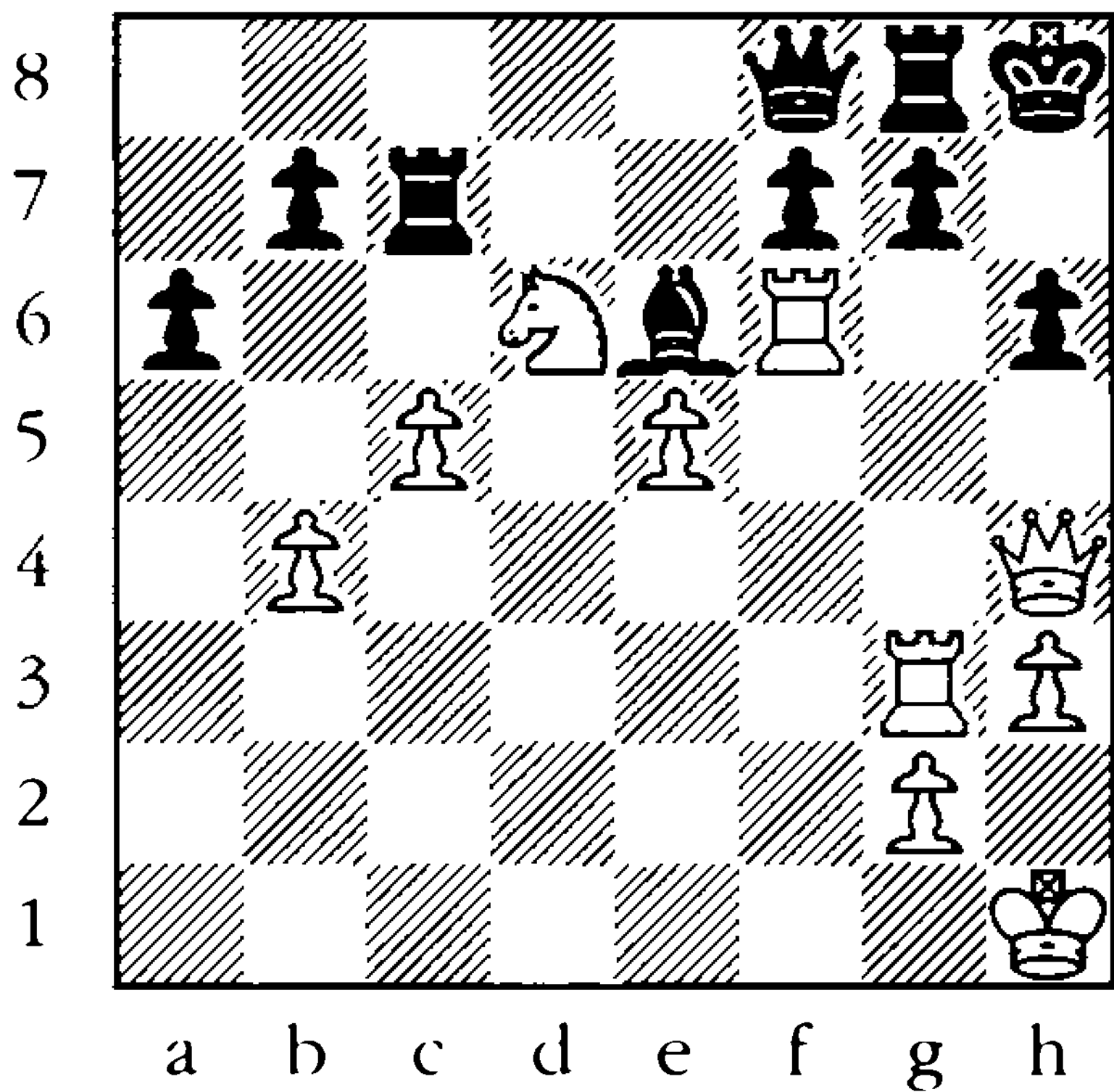
**Position number 382**

*White to play*

□ Malisauskas ■ Illescas

Erevan Olympiad 1996

White now smashed the black  
kingside open with his major pieces.  
Can you see how?



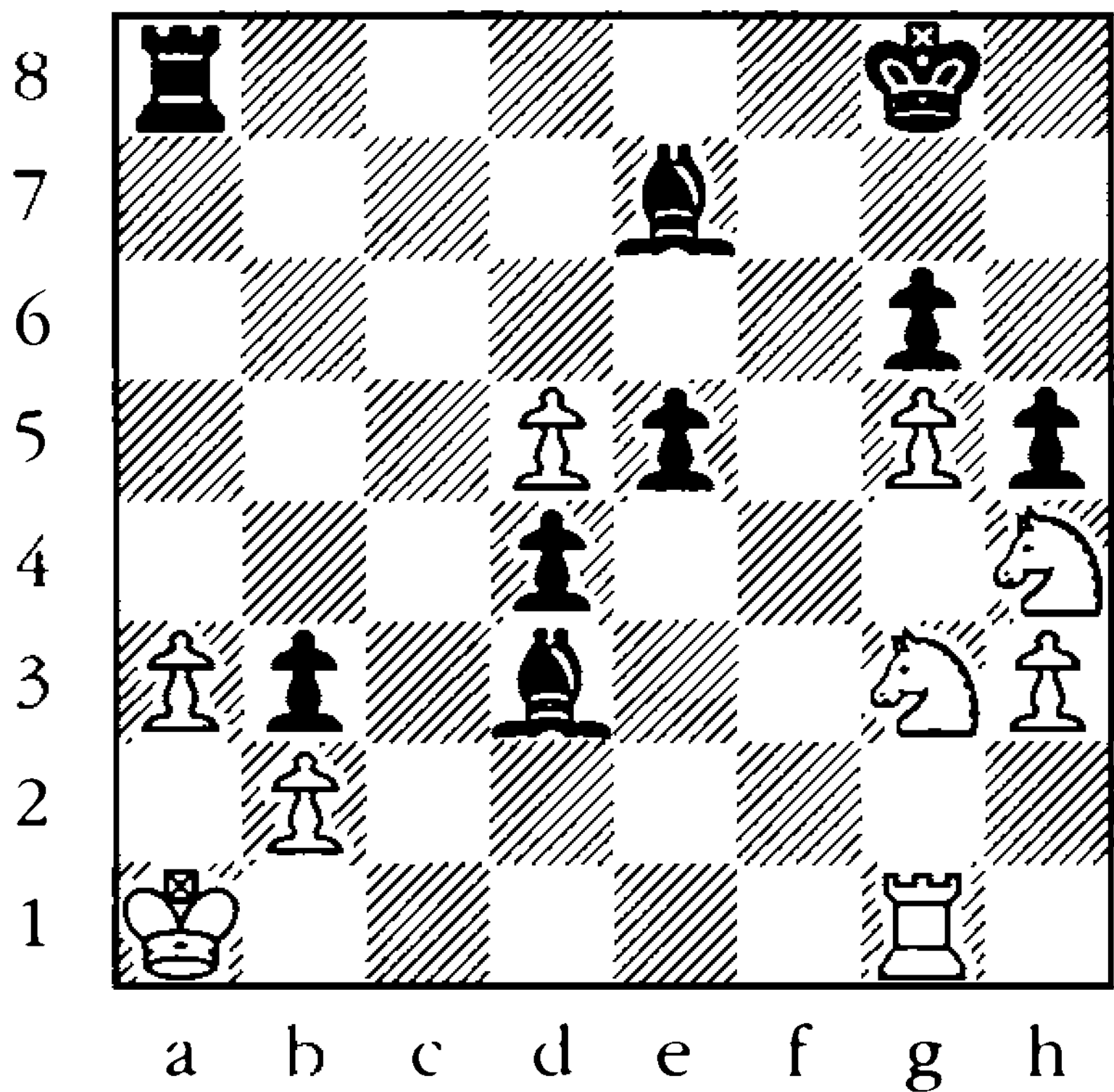
**Position number 384**

*Black to play*

□ Almasi – J Polgar

Tilburg 1996

White's king is horribly entombed  
on the queen's wing. How can the  
young Hungarian star make the  
most of this?





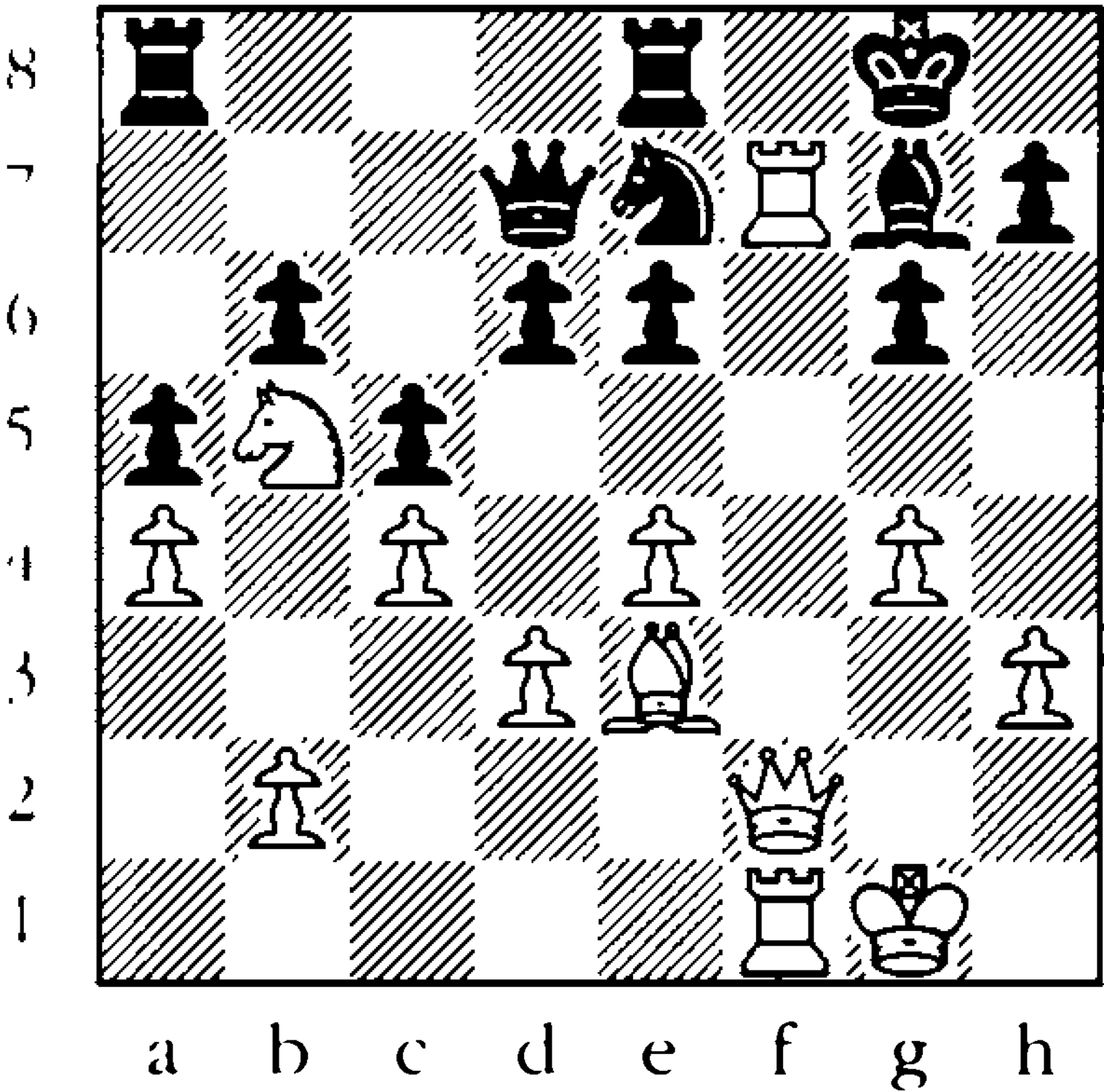
**Position number 385**

*White to play*

□ Alekhine ■ Moller

Zürich 1934

White has penetrated the black position by tripling his major pieces on the f-file. How does he now complete the invasion?



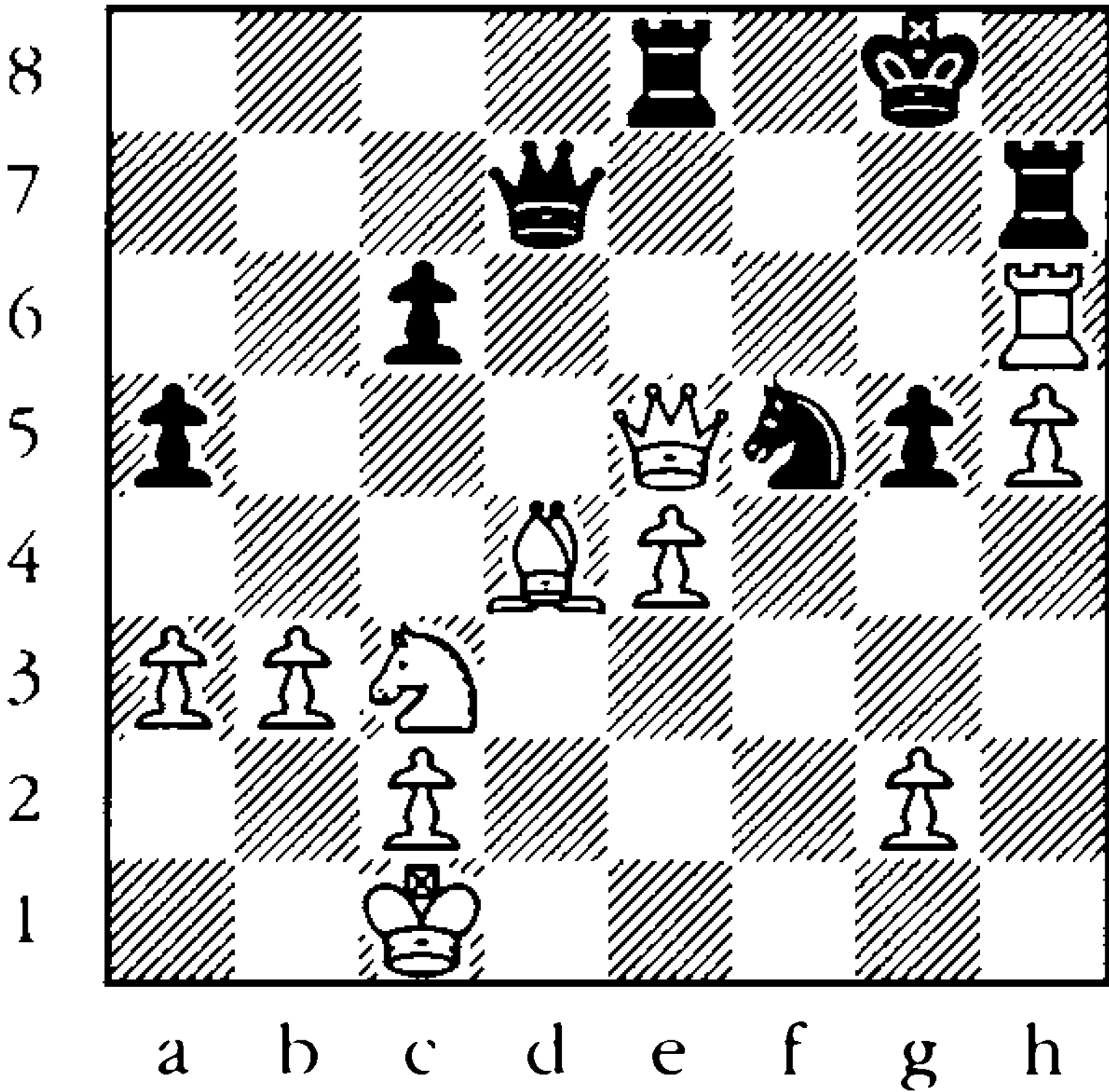
**Position number 387**

*White to play*

□ Richter ■ Nageli

Munich 1936

In this messy position White found a powerful sequence which brought about an easily winning endgame. Can you spot it?



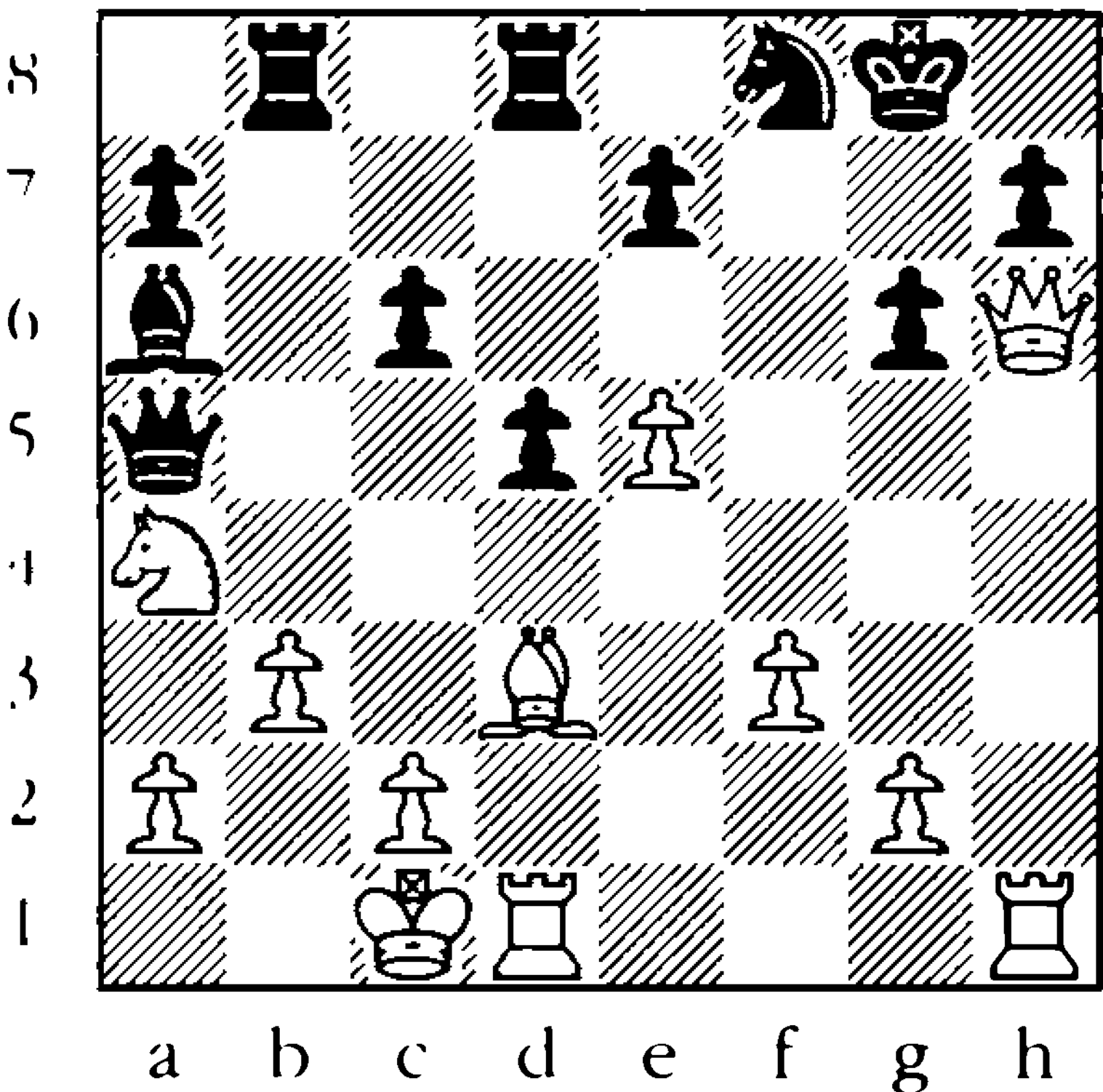
**Position number 386**

*White to play*

□ Bellini ■ Raber

Geneva 1996

The black kingside is extremely short of defensive units. How can White cash in?



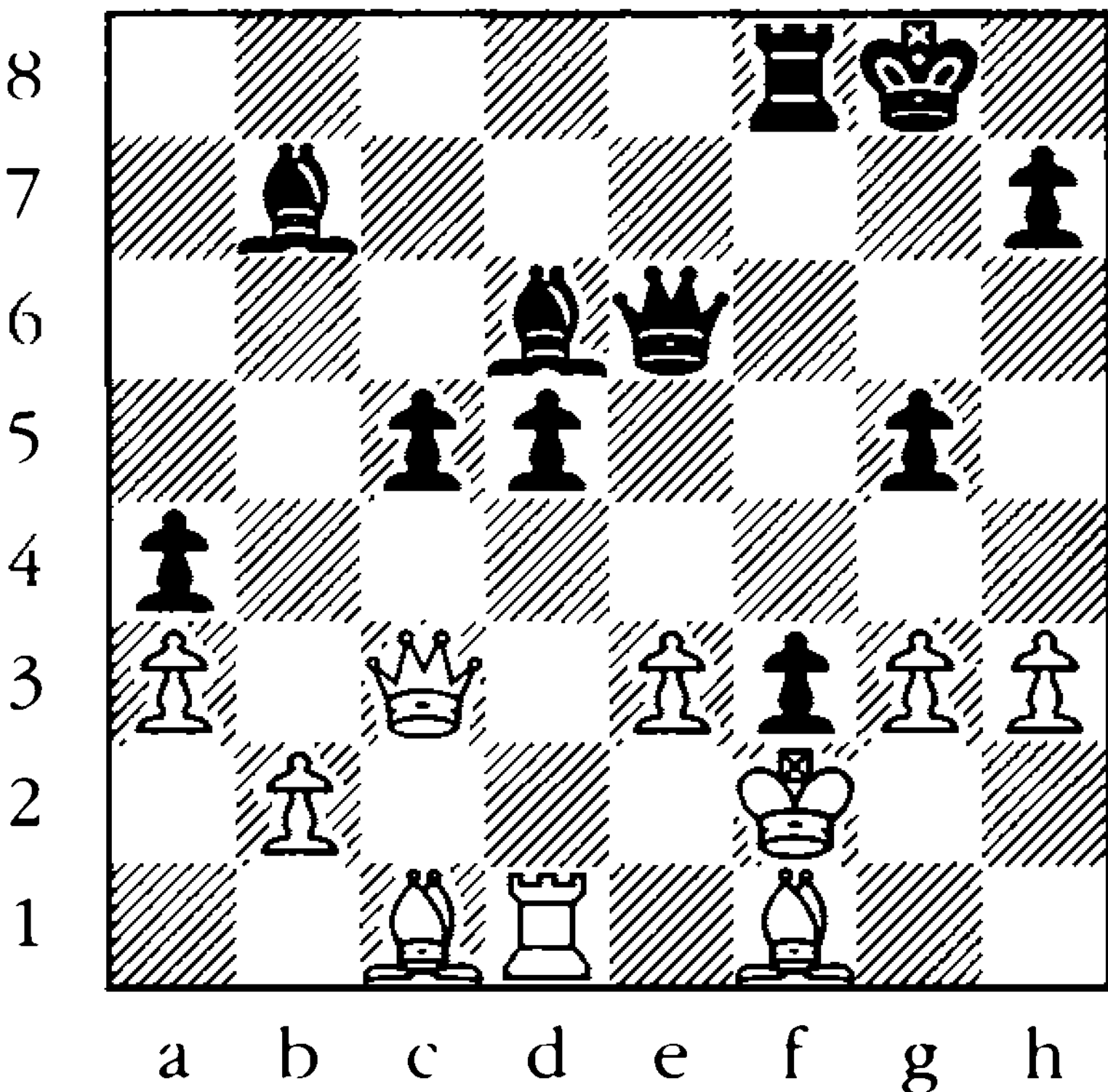
**Position number 388**

*Black to play*

□ Monticelli ■ Najdorf

Warsaw 1935

How did Black unleash the enormous potential energy stored up behind his pawn on f3?



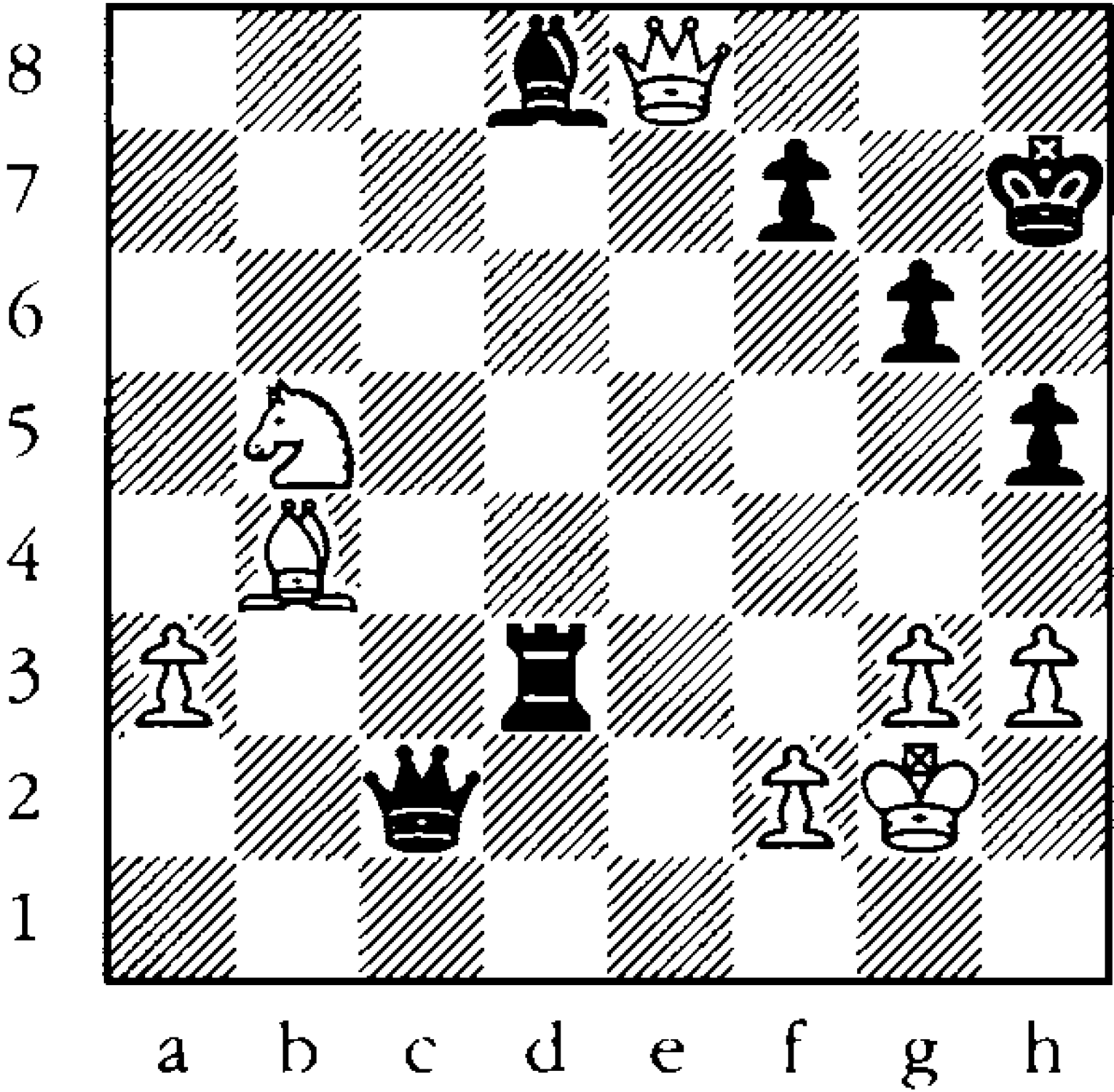
**Position number 389**

*Black to play*

□ Speelman ■ Peng

Erevan Olympiad 1996

How did Black force a brilliant mate?



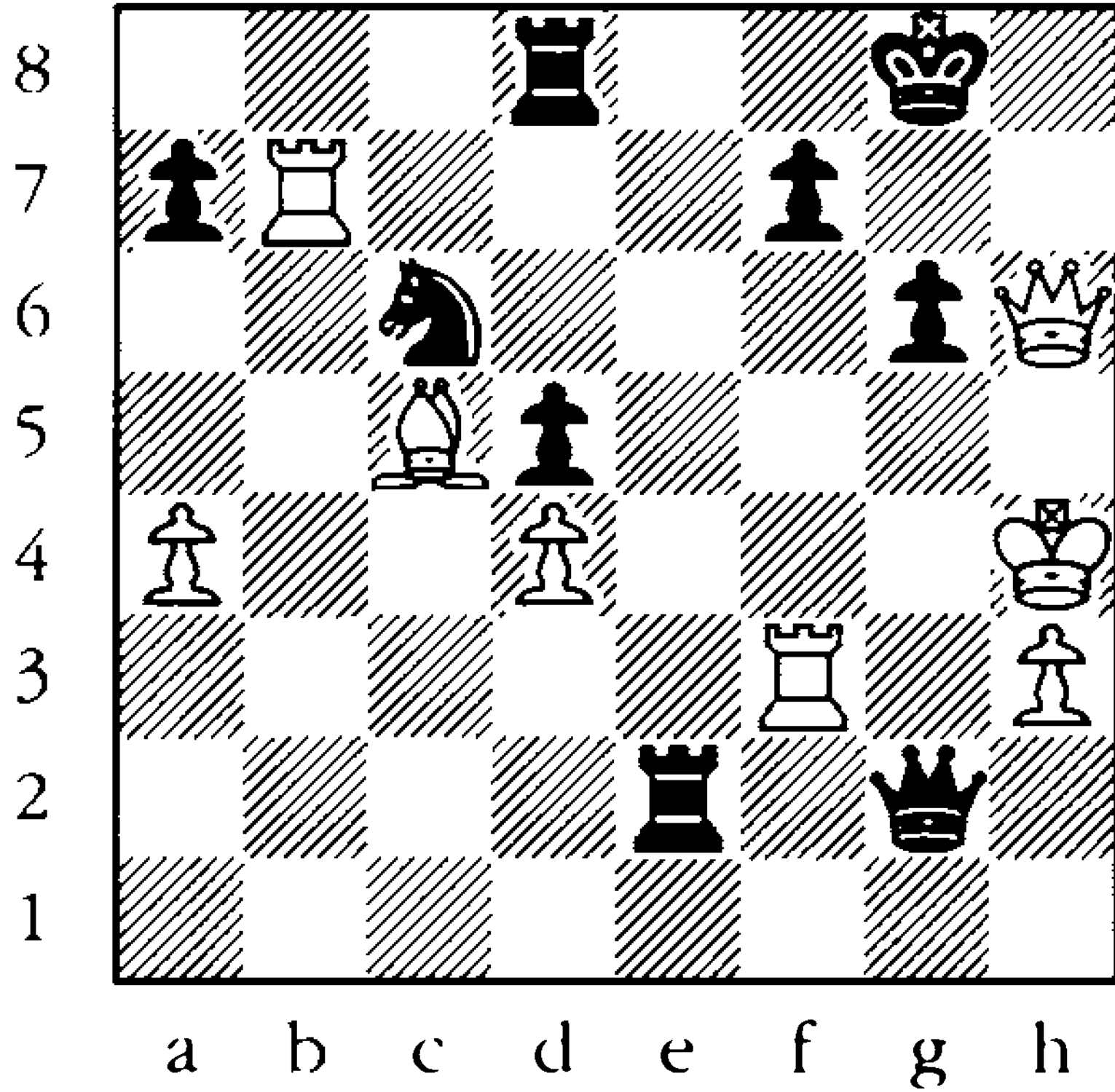
**Position number 391**

*White to play*

□ J Polgar ■ Hansen

Vejstrup 1989

Judith Polgar is the strongest woman player in the world and demonstrates a sharp tactical eye. How did she finish Black off?



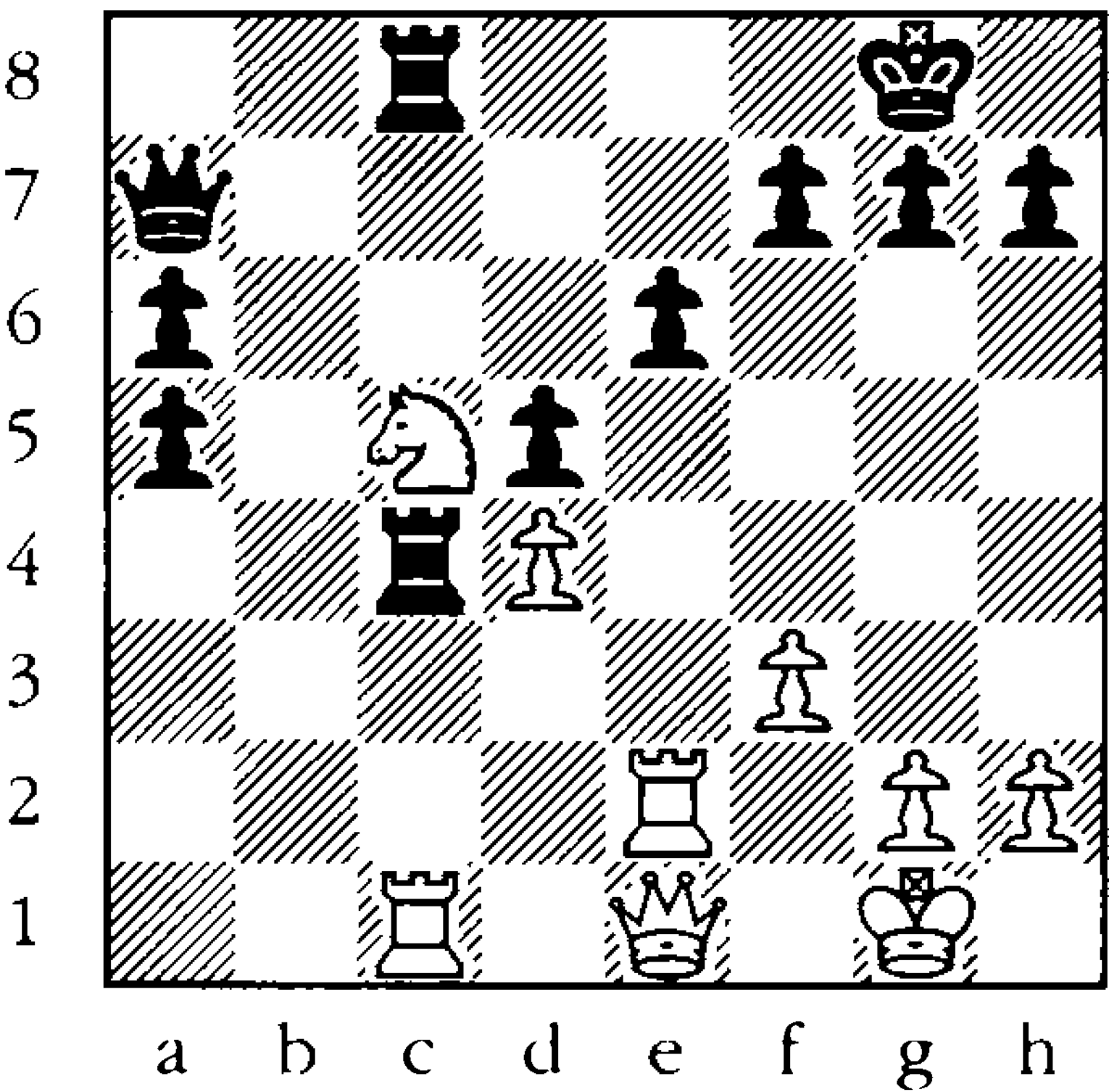
**Position number 390**

*Black to play*

□ Bogoljubow ■ Capablanca

New York 1924

Black has three pawns for a piece but it looks as if White has a strong outpost on c5. How did Black show that this was not the case?



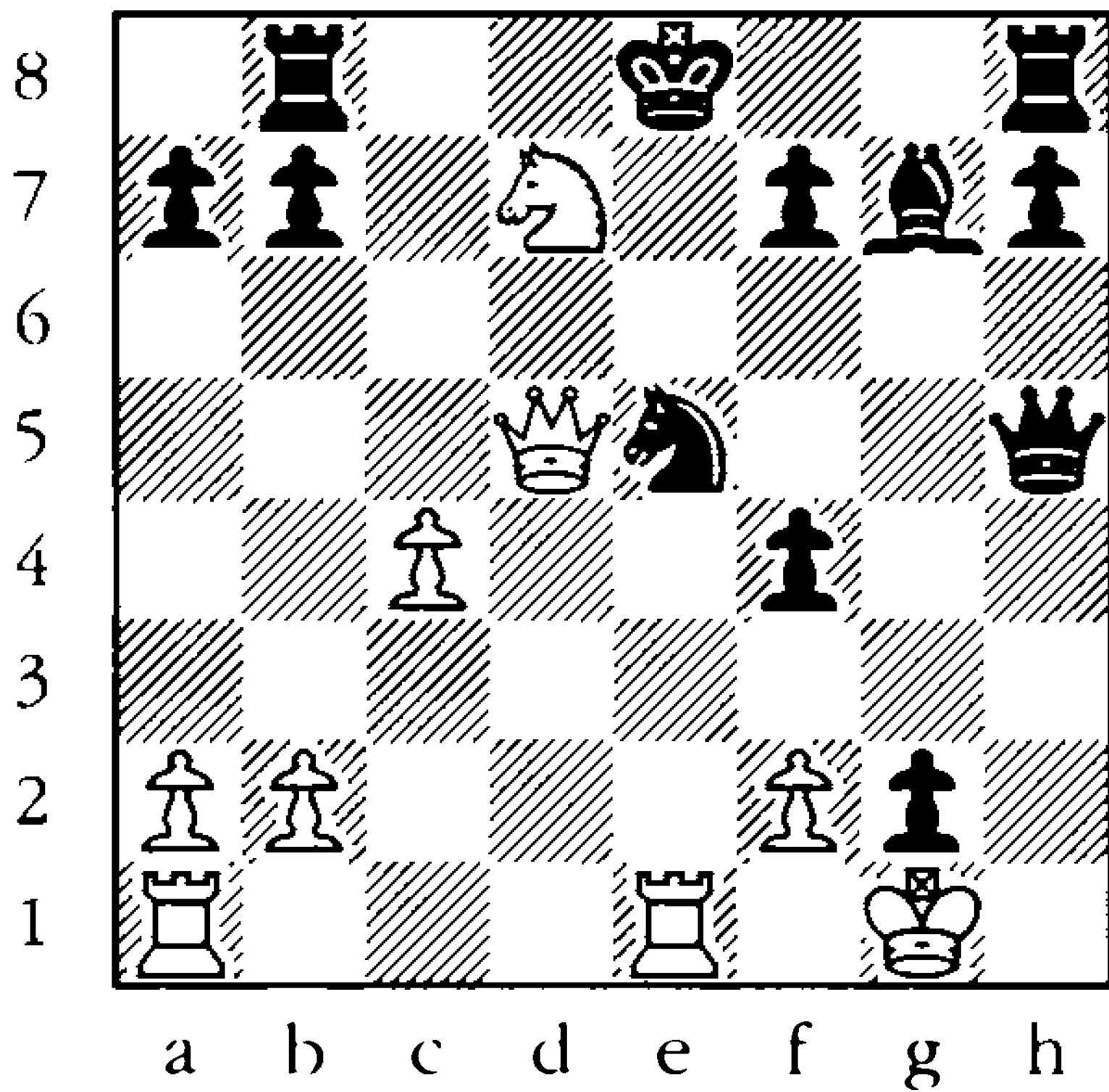
**Position number 392**

*White to play*

□ Keene ■ Mestel

Esbjerg 1981

White is threatened with mate in one. What is the best way to deal with this?





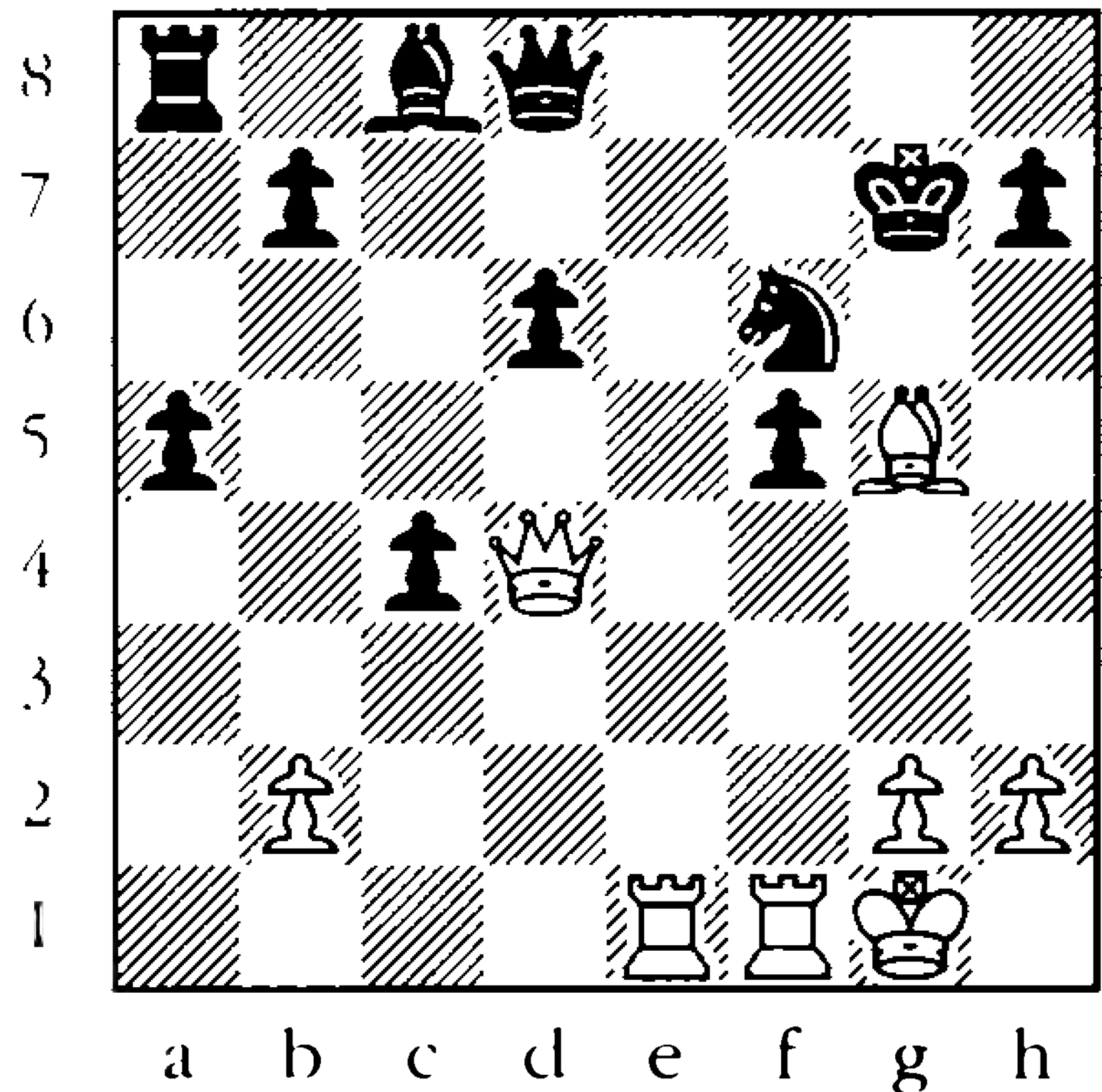
**Position number 393**

*White to play*

□ Nimzowitsch ■ Marshall

New York 1927

White has a fierce double pin against the black knight on f6. What is the most efficient way to exploit this?



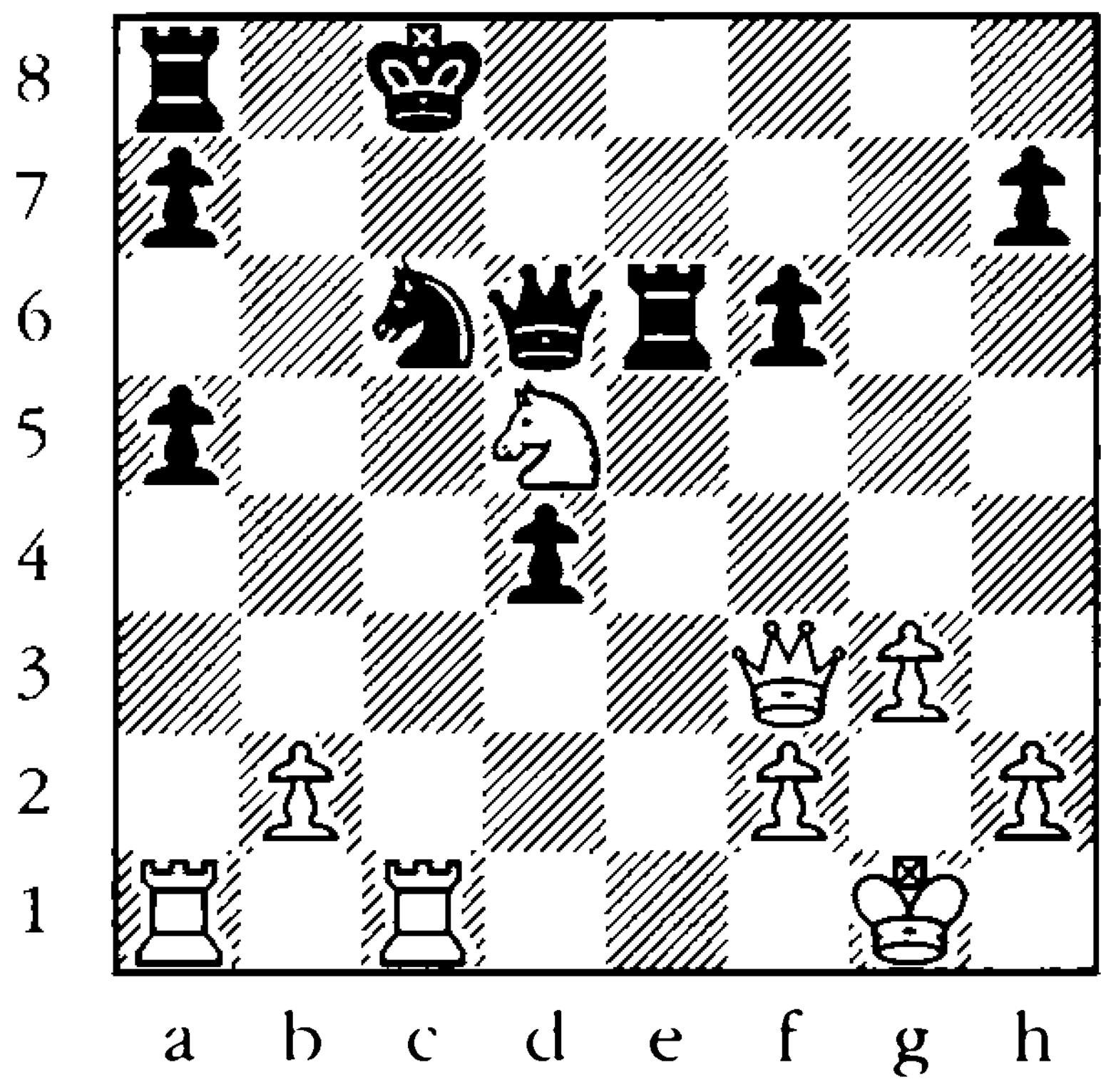
**Position number 395**

*White to play*

□ Capablanca ■ Graham

Newcastle 1919

White has great pressure along the open c-file and the h1-a8 diagonal. How did he combine these elements to force a quick win?



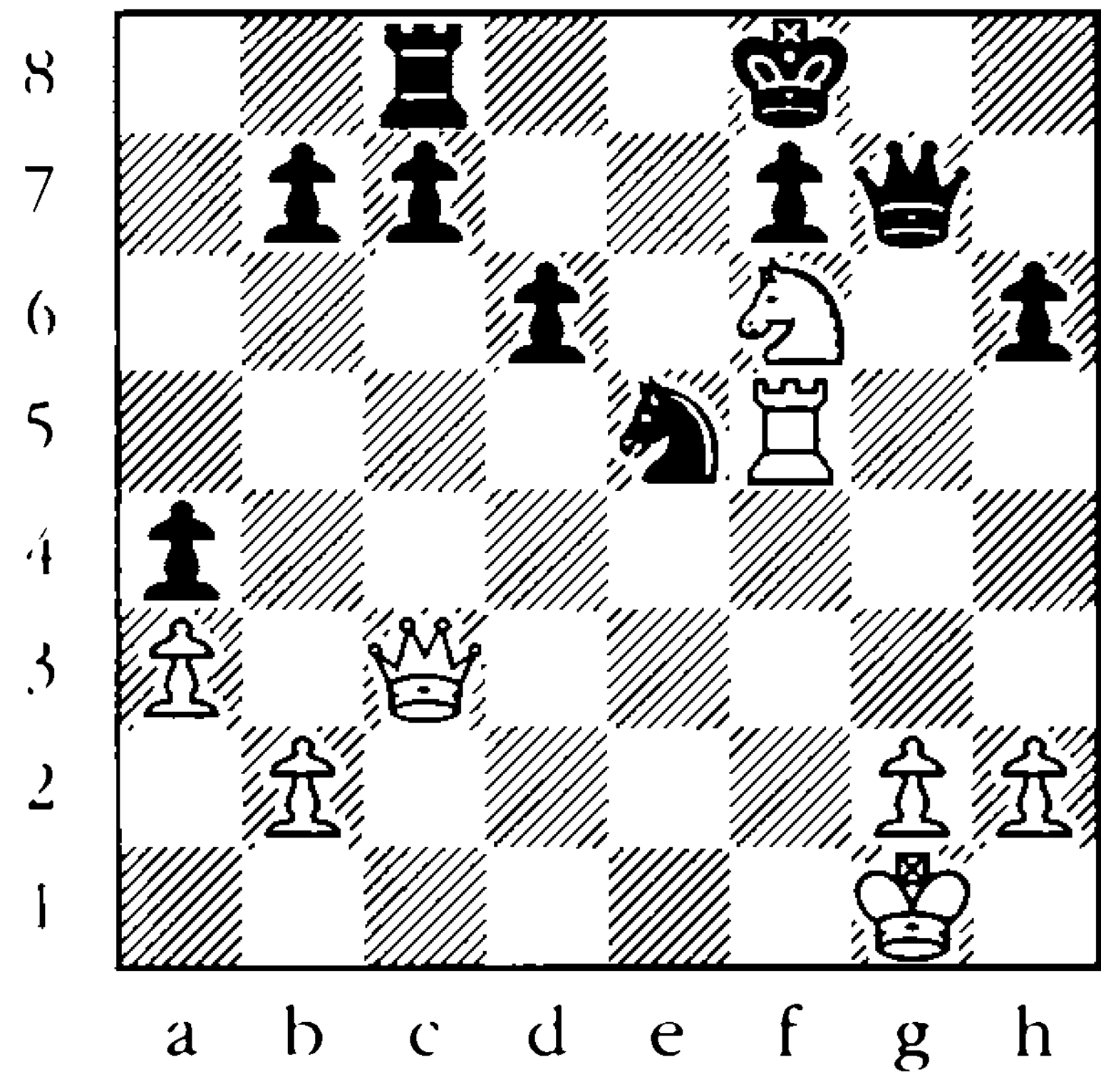
**Position number 394**

*White to play*

□ Bates ■ Fearn

British Schools Ch. 1990

Can you spot White's clever tactical coup?



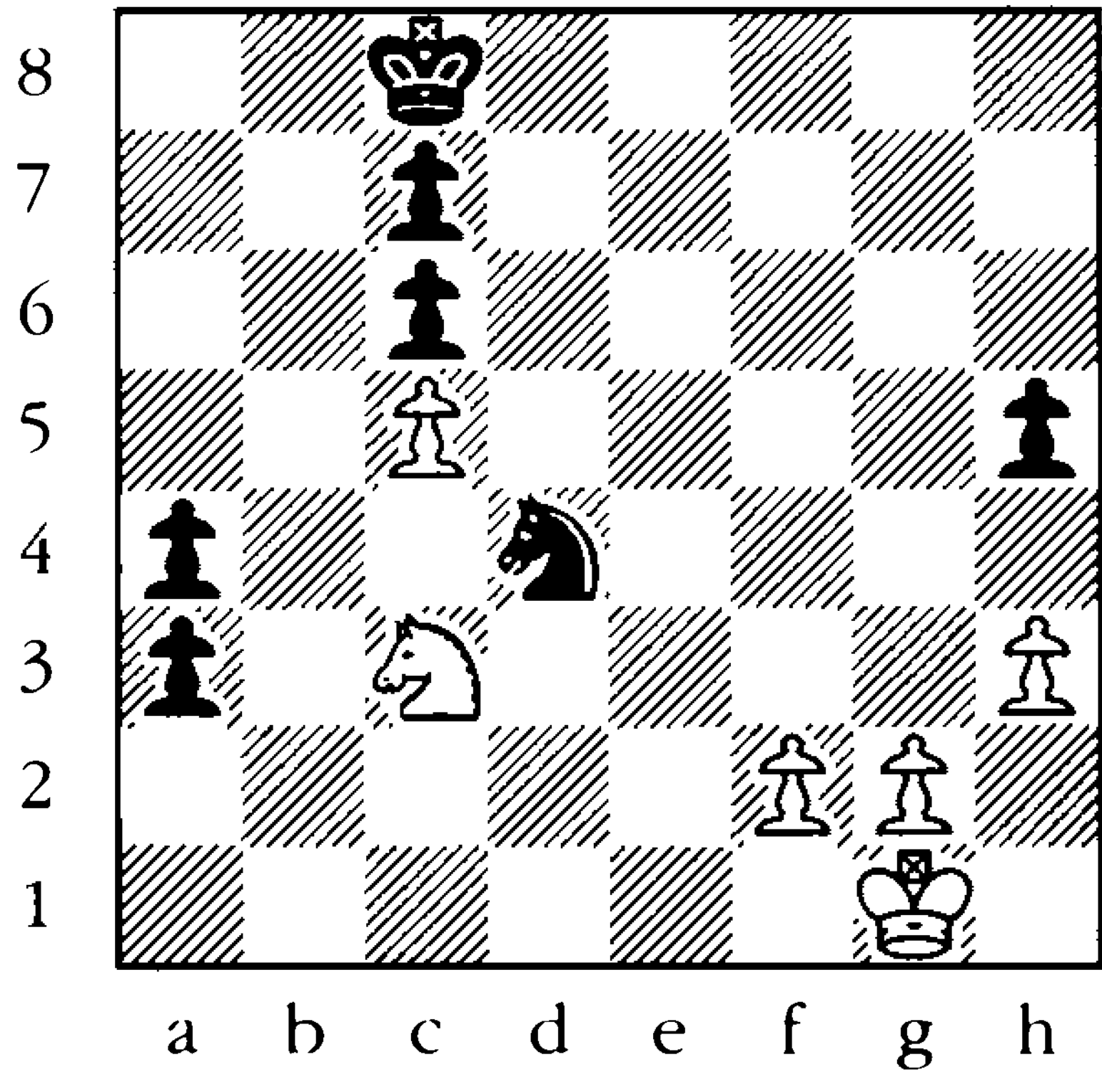
**Position number 396**

*Black to play*

□ Sedina ■ Miles

Jakarta 1996

Here White's knight on c3 seems to have the opposing a-pawns under control but Black's next move proved otherwise. What was it?



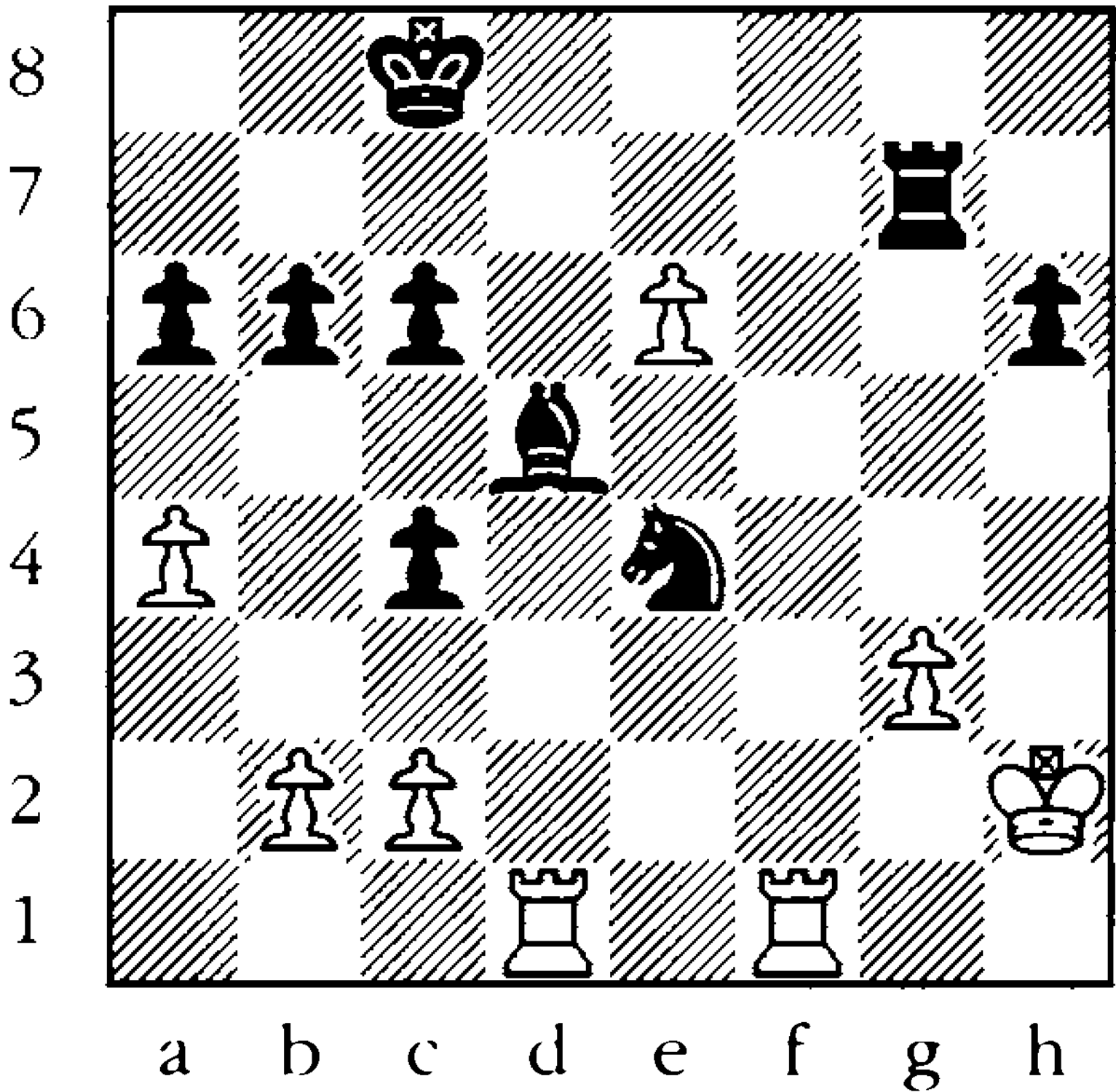
**Position number 397**

*White to play*

□ Alekhine ■ Bogoljubow

World Championship 1934

With two pieces for a rook, it looks as if Black has the upper hand. But White's sequence proved that this is not the case. What did he play?



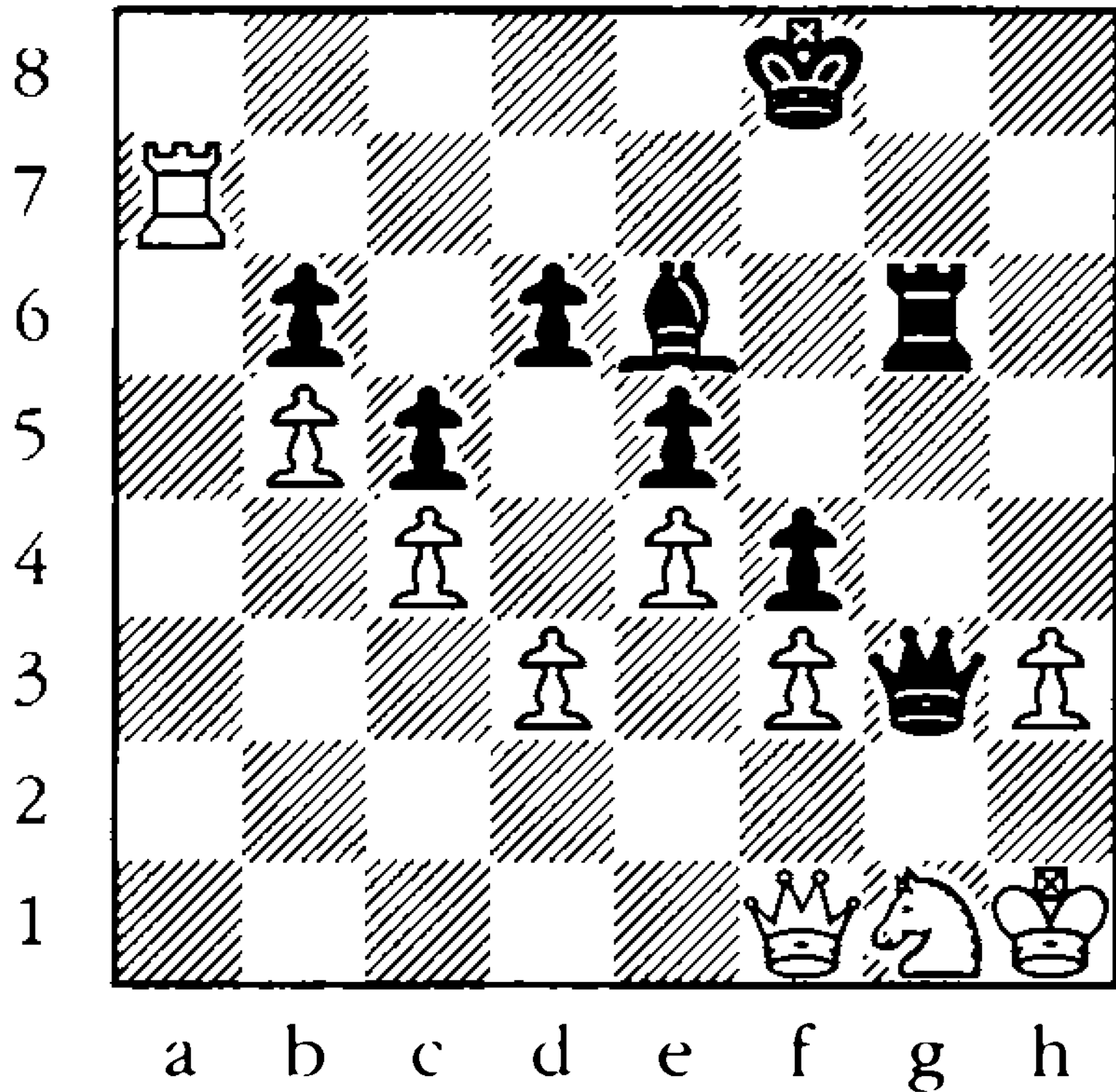
**Position number 399**

*Black to play*

□ Vasiukov ■ Dreev

Elista 1996

The black pieces have invaded the white kingside. How did he now administer the winning blow?



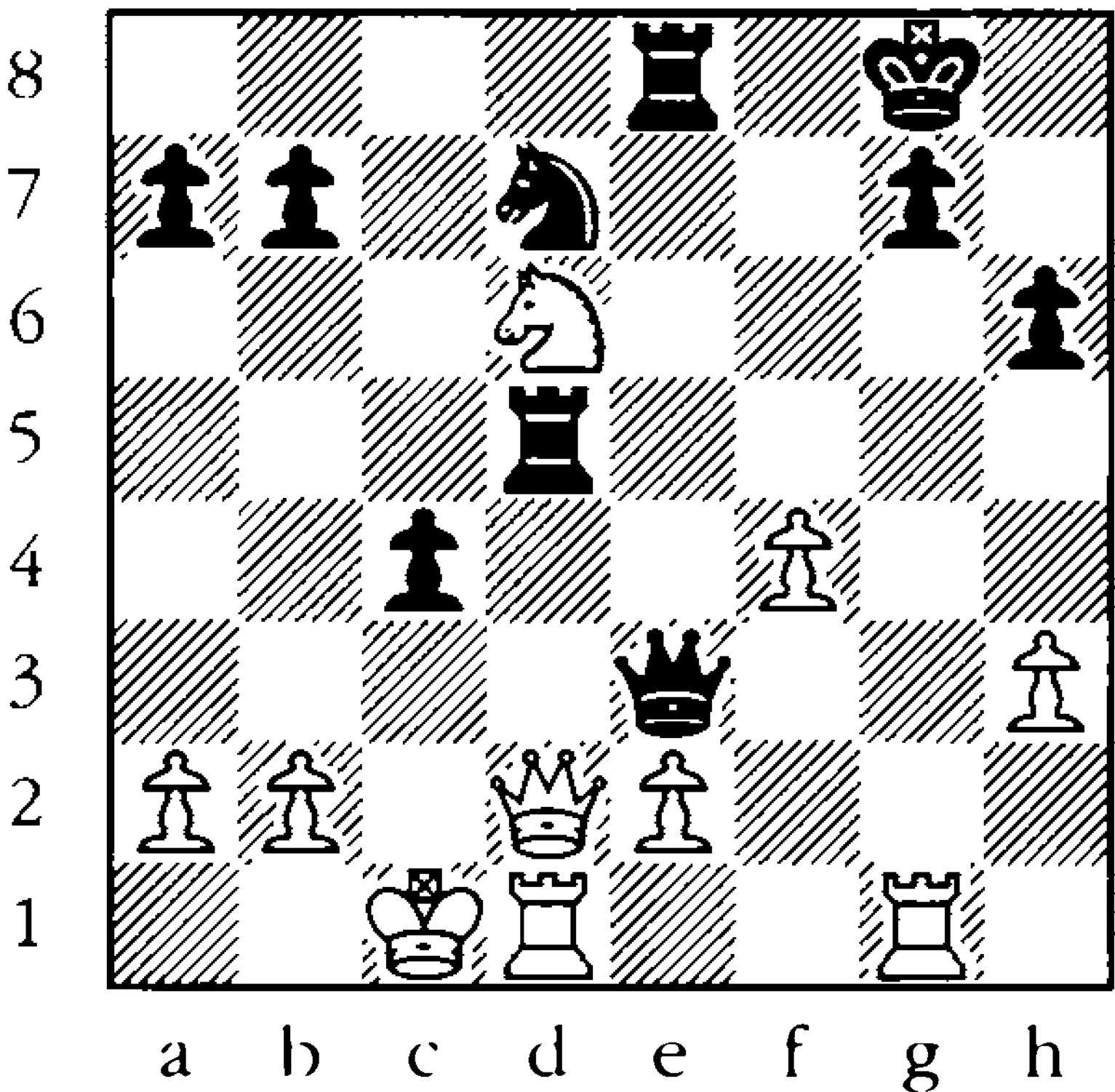
**Position number 398**

*White to play*

□ Sorokin ■ Jemelin

Elista 1996

1 Qxe3 Rxd1+ and 1 Nxe8 Rxd2 are unattractive for White. How did he improve on these variations?



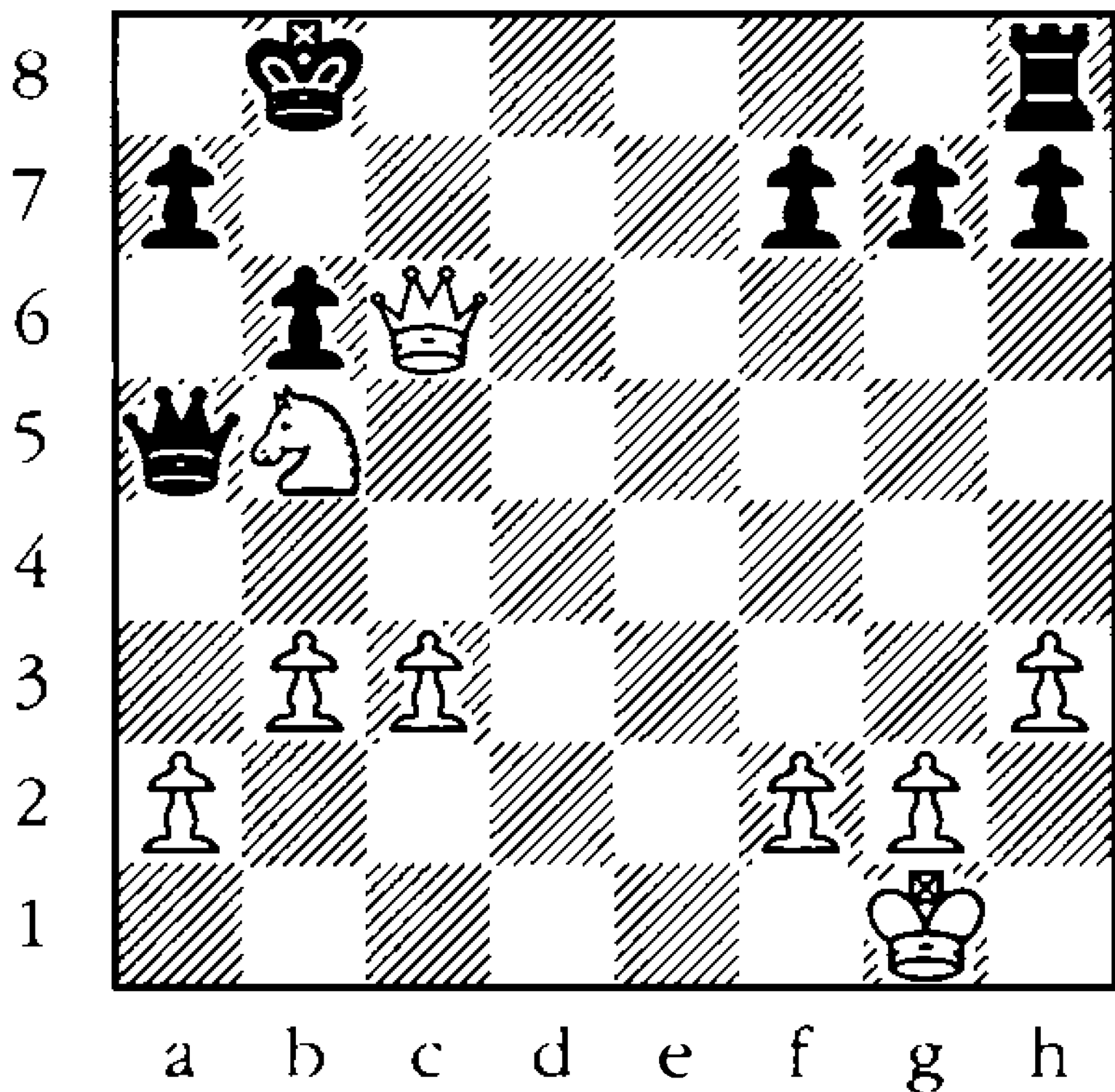
**Position number 400**

*White to play*

□ Sveshnikov ■ Sokolov

Elista 1996

Queen and knight are a powerful attacking combination, as they complement each other well. How did White win quickly?





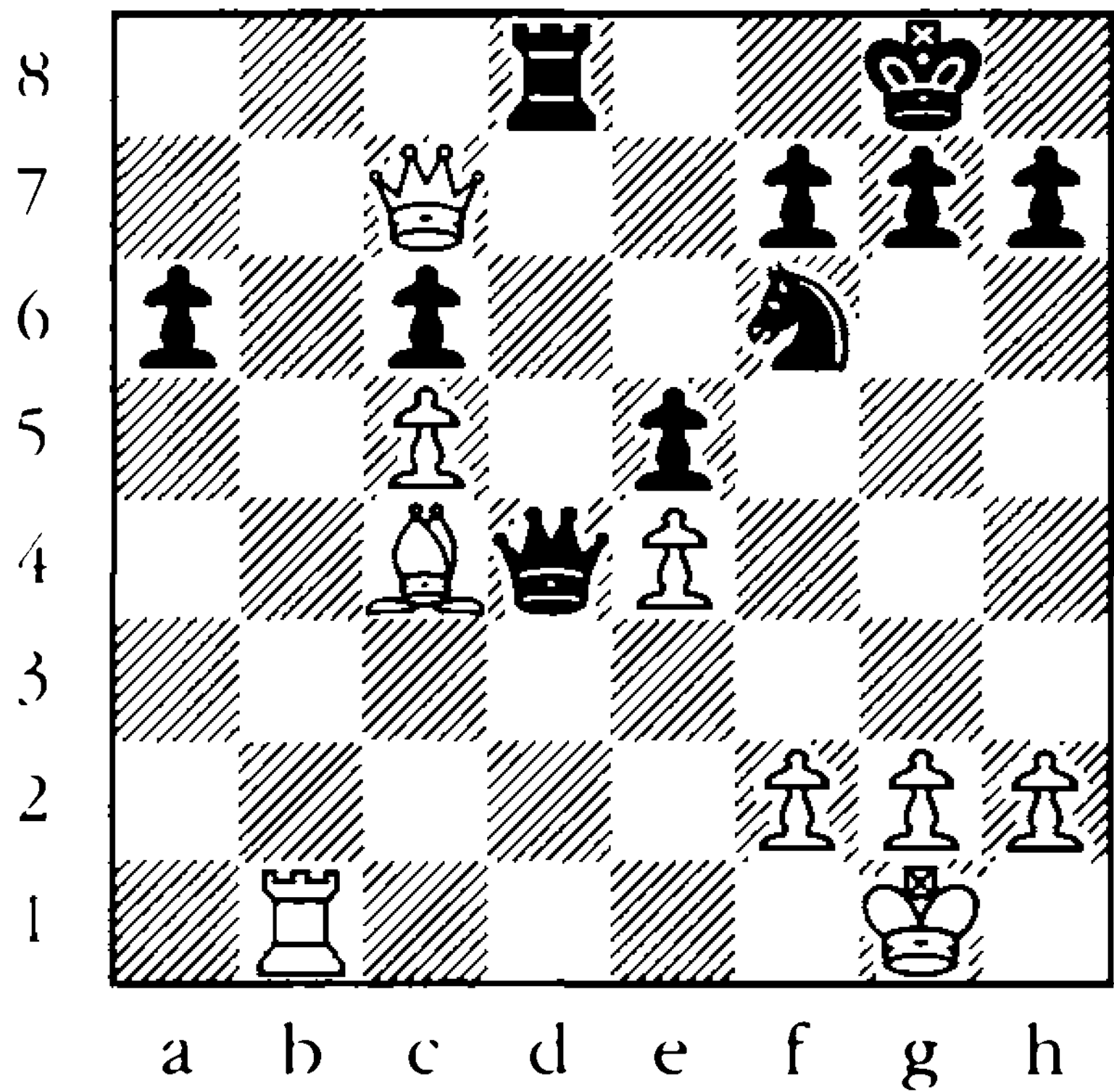
**Position number 401**

*White to play*

□ Krasenkov ■ Hickl

Jakarta 1996

White can capture on f7 with either his queen or bishop. Should he select one of these moves, or does he have something better?



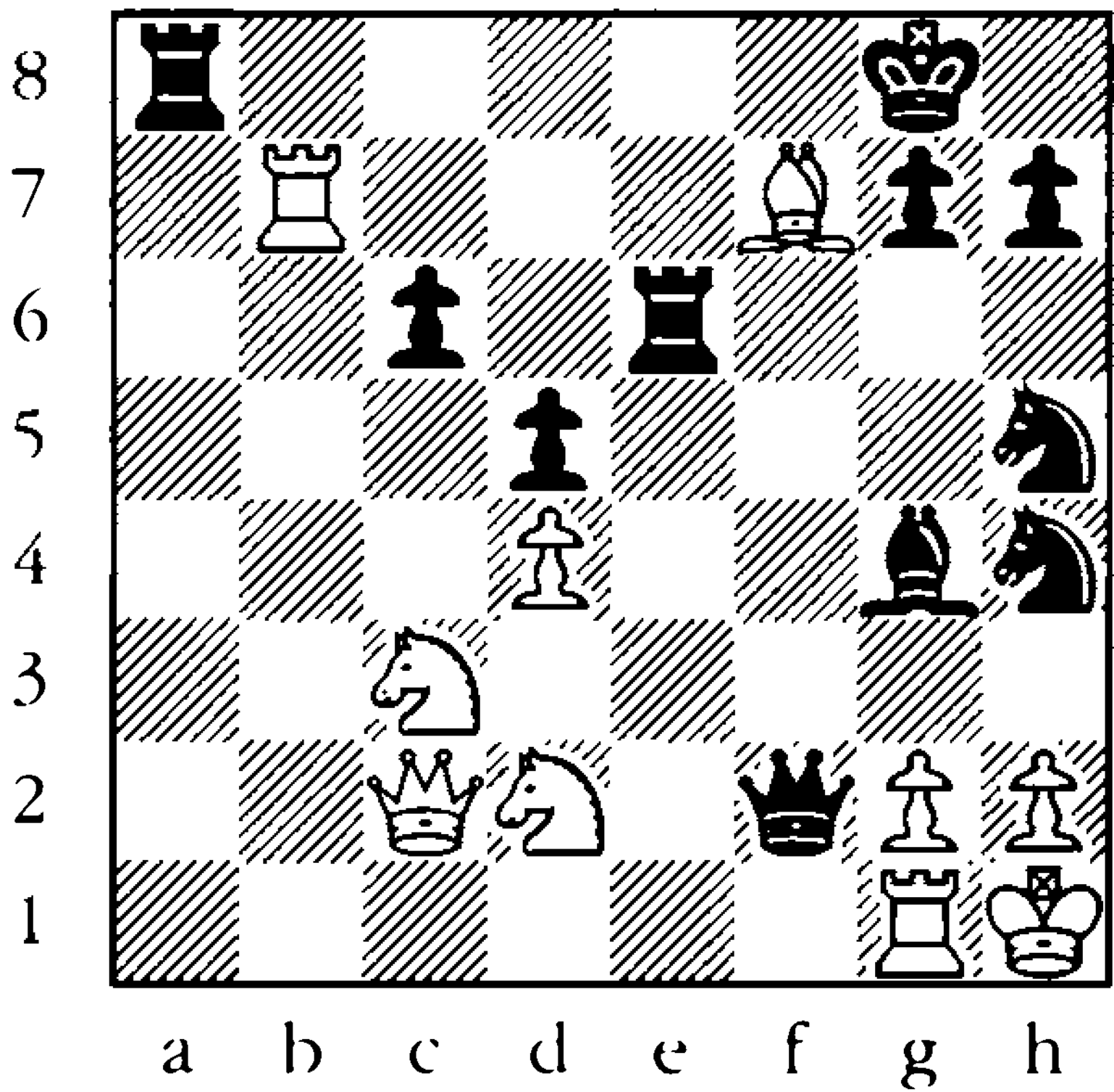
**Position number 403**

*Black to play*

□ Sharpov ■ Retinsky

Ukraine 1995

It appears that White has made a crucial breakthrough on f7, but Black had a brilliant counter in mind. How did the game continue?



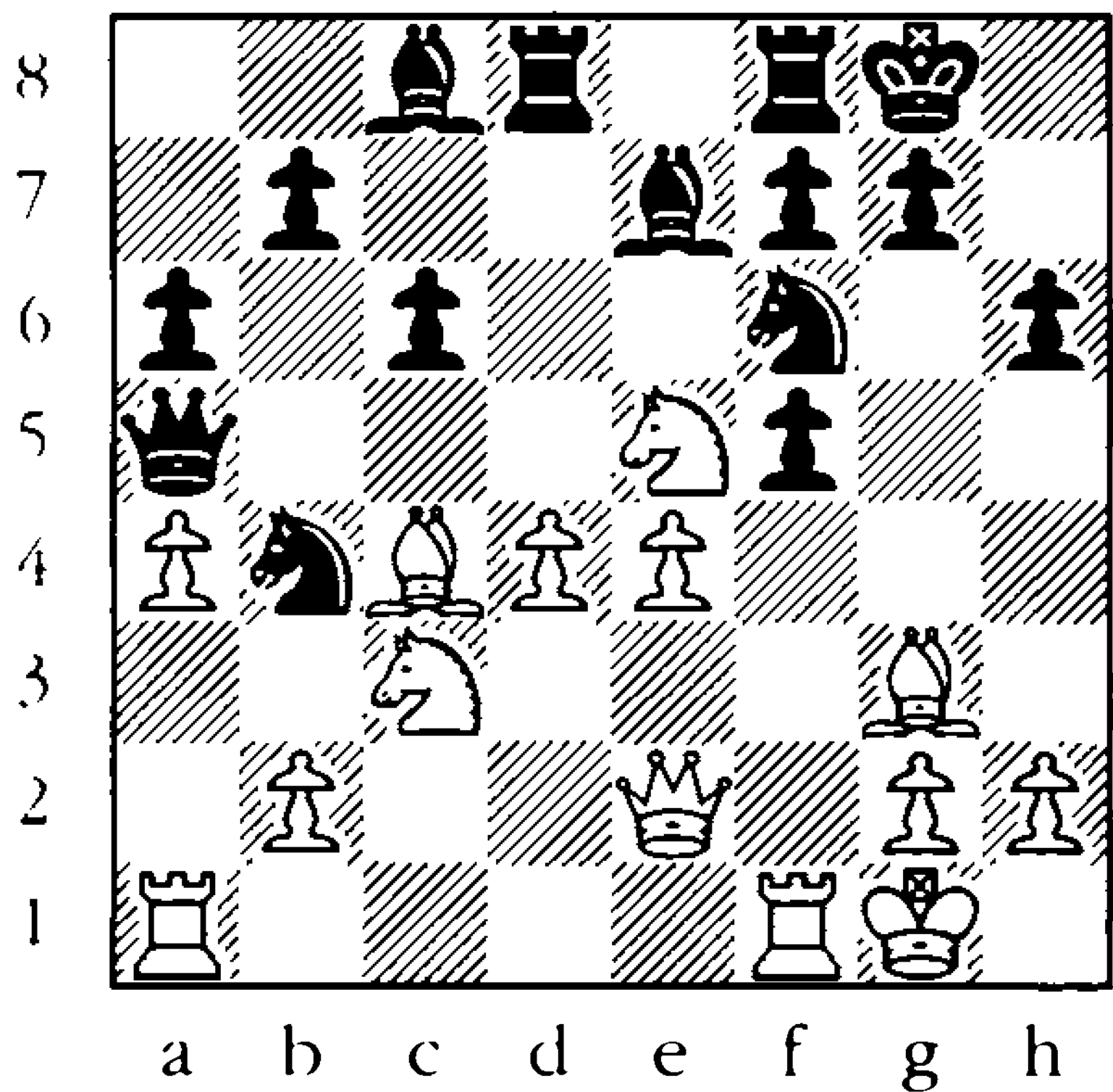
**Position number 402**

*White to play*

□ Botvinnik ■ Stepanov

USSR 1931

This early middlegame position looks harmless enough but, in fact, White has an immediate win. Can you spot it?



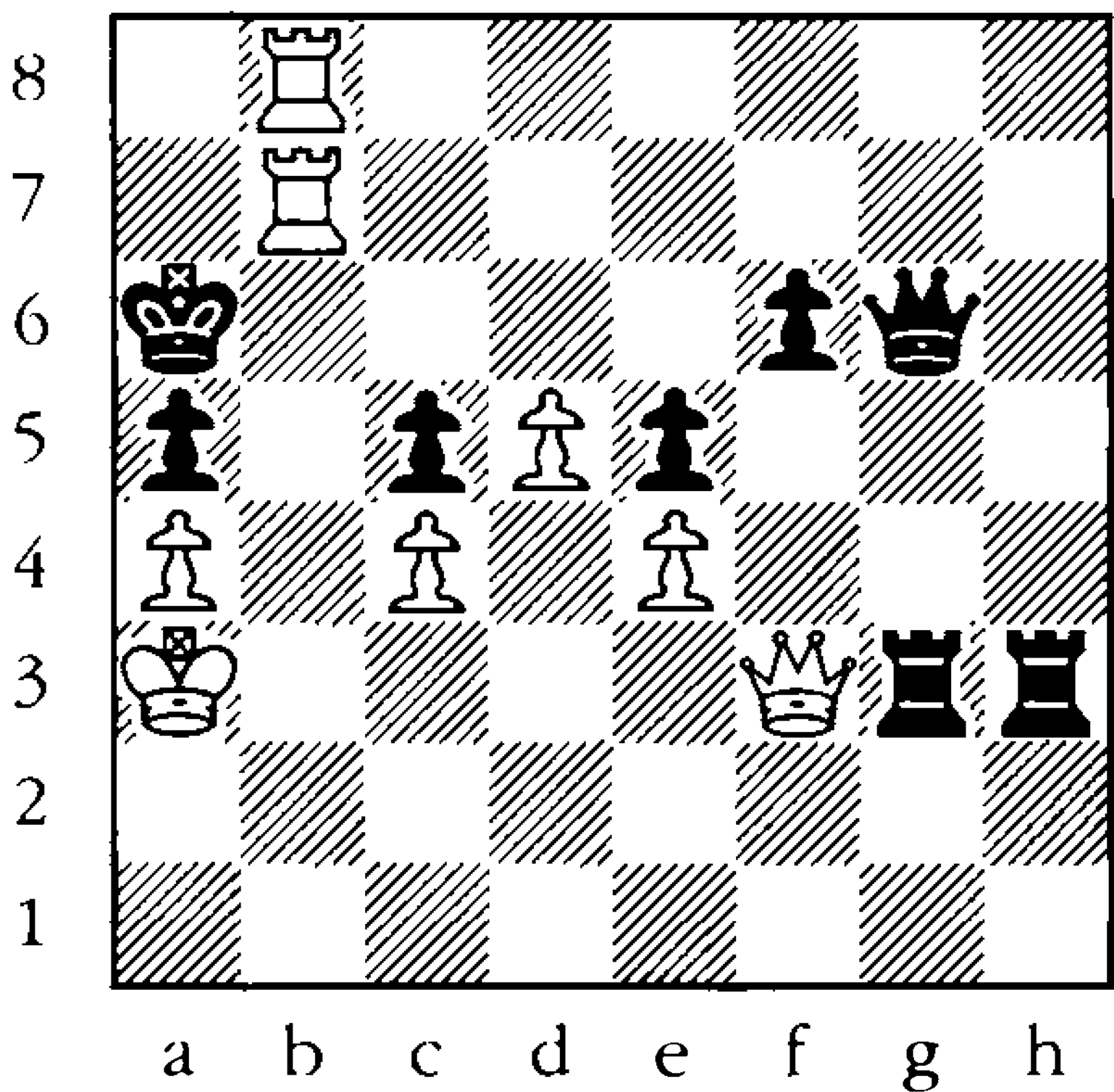
**Position number 404**

*White to play*

□ Vokac ■ Golod

Czech Republic 1994

White's queen is caught in a pin along the third rank and it looks as if he must settle for perpetual check. Can he do any better?



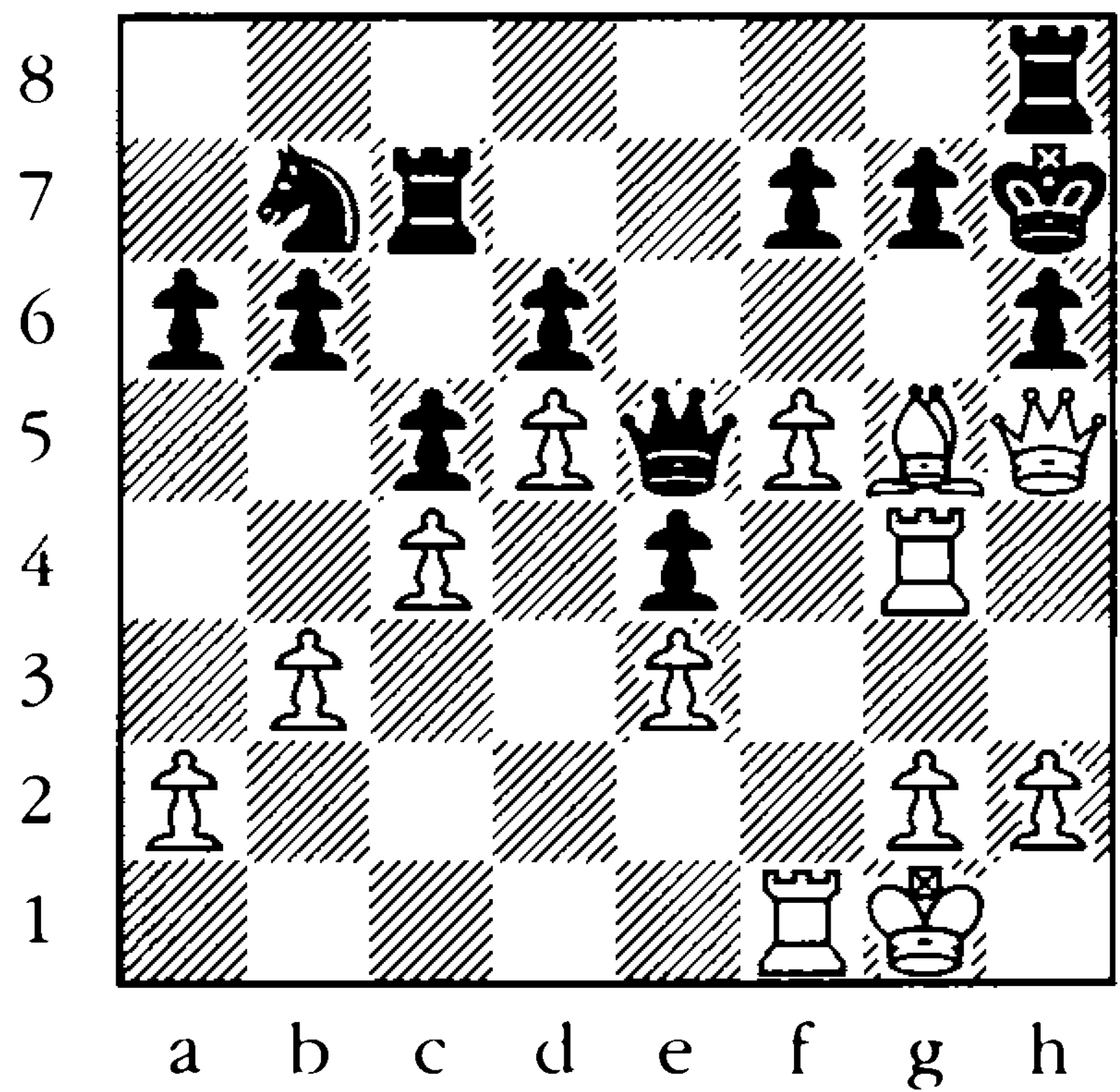
**Position number 405**

*White to play*

□ Kamsky ■ Seirawan

Monaco 1994

Kamsky has built up powerfully against the black kingside. Can you spot the combination he used to break through the defences?



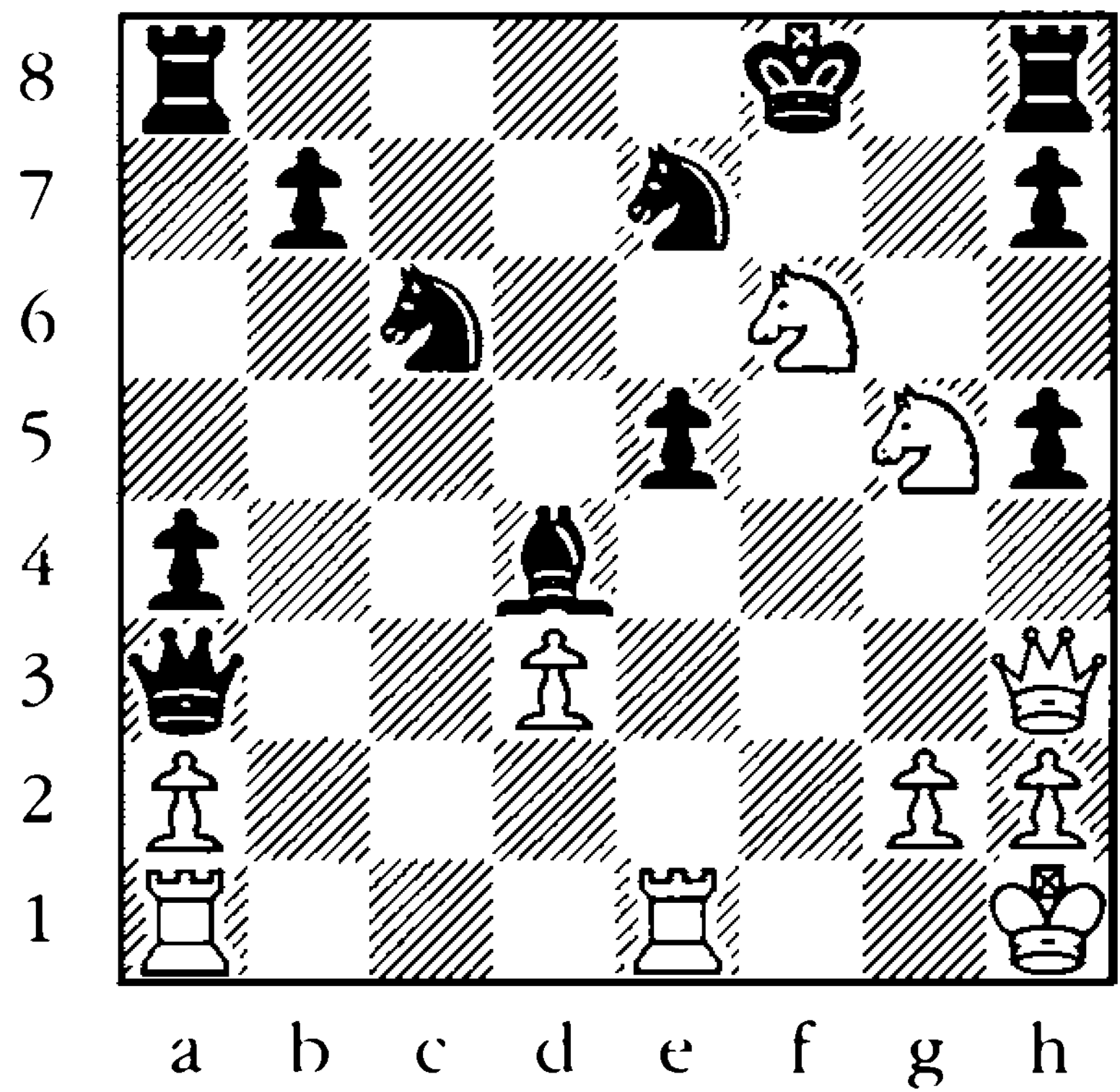
**Position number 407**

*White to play*

□ Perez ■ Lee

Correspondence game 1995

White has sacrificed a bishop to weaken the black king. Can you see how he made the most of his opponent's lack of king protection?



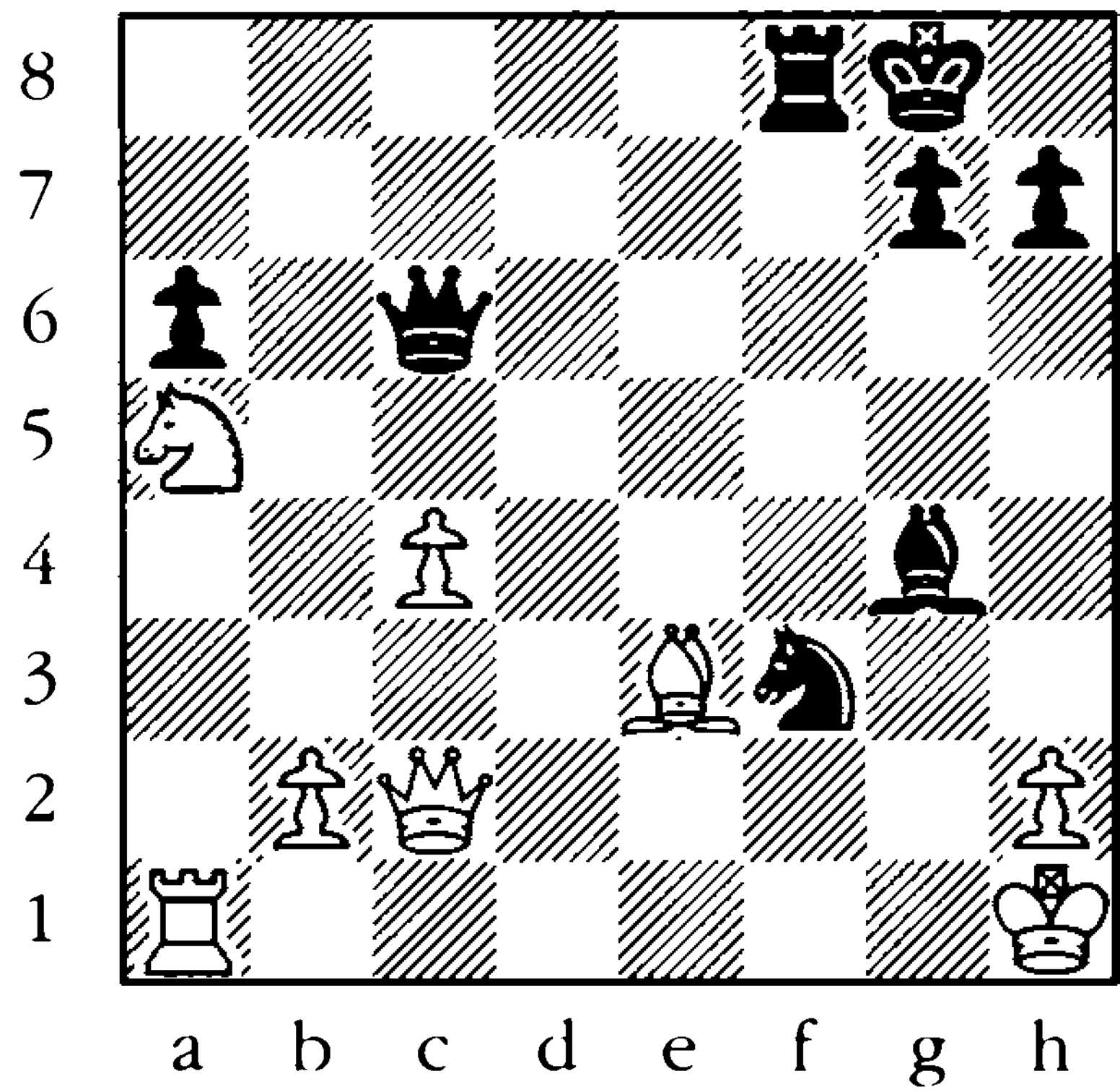
**Position number 406**

*Black to play*

□ Evans ■ Staunton

London 1845

Black concluded with a neat tactical sequence, despite the threat against his queen by the white knight. Can you work it out?



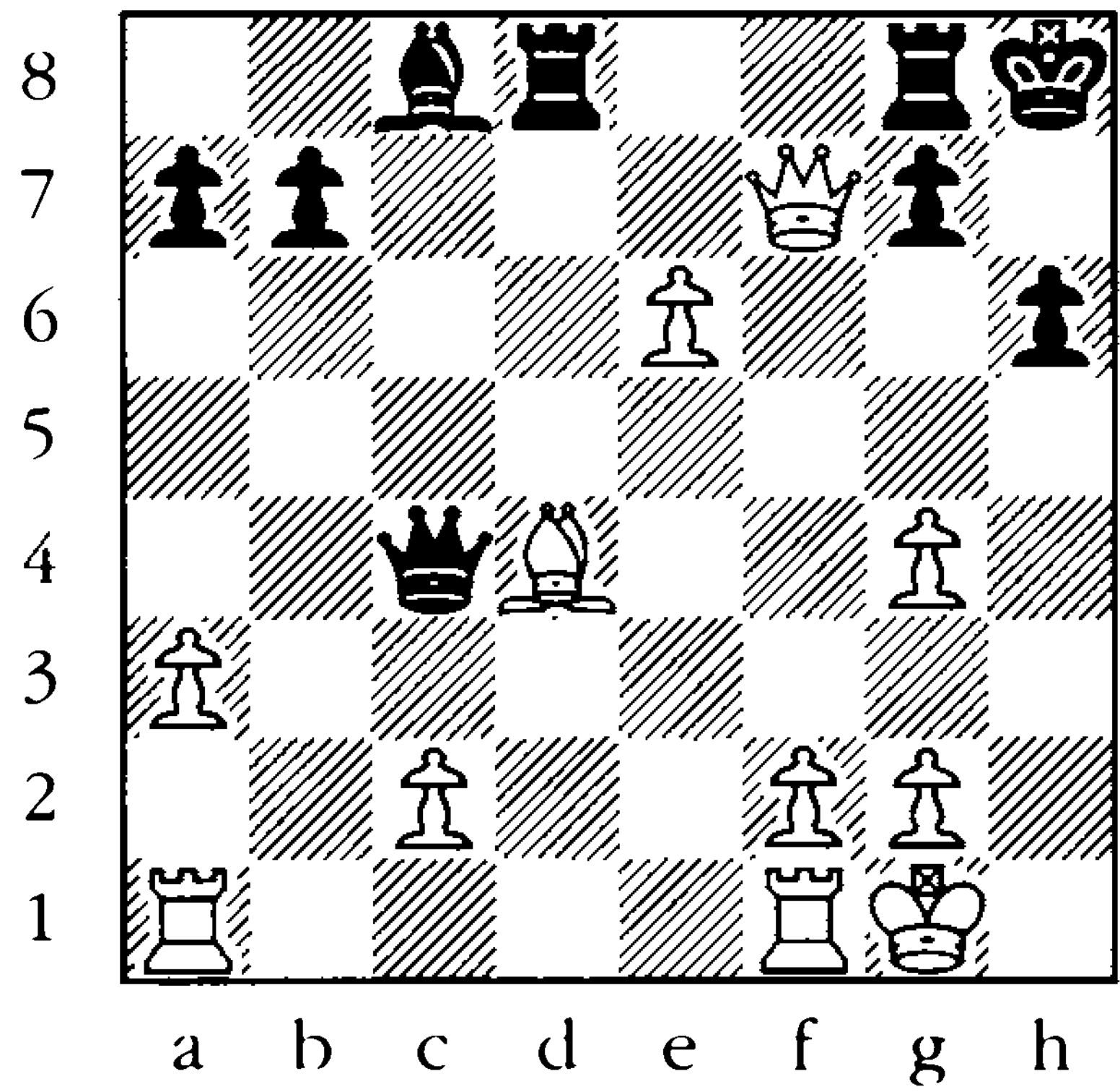
**Position number 408**

*White to play*

□ Sariego ■ Medina

Matanzas 1995

How did White combine his two big trumps – the powerful bishop on d4 and the passed pawn on e6, to score a quick win?





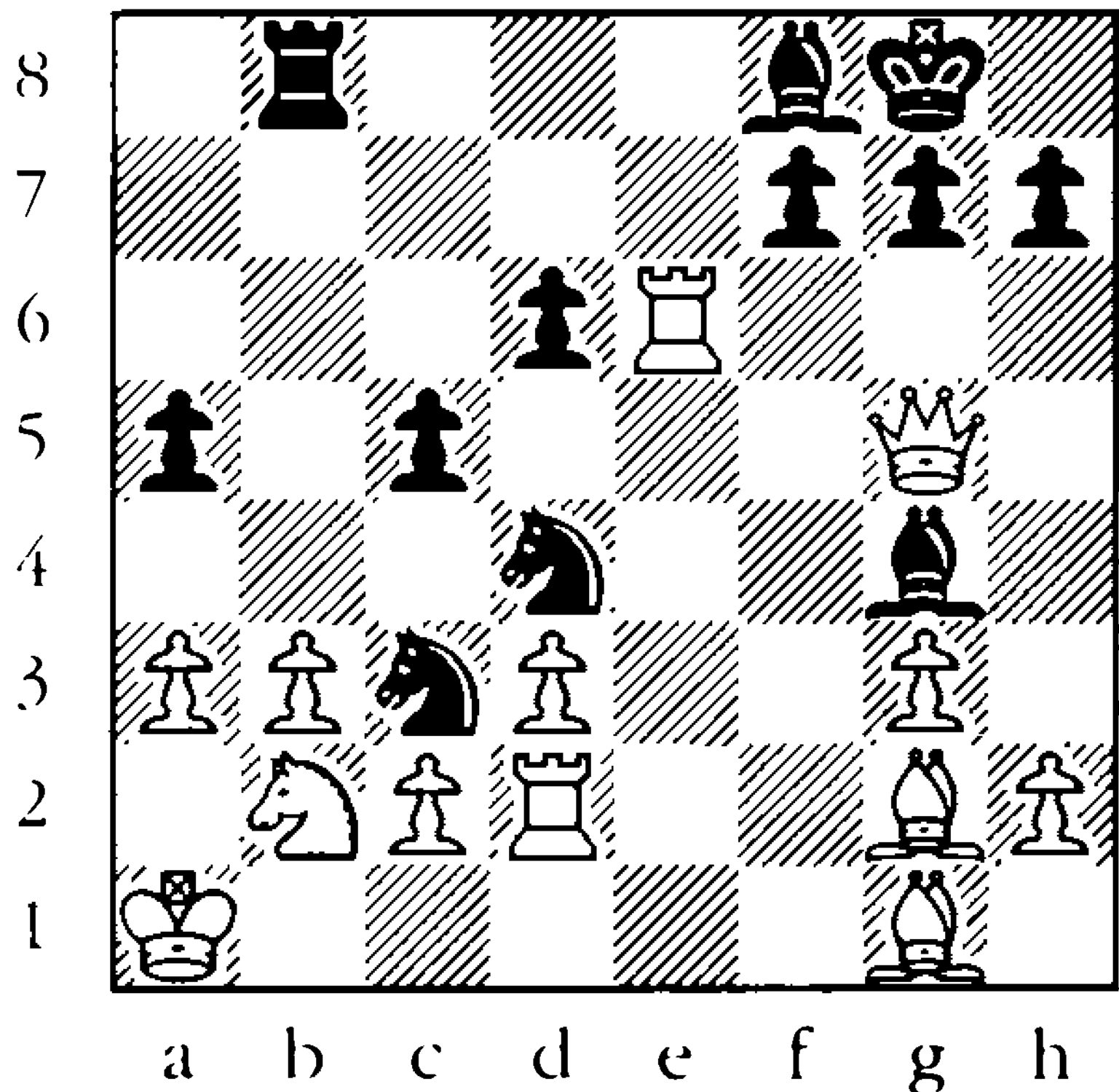
**Position number 409**

*Black to play*

□ Ilaudy ■ Leyva

Cuba 1995

Black has sacrificed his queen to lure the white rook off the back rank. Can you spot the brilliant conclusion Black had in mind?



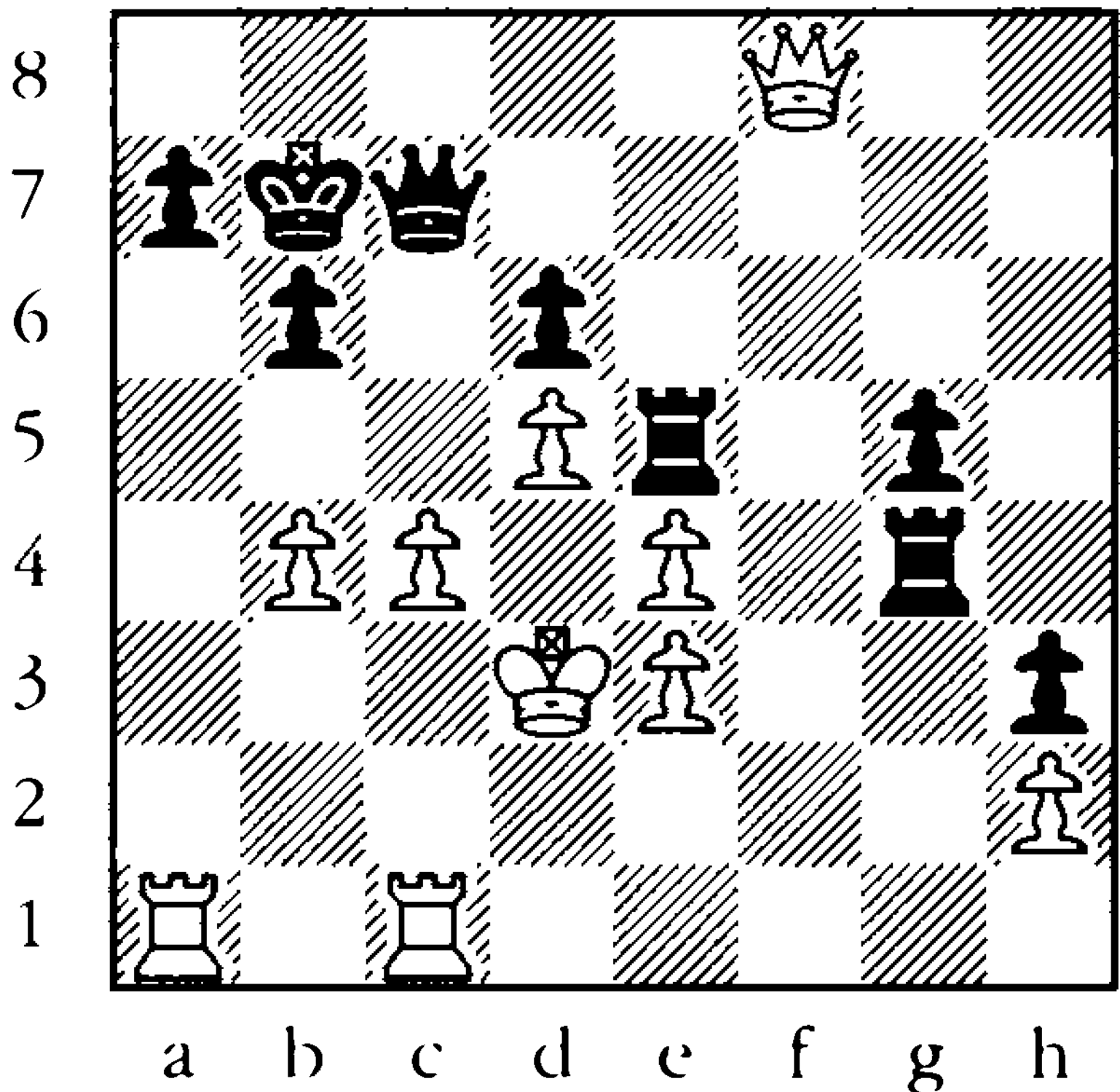
**Position number 411**

*White to play*

□ Goldin ■ Horvath

Budapest 1996

In this middlegame with the major pieces, White found a quick breakthrough on the queenside. Can you spot it?



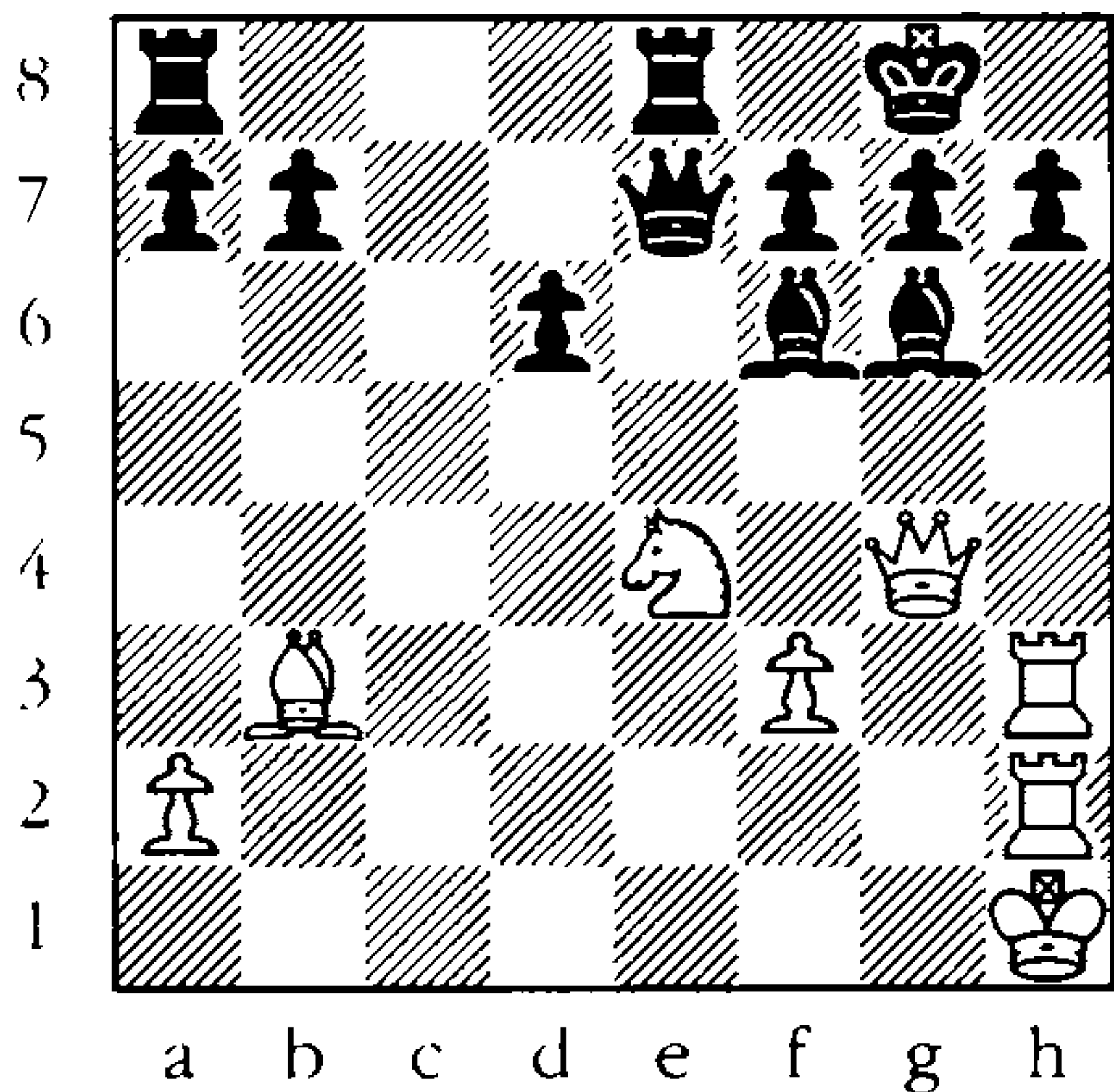
**Position number 410**

*White to play*

□ Jacobs ■ Jackson

London 1979

White has relinquished four pawns in an ambitious attempt to create active piece play. How did his speculation now pay off?



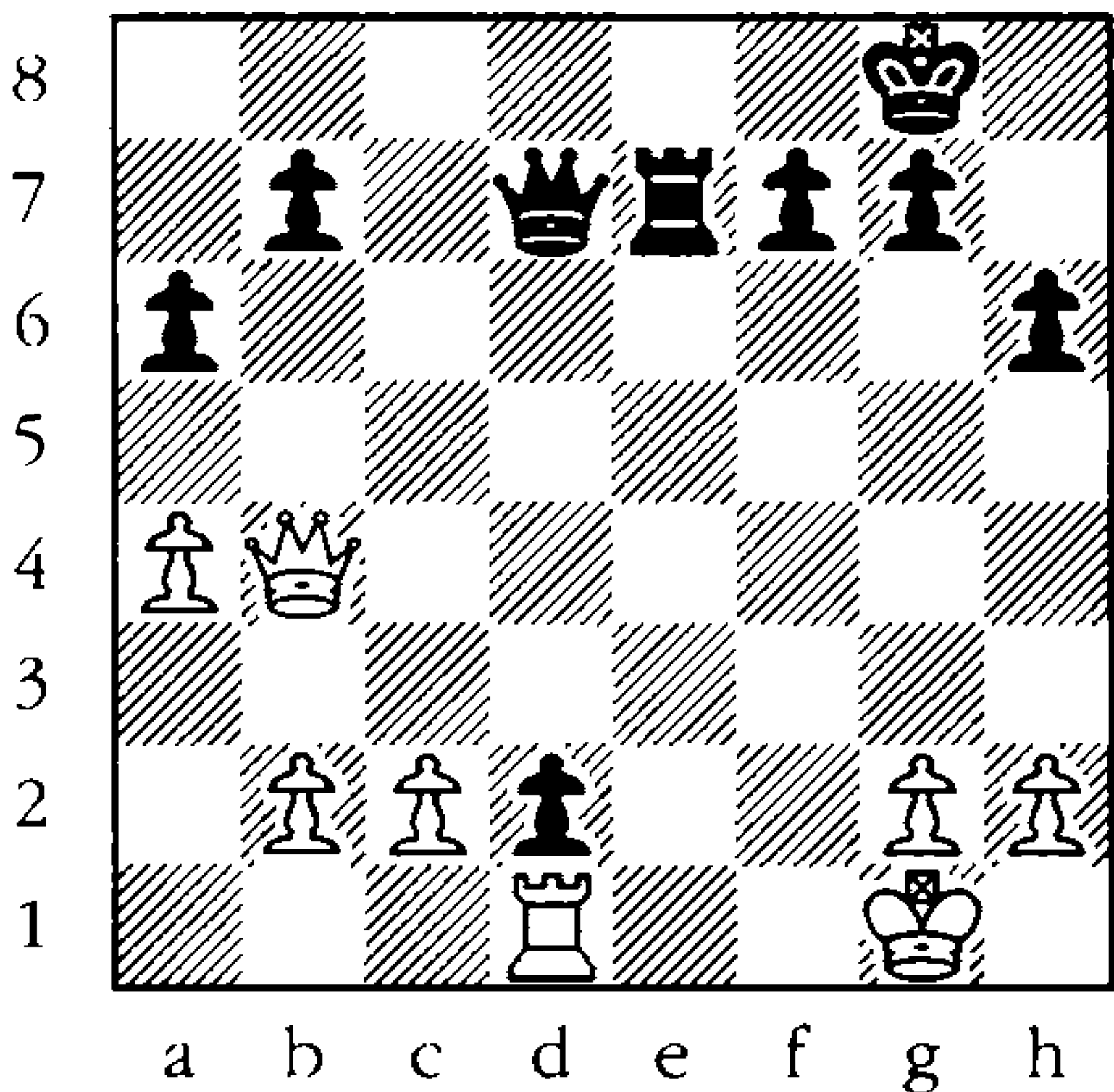
**Position number 412**

*Black to play*

□ Madsen ■ Napolitano

Correspondence game 1953

The combination of his passed pawn on d2 and White's weak back rank allowed Black a quick win here. How did he continue?



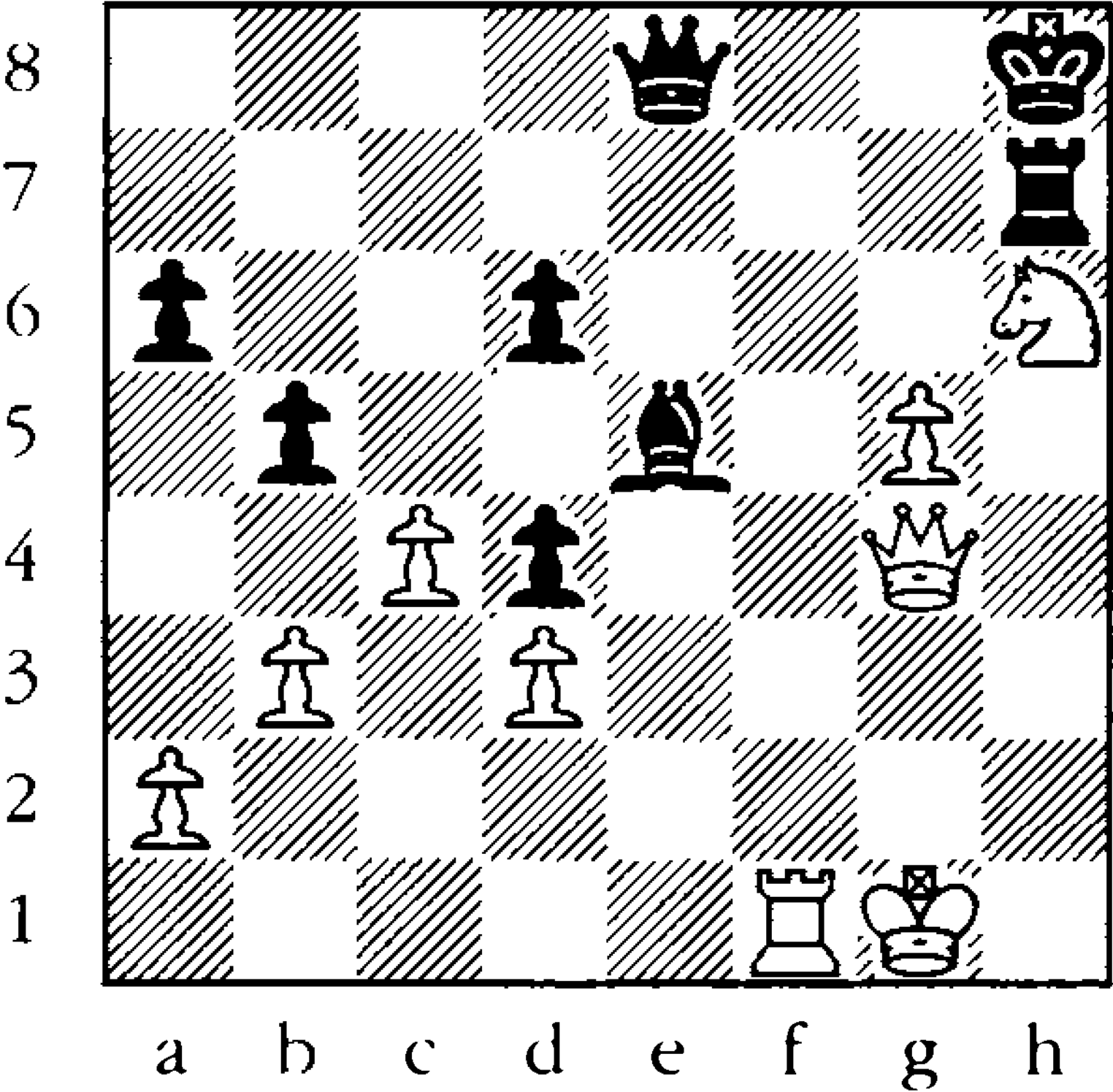
**Position number 413**

*White to play*

□ Pokrowski ■ Staruchin

USSR 1980

Here White found a clever way to bring his kingside initiative to a favourable conclusion. What did he play?



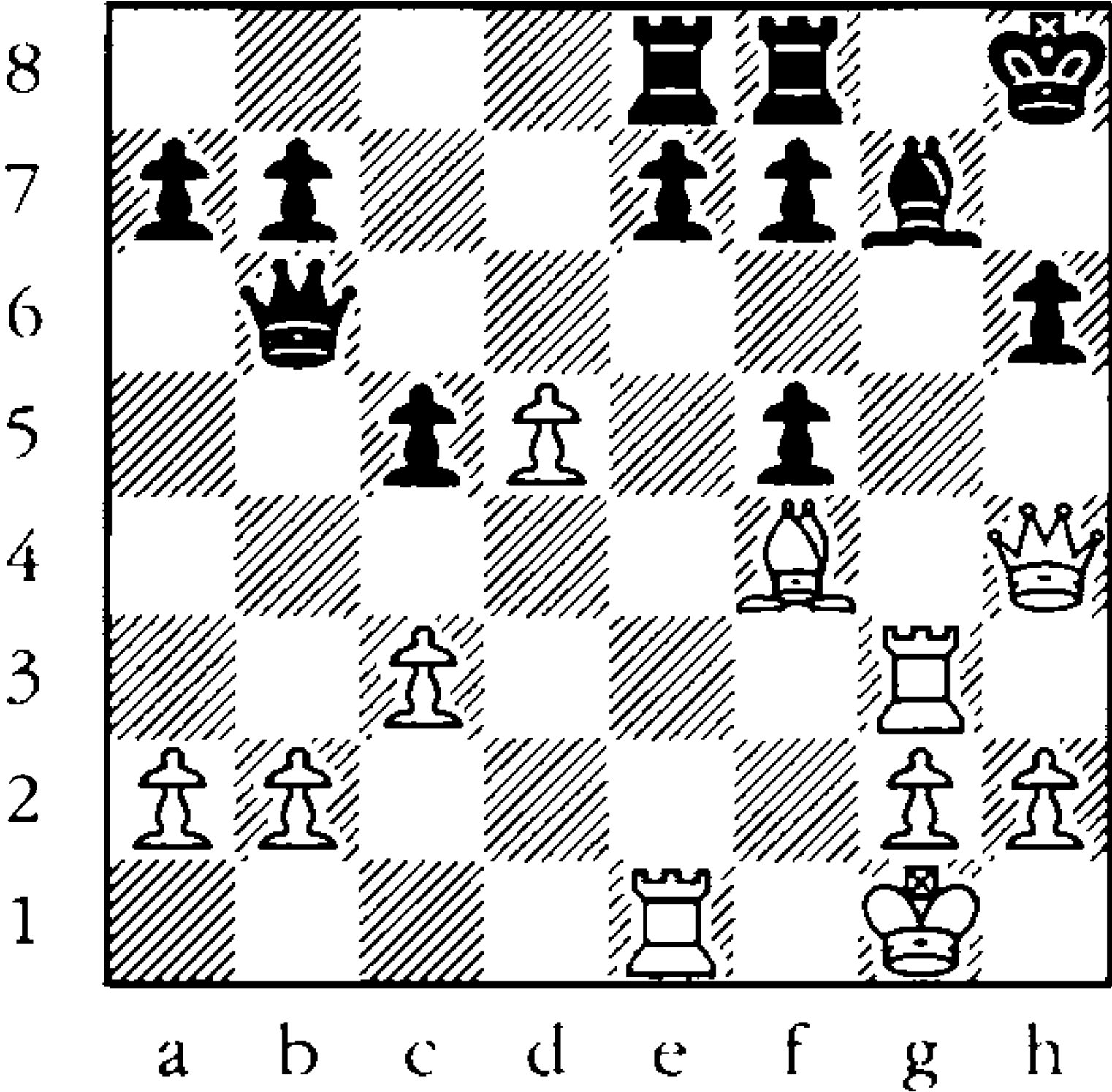
**Position number 415**

*White to play*

□ Hübner ■ Miles

Tilburg 1985

Grandmaster Hübner is equally well known in his academic career as a linguist. How did he translate his advantage here to victory?



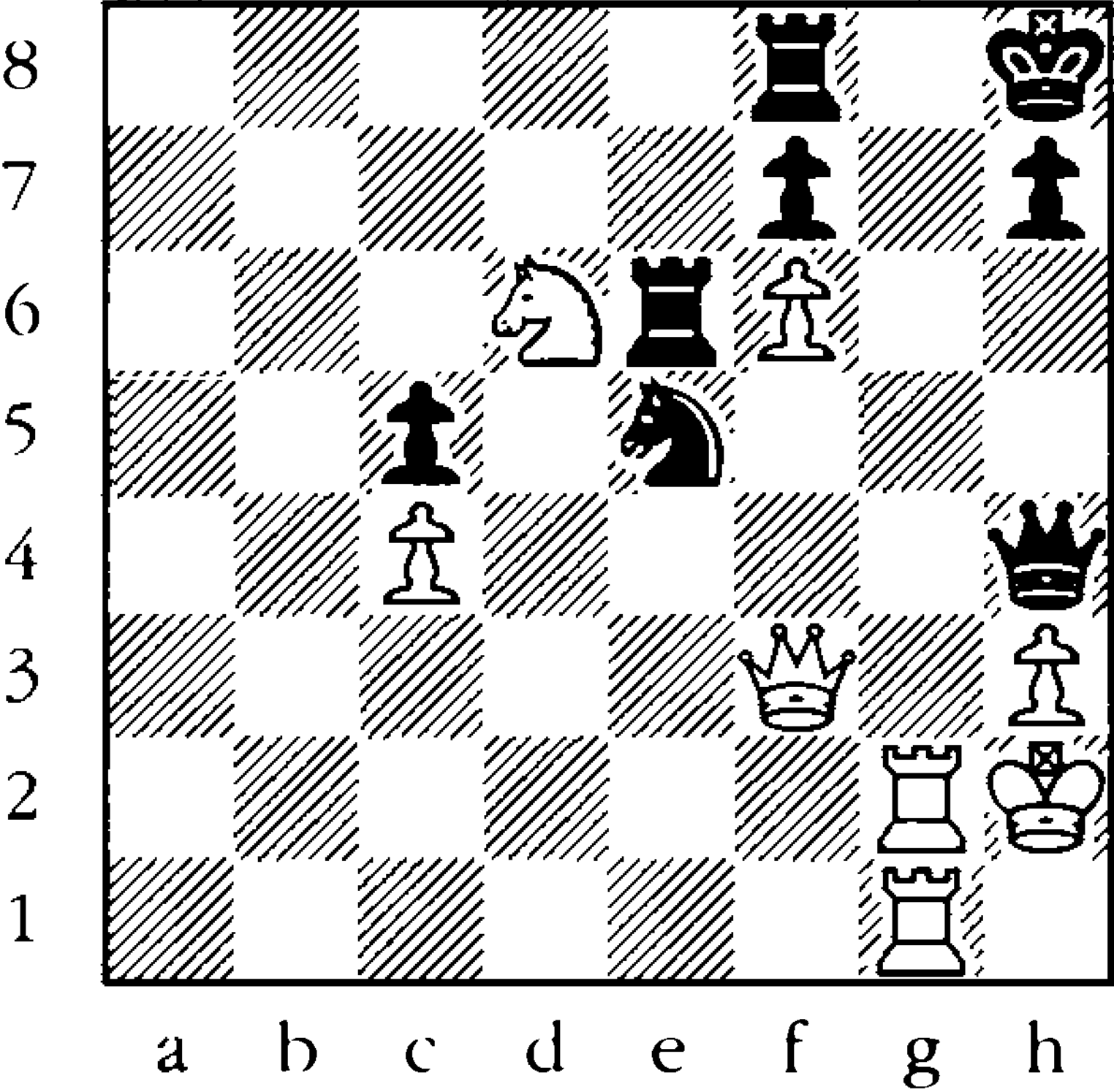
**Position number 414**

*White to play*

□ Kharlov ■ Hulak

Budapest 1996

White has strong pressure along the g-file, but suddenly his queen, knight and f-pawn are all under attack. How did he continue?



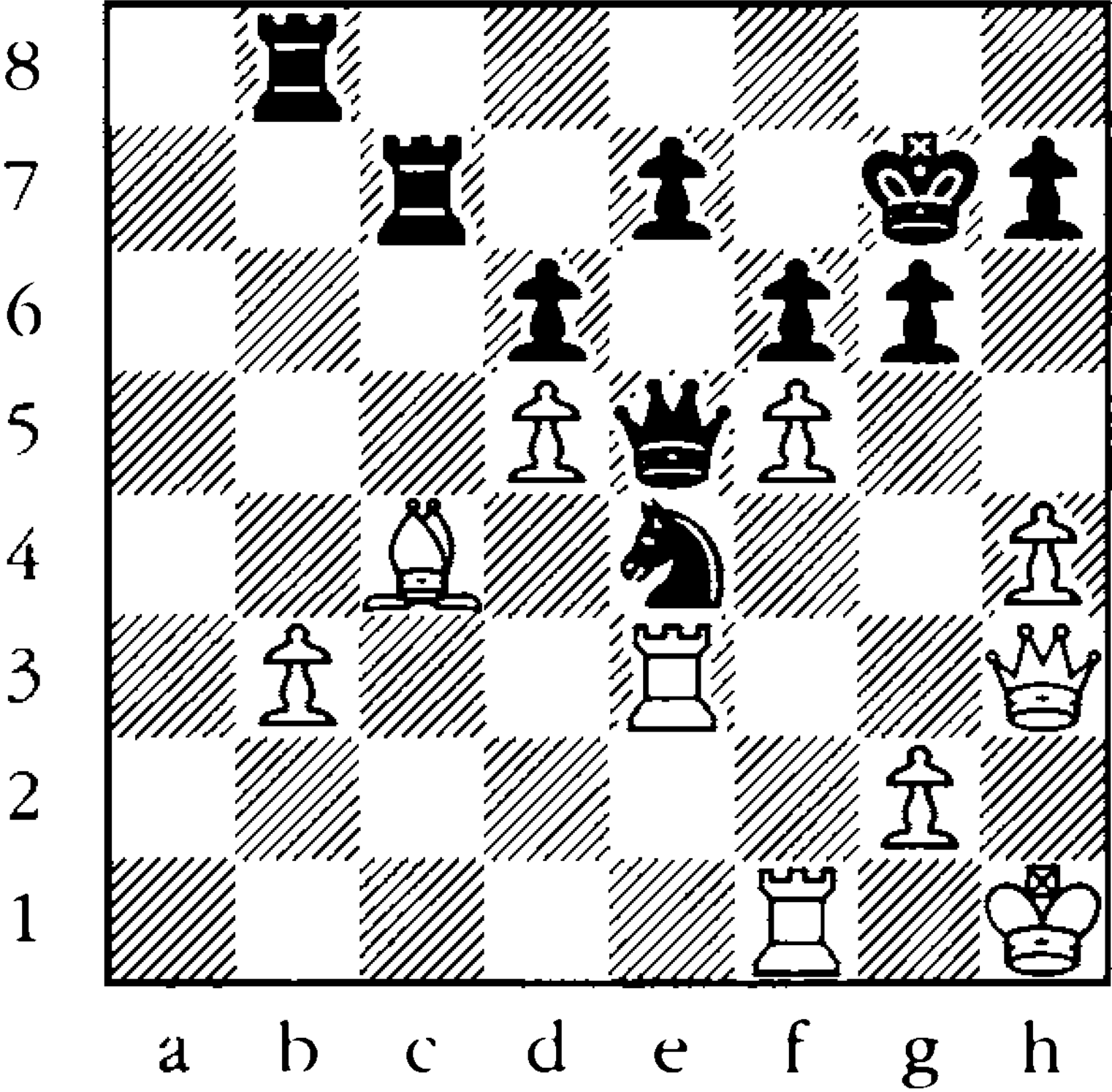
**Position number 416**

*Black to play*

□ Kempinski ■ Tirard

Medellin 1996

White's bishop on c4 is horribly restricted in its movement by the pawns on b3 and d5. How did Black make the most of this?





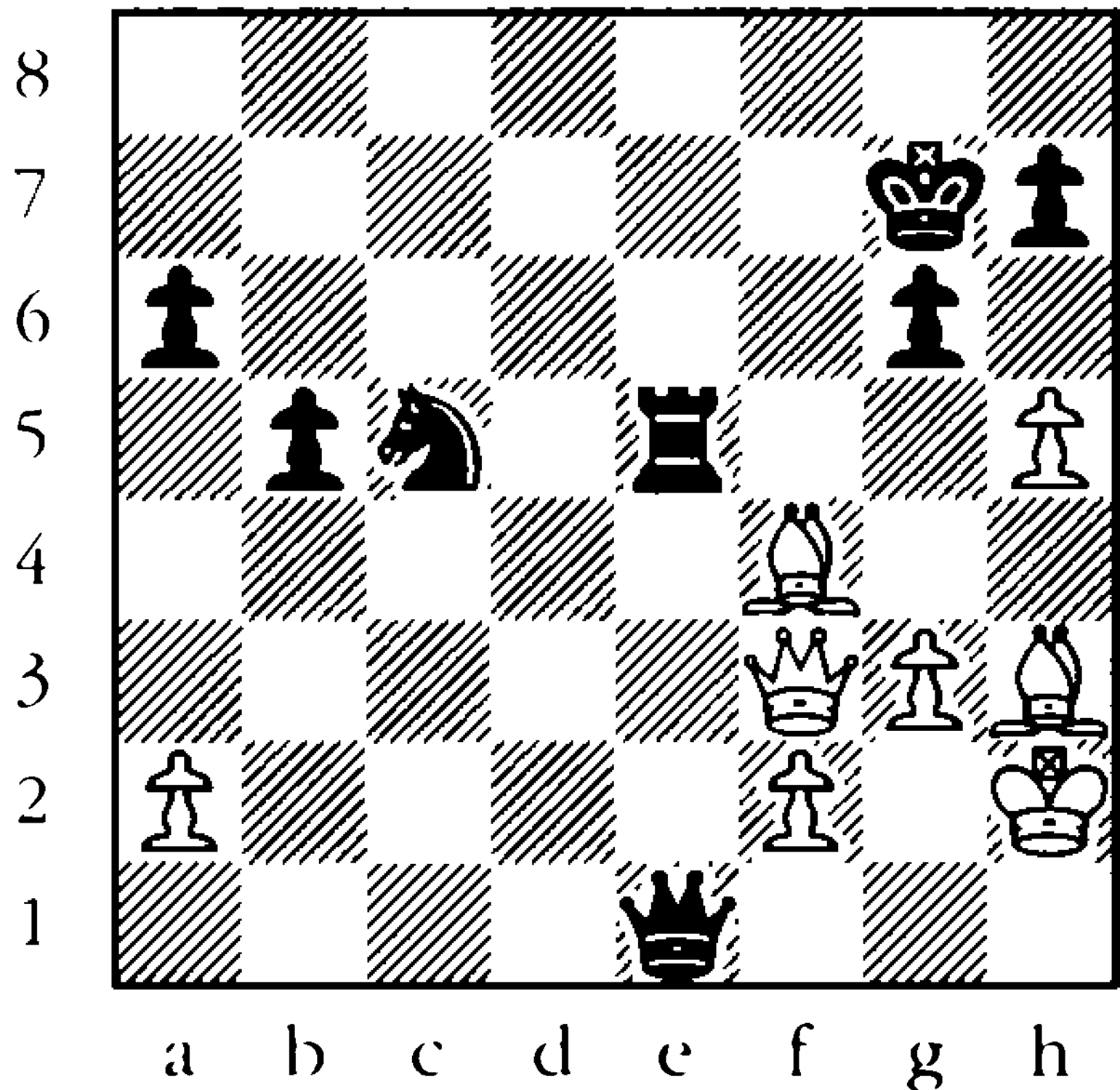
**Position number 417**

*White to play*

□ Lubbers ■ Rostand

Holland 1956

White can regain his sacrificed exchange (rook for minor piece) with 1 Bxe5+. However, he can do better. Can you see how?



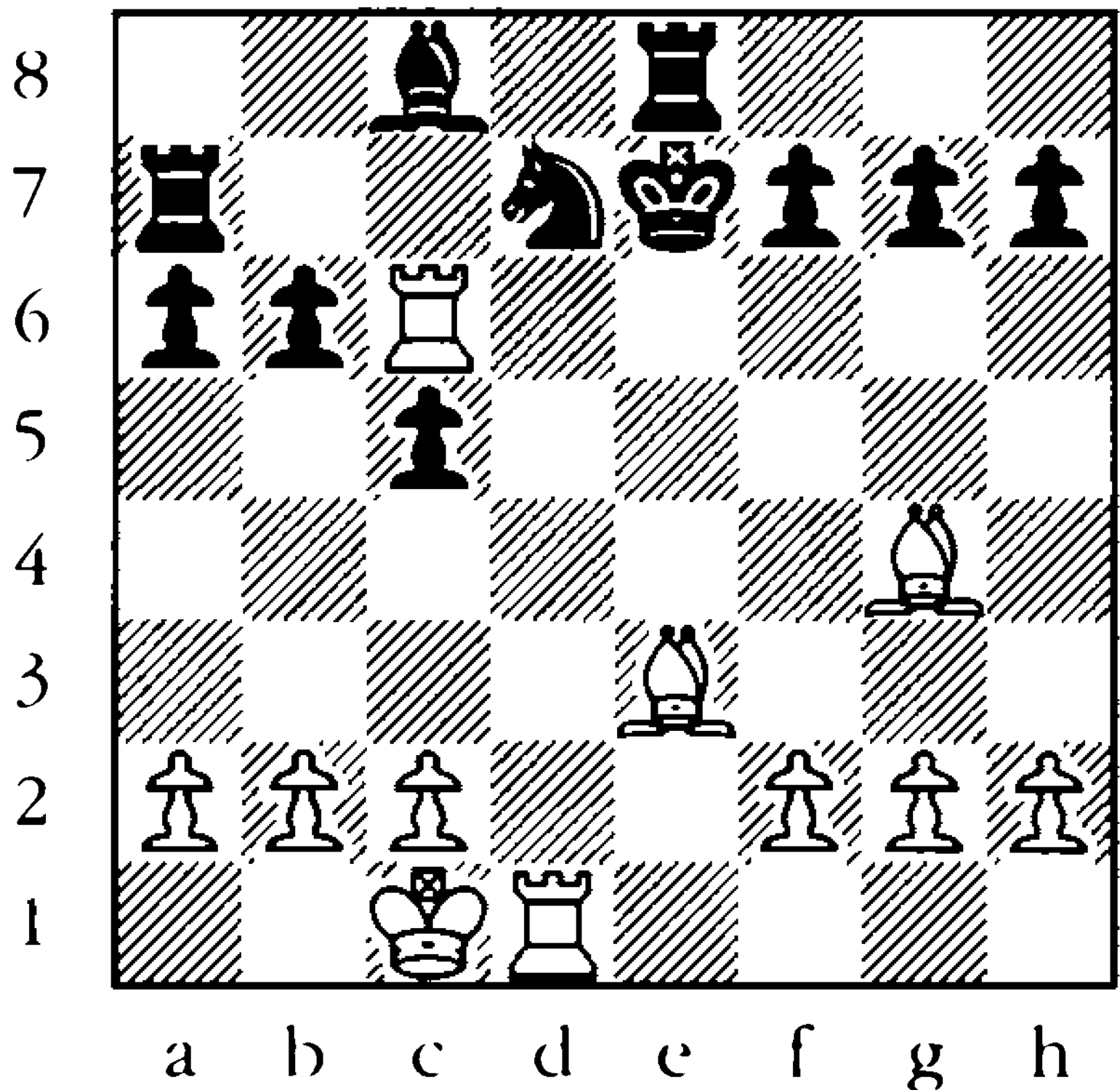
**Position number 419**

*White to play*

□ Keres ■ Schmidt

Salzburg 1943

Black king's is caught in a crossfire of white bishops and rooks. It is not surprising that White has a quick win. Can you see it?



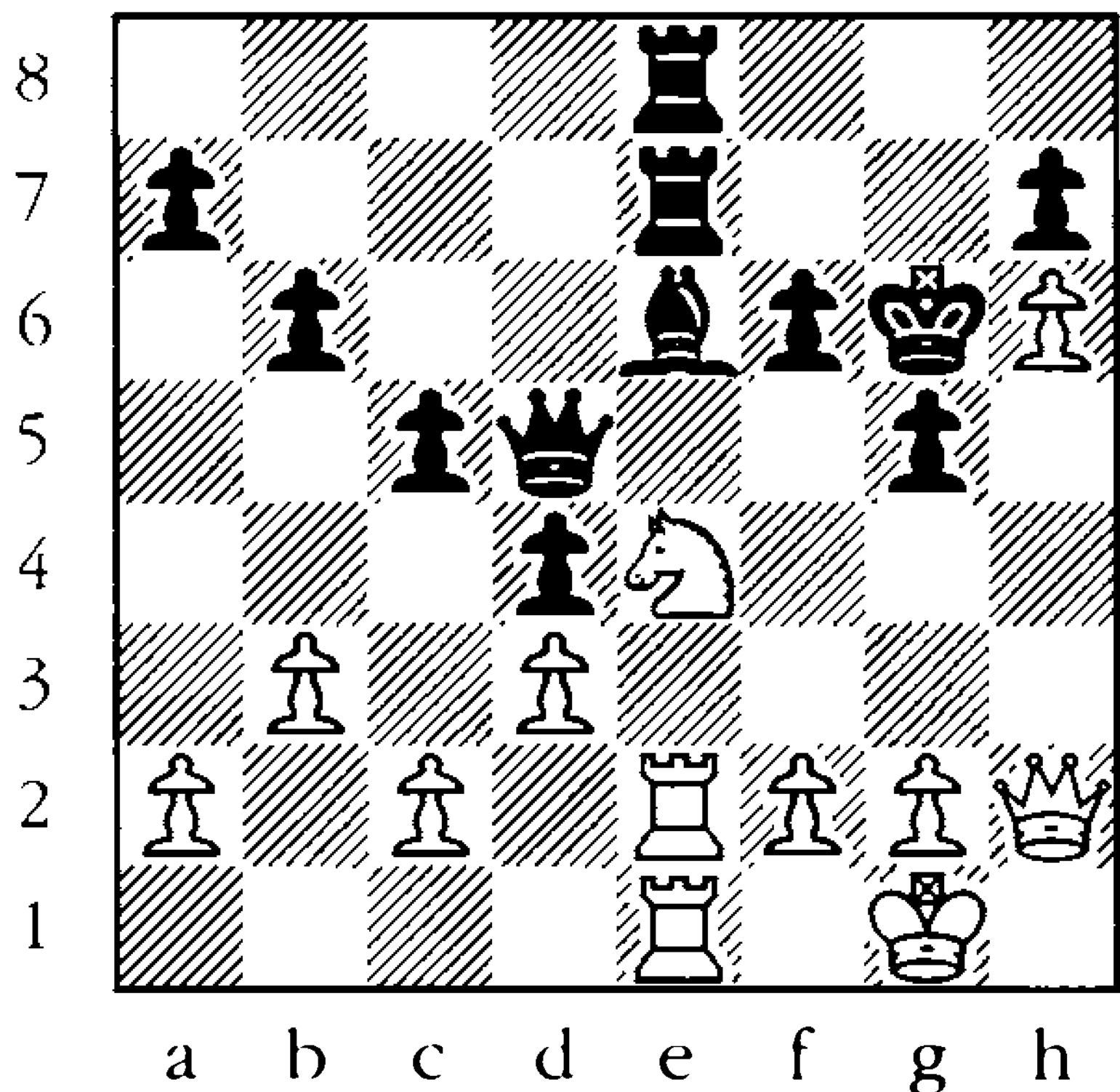
**Position number 418**

*White to play*

□ Taulbut ■ Cramling

Norway 1981

Here White found an ingenious way to exploit his pressure along the e-file. What did he play?



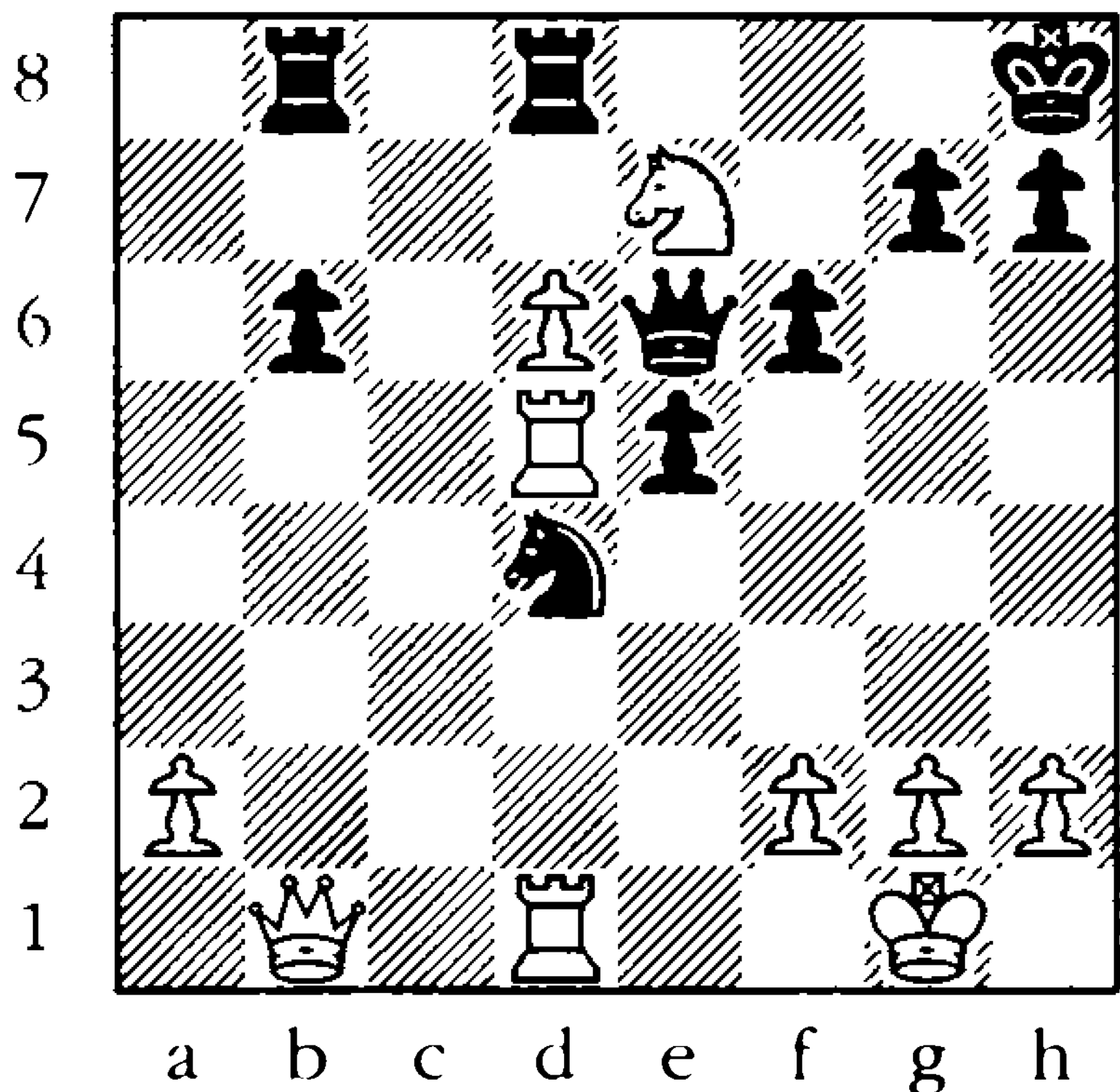
**Position number 420**

*White to play*

□ Abrosimov ■ Ambainis

USSR 1975

Here White found a very clever way to bring the game to a swift conclusion. Can you spot his key first move?



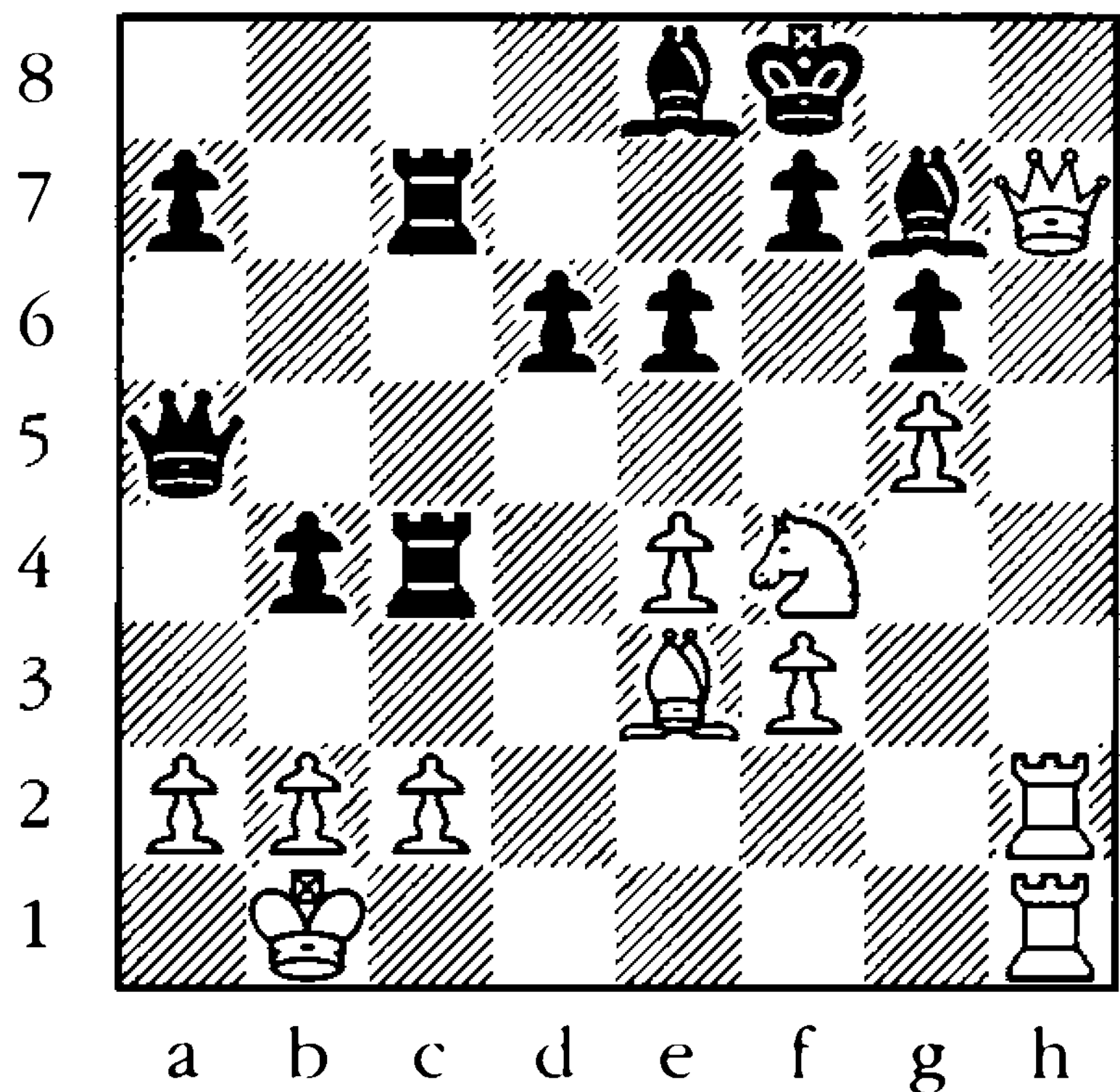
**Position number 421**

*White to play*

□ Rigo ■ Sapi

Hungary 1967

Although both players have an attack, White's is more relevant as he has already broken through to Black's king. How did he finish off?



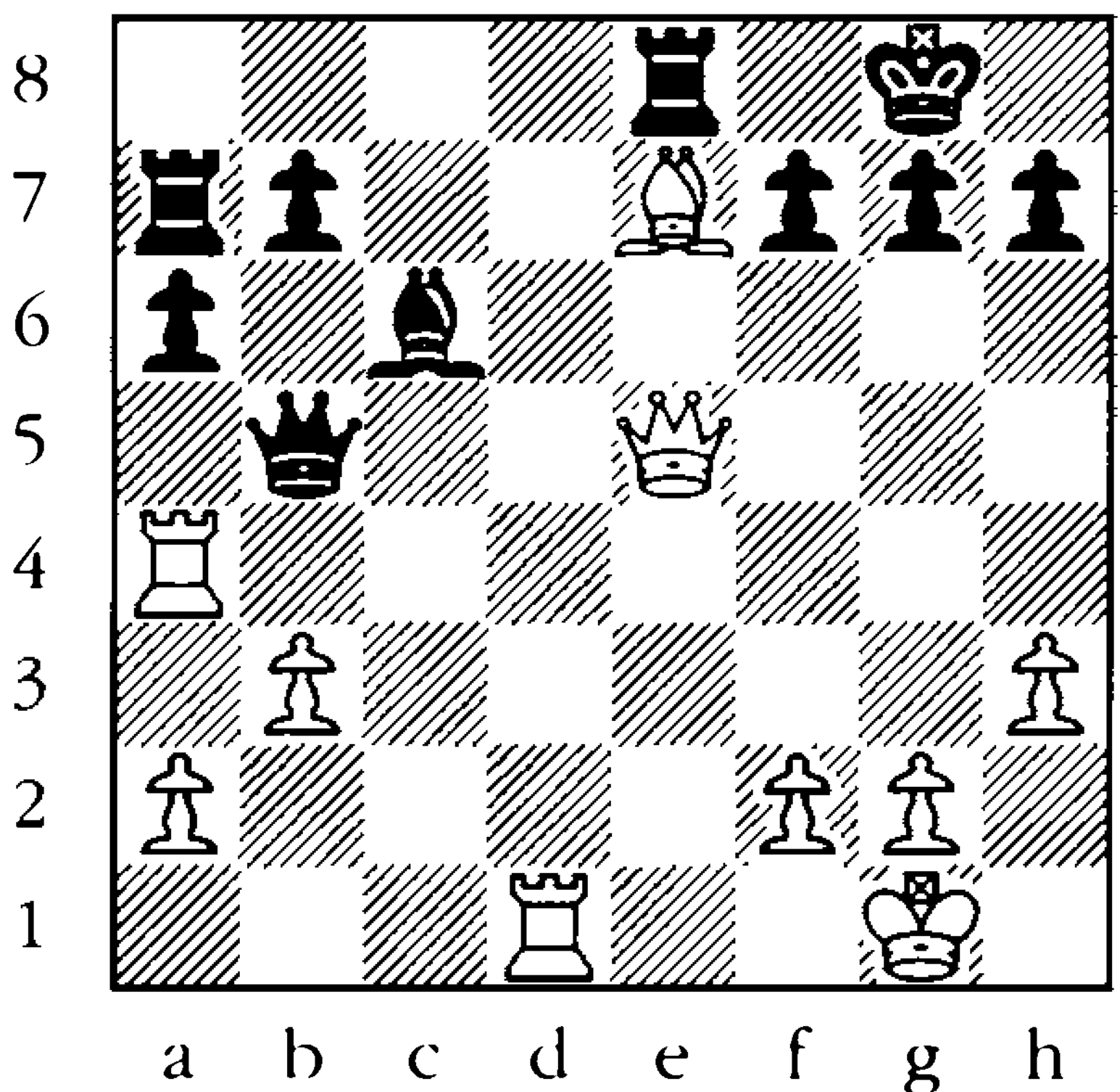
**Position number 423**

*White to play*

□ Steinikov ■ Jakowitz

USSR 1988

White's basic idea is not too difficult to spot, but working the variation out to its conclusion is not so easy. Can you do it?



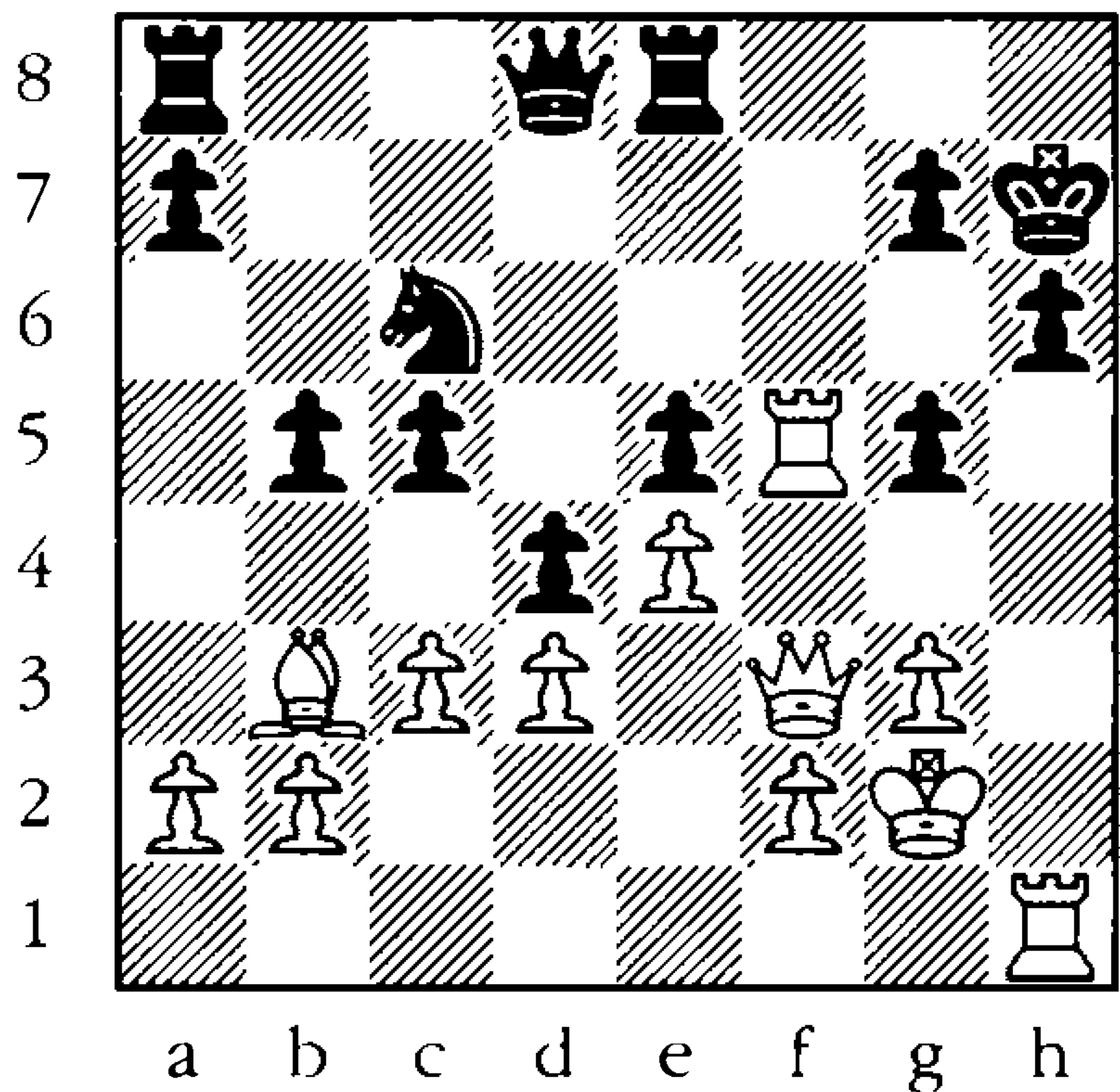
**Position number 422**

*White to play*

□ Fette ■ Meszaros

Hungary 1989

White has an ideal attacking position with rooks, queen and bishop all occupying open lines. How did he make the most of these trumps?



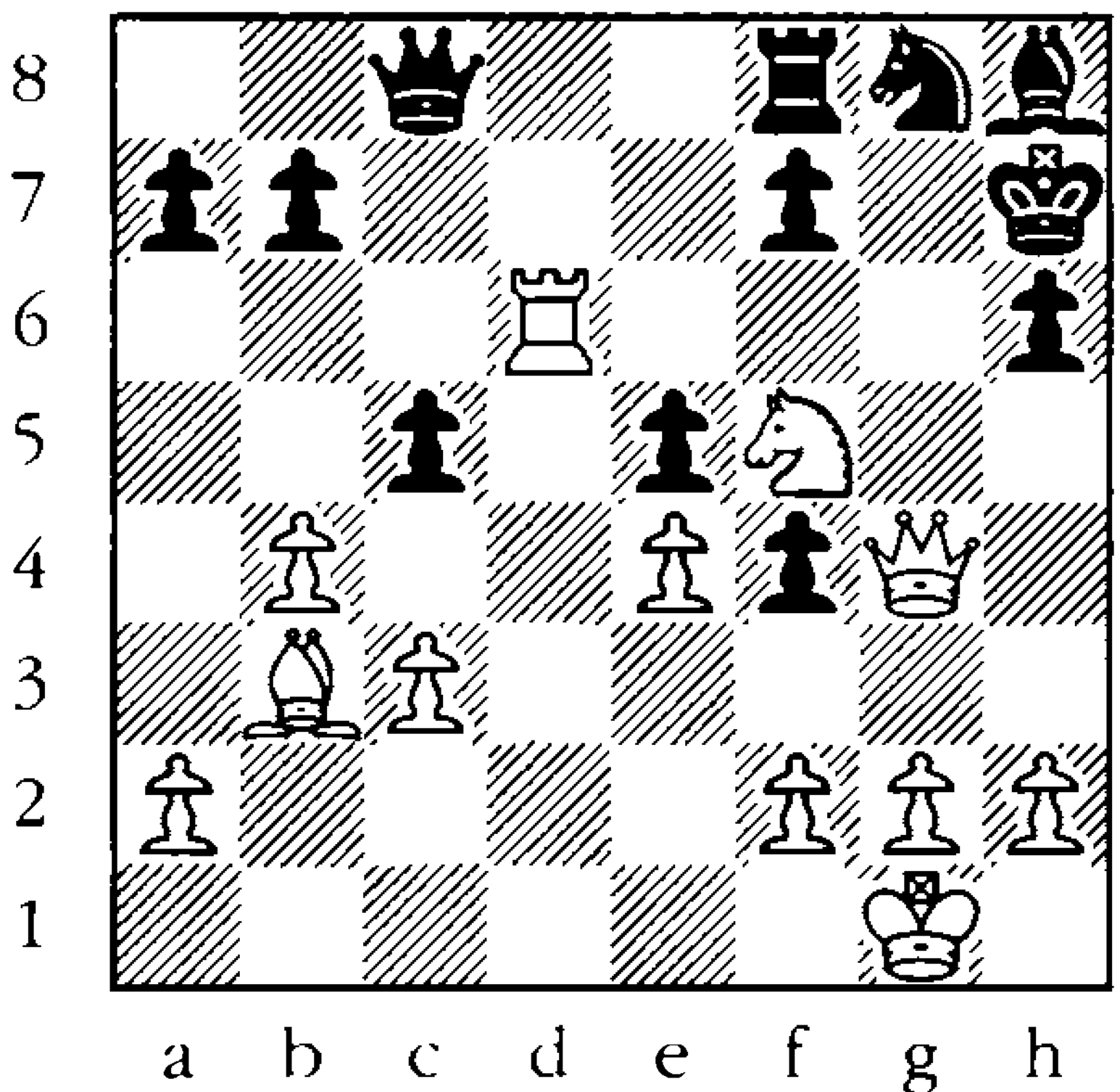
**Position number 424**

*White to play*

□ Kreiman ■ Spisak

Medellin 1996

All White's pieces are aimed powerfully at the broken black kingside. How did he now terminate Black's resistance?



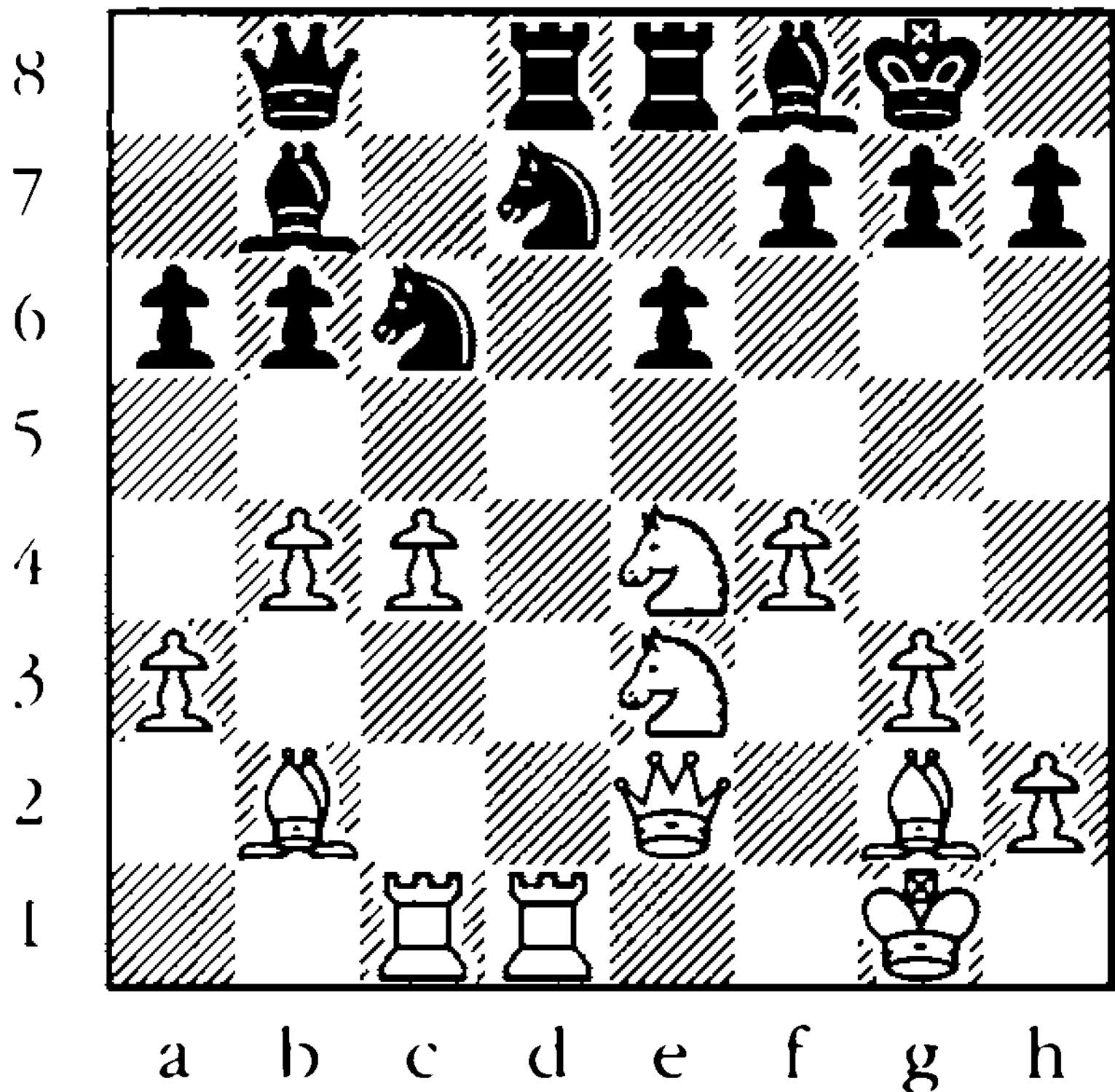


**Position number 425**

*White to play*

□ Pogorelov ■ Lopez Rodriguez  
Castellon 1995

It looks as if we might be in for a slow positional struggle, but White swiftly concluded the game in his favour with a fine combination...

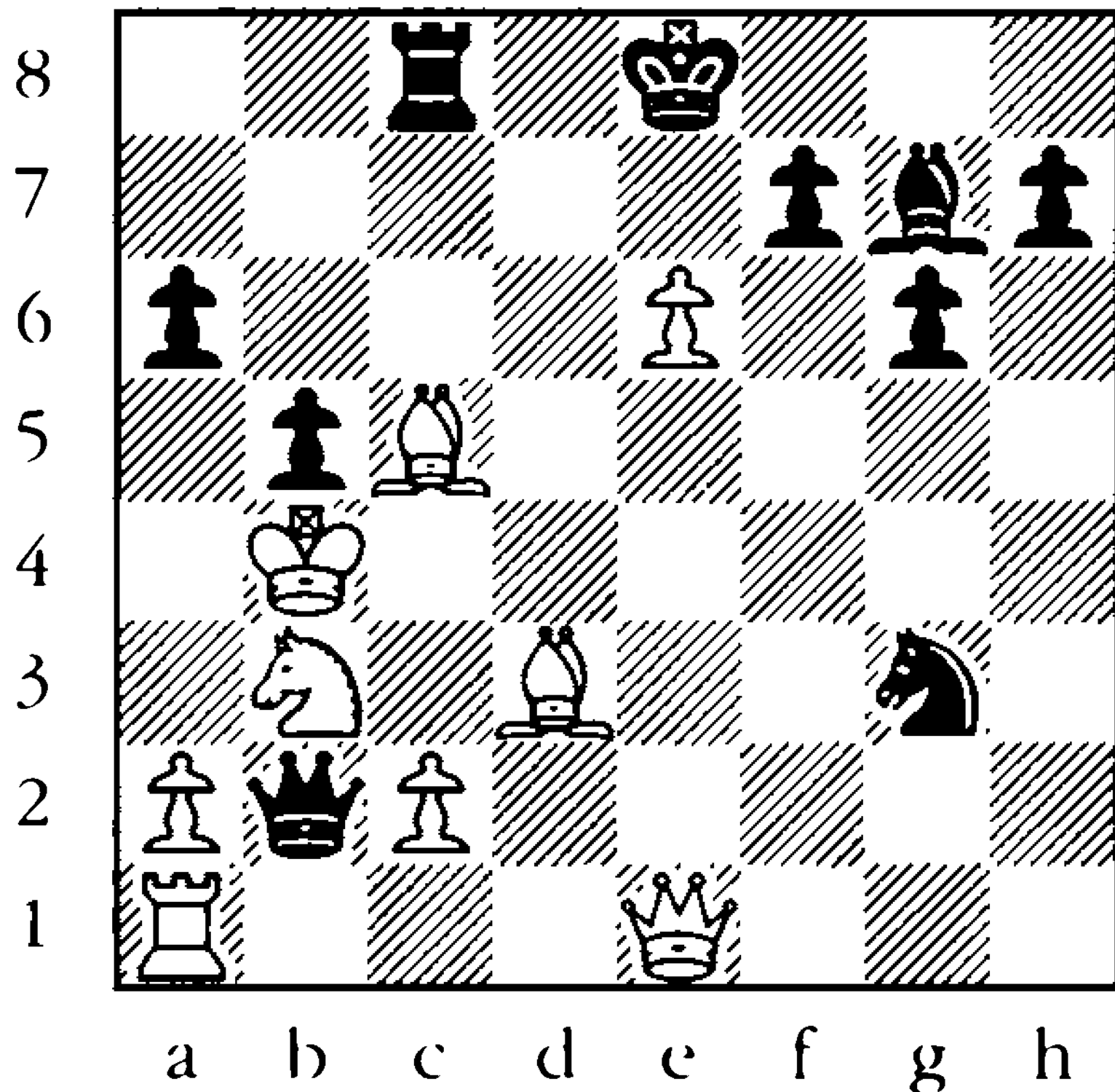


**Position number 427**

*Black to play*

□ Topalov ■ Kramnik  
Belgrade 1995

After an amazing struggle, the white king has been driven all over the board and is now horribly exposed on b4. How did Black win?

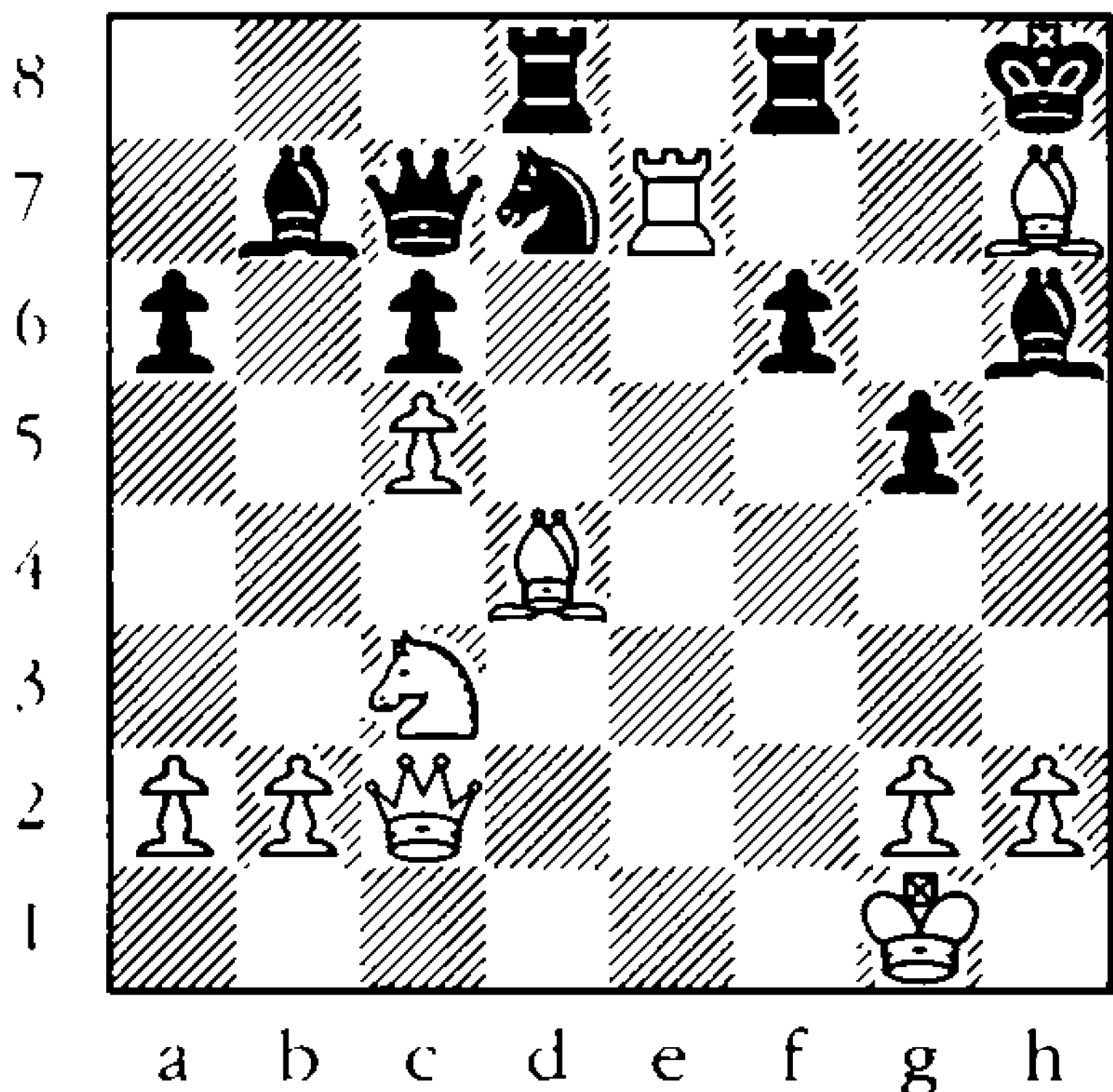


**Position number 426**

*White to play*

□ Moran ■ Pupo  
Matanzas 1995

White has sacrificed a rook to invade the black kingside. How does he now conclude with a subtle manoeuvre?

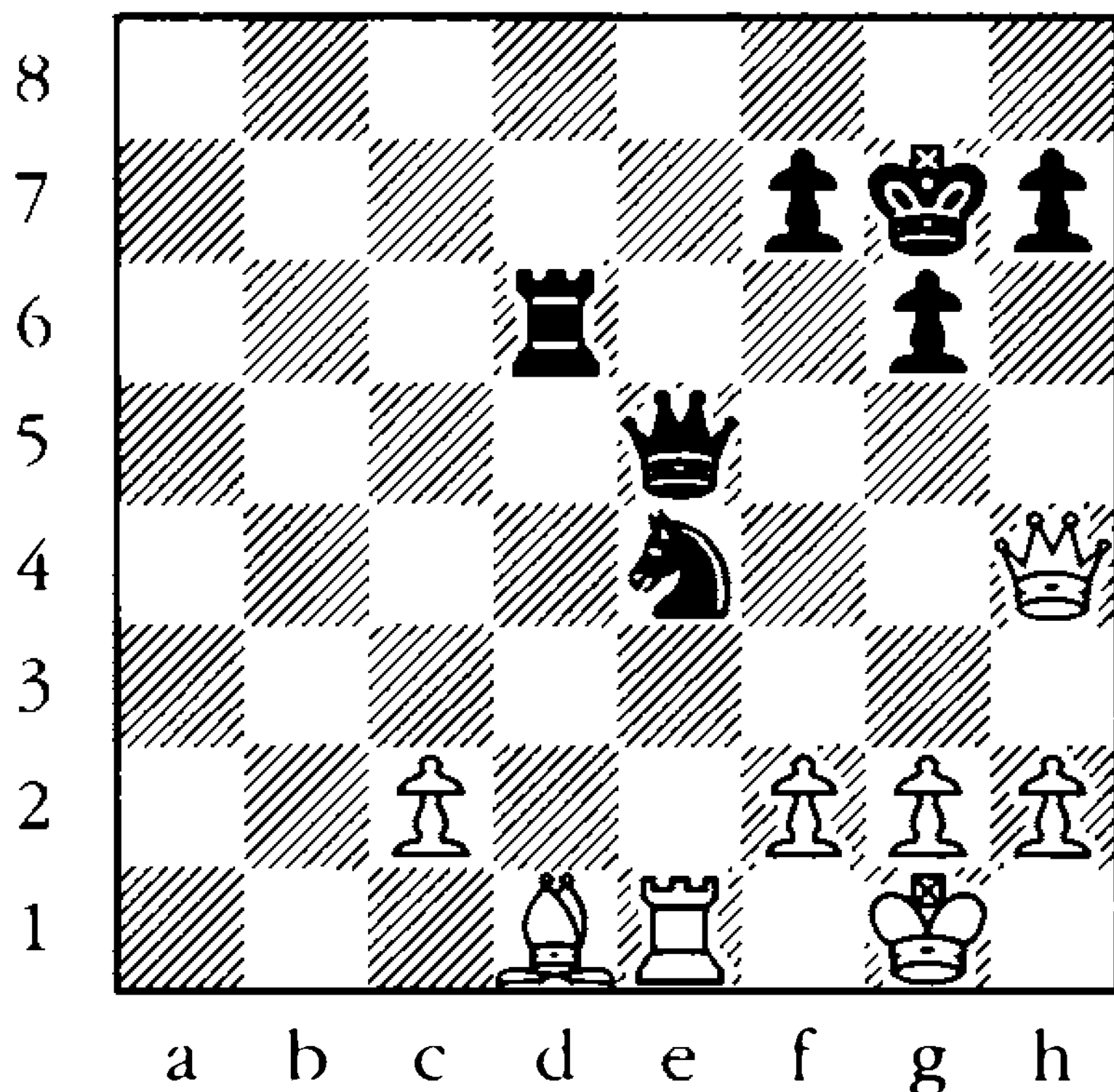


**Position number 428**

*Black to play*

□ Sokolov ■ Minasian  
Ljubljana 1995

Having three pawns unmoved in front of a castled king can be dangerous as a back rank mate can result. How did Black exploit this?



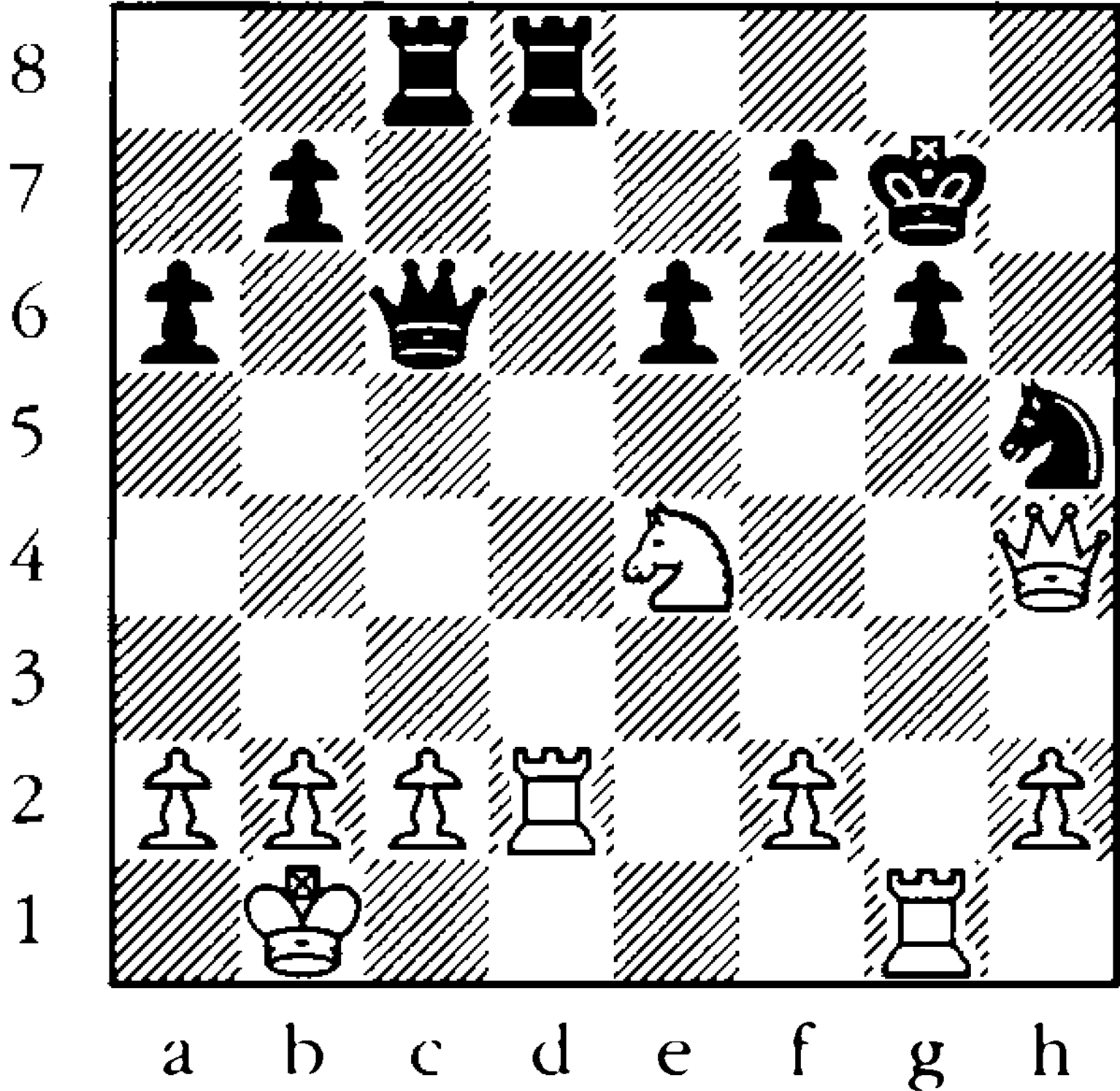
**Position number 429**

*White to play*

□ Timman ■ Leko

Belgrade 1995

Should White think of defence or can he still break through?



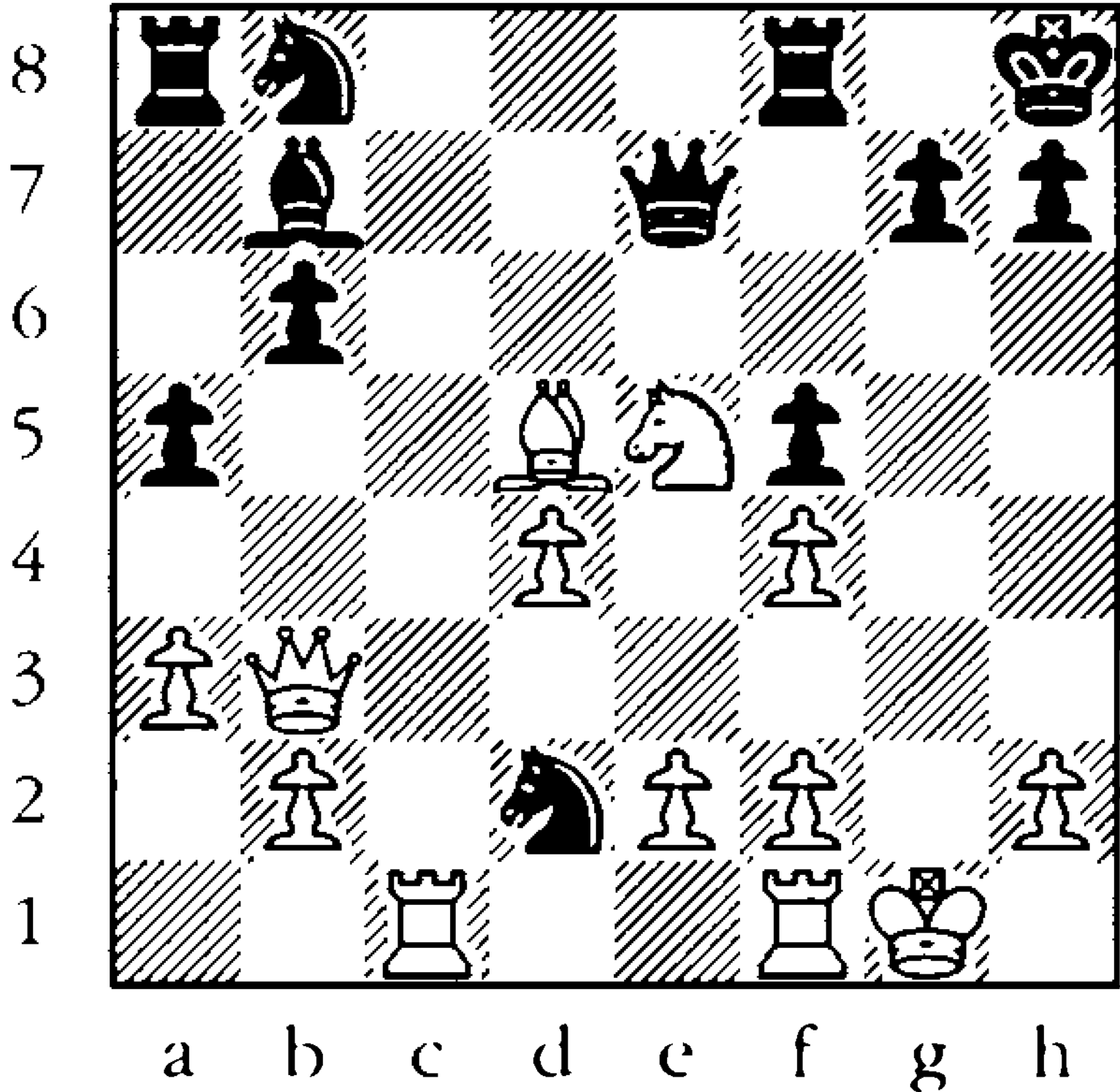
**Position number 431**

*White to play*

□ Gausel ■ Briem

Reykjavik 1996

Black must have felt optimistic here as he has just forked the white queen and rook. What has he overlooked?



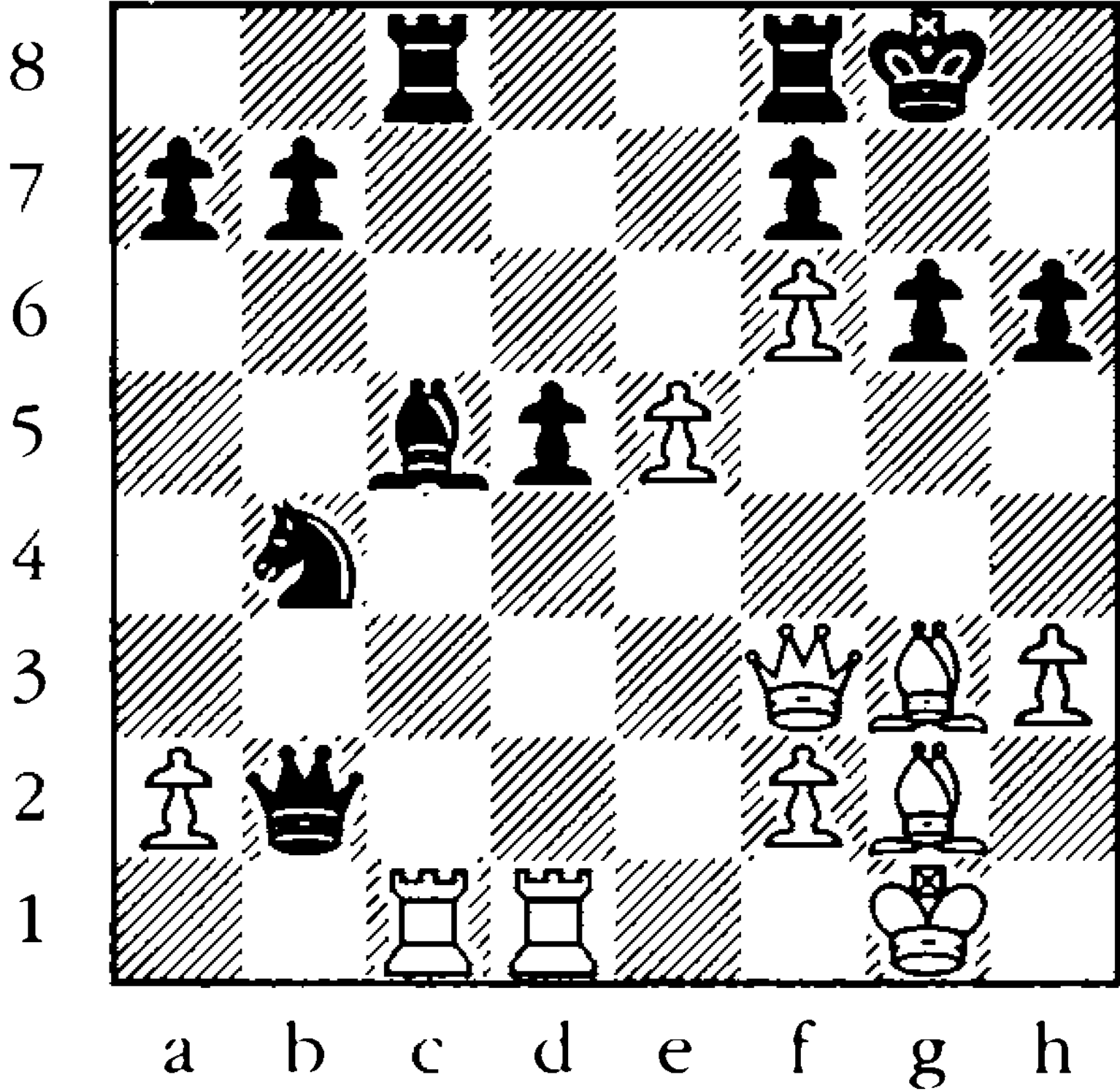
**Position number 430**

*White to play*

□ Kochiev ■ Rapoport

St. Petersburg 1996

If the white queen penetrates to h6, it will spell immediate disaster for the black king. How did White exploit this to win material?



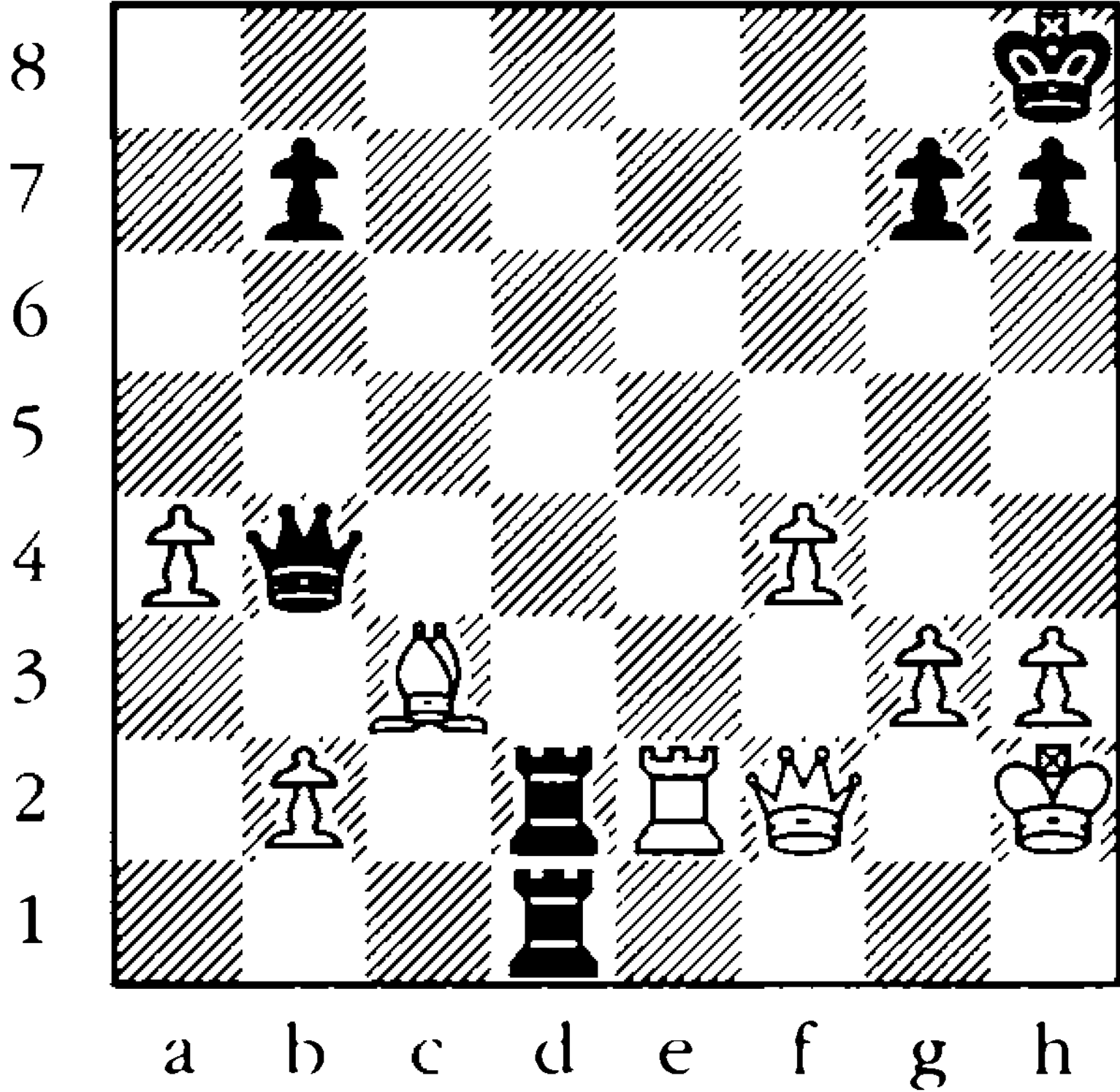
**Position number 432**

*Black to play*

□ Schneider ■ Oll

Podolsk 1993

Black seems to have a few difficulties as his queen and rook are attacked and his back rank is weak. What is his strongest line?





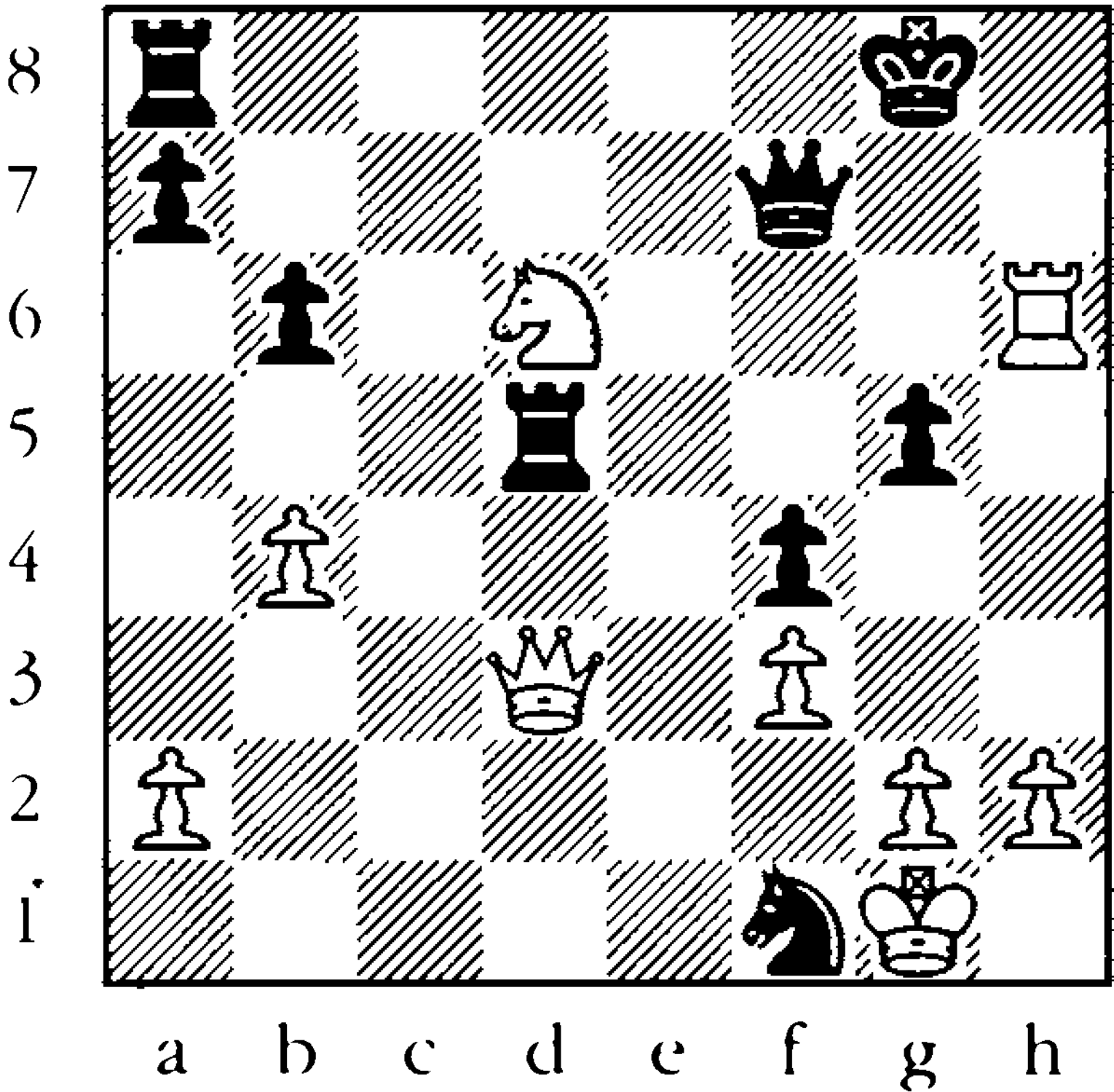
**Position number 433**

*White to play*

□ Shirov ■ Gelfand

Greece 1993

White is a rook down and his queen is threatened, but he still has a strong attack. How did he make the most of this?



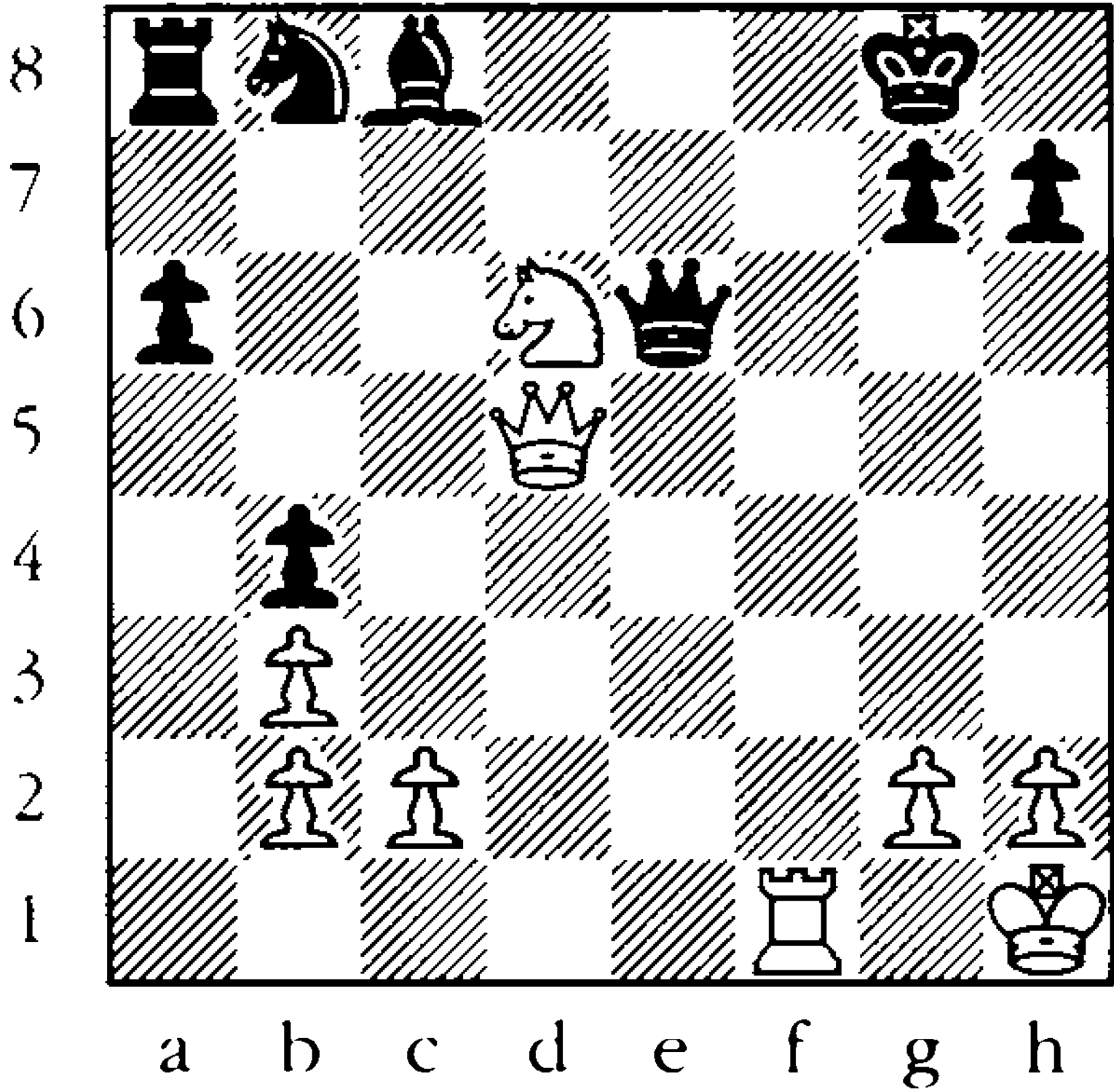
**Position number 434**

*White to play*

□ Libretto ■ Link

Argentina 1969

White is doing very well and can now finish the game in attractive fashion in two different ways. Can you spot them?



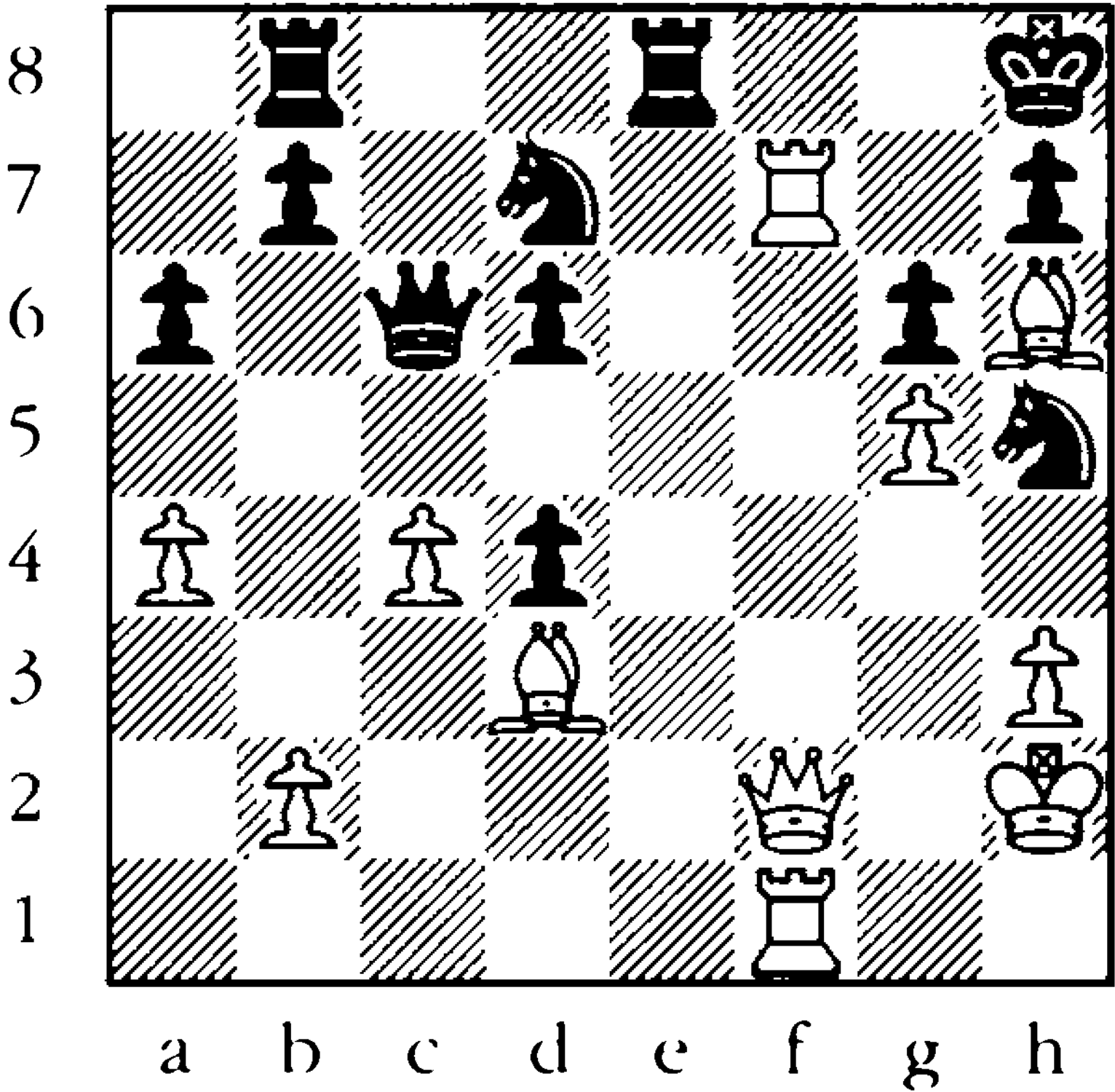
**Position number 435**

*White to play*

□ Lobron ■ Hodgson

Groningen 1993

How did White conclude his attack in stylish fashion?



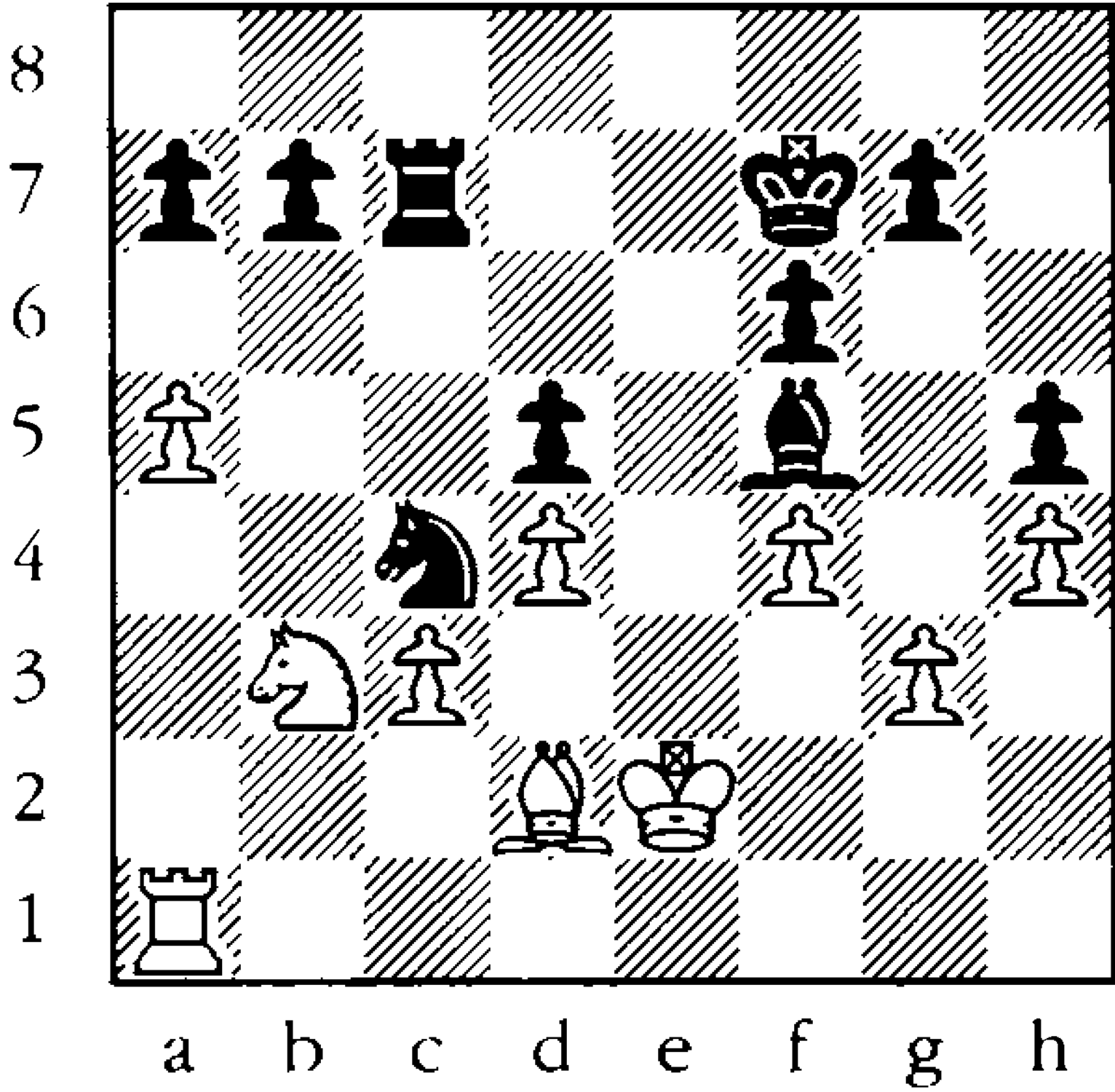
**Position number 436**

*Black to play*

□ Yudasin ■ Hübner

Groningen 1993

Black's pieces are much more active than White's and his accurate next move forced the win of material. What did he play?



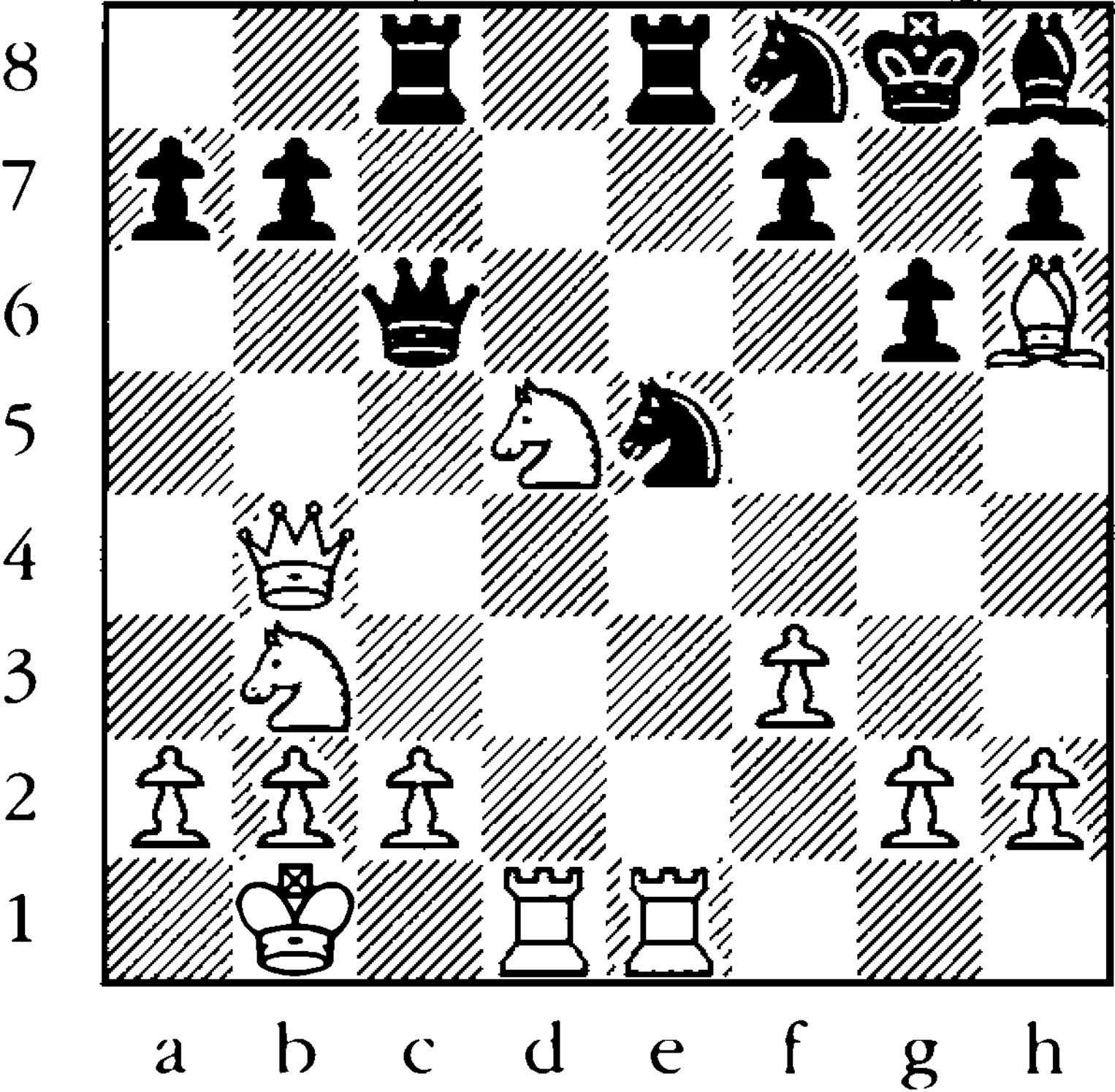
**Position number 437**

*White to play*

□ Van Mil ■ Reindermann

Wijk aan Zee 1993

Black has tried to preserve his king's bishop by retreating it but his king is now constricted. How did White make the most of this?



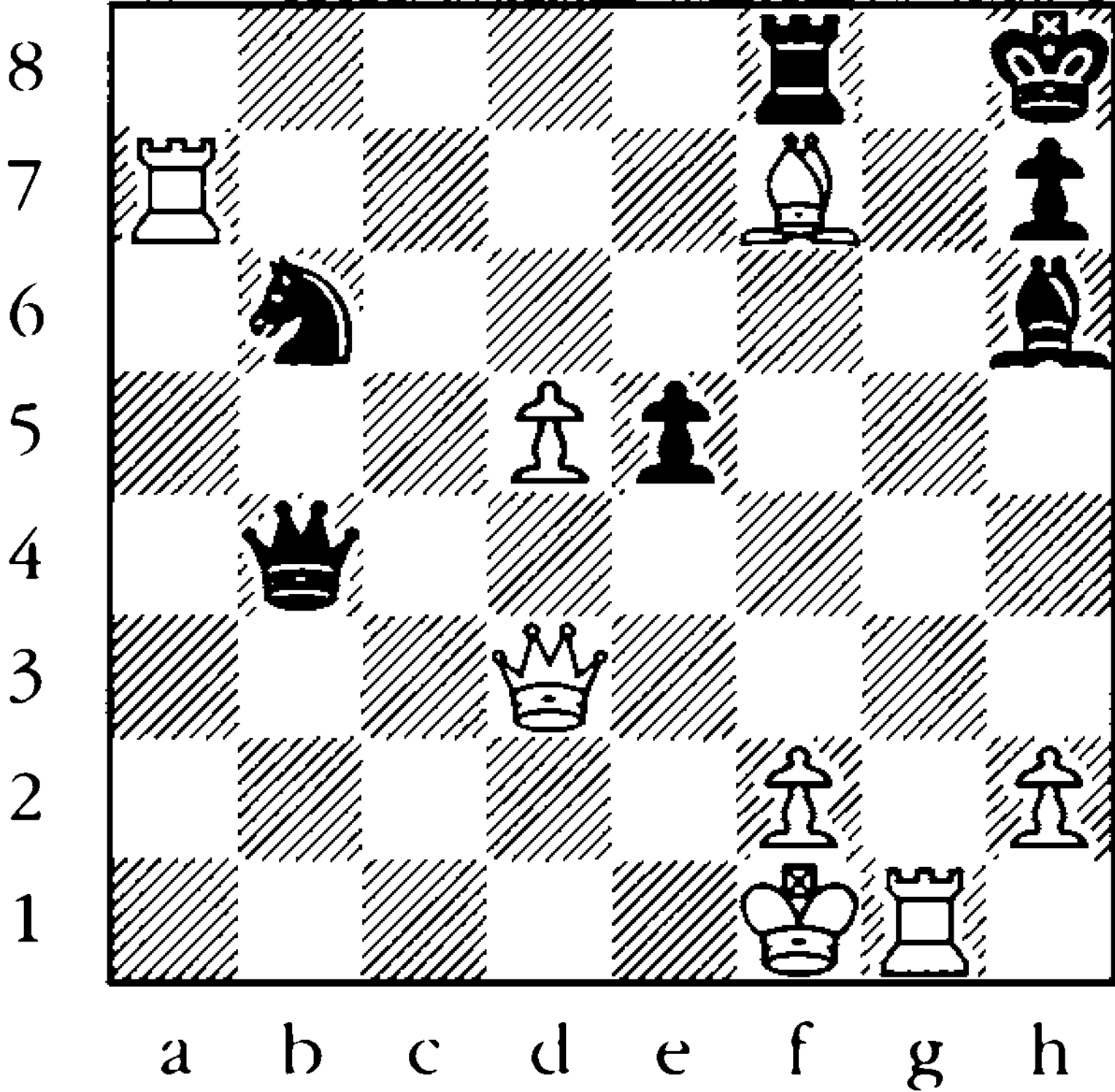
**Position number 439**

*White to play*

□ Hansen ■ Mortensen

Veile 1993

Can you spot White's neat continuation which forced immediate checkmate?



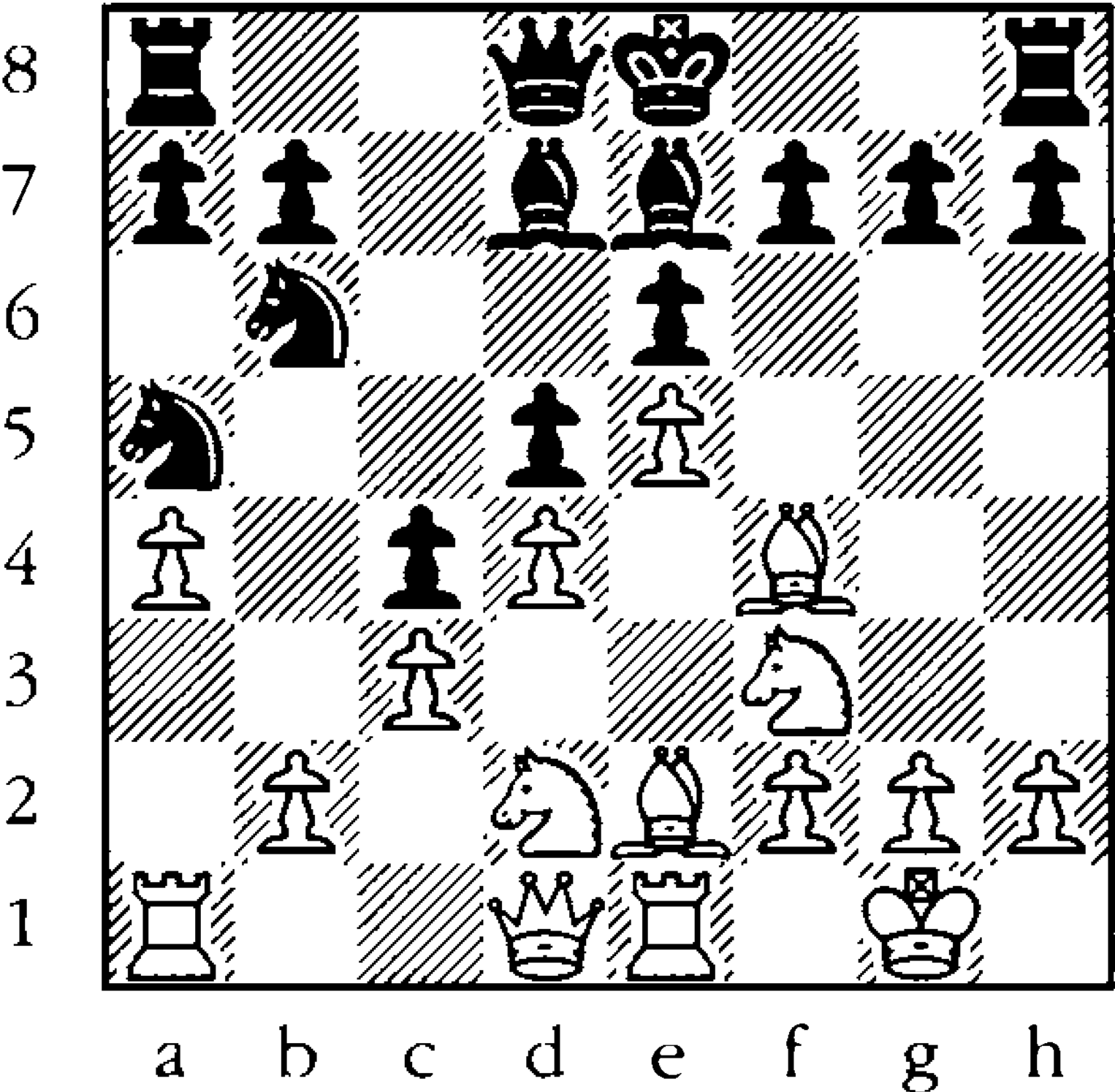
**Position number 438**

*Black to play*

□ Ivanov ■ Gausel

Gausdal 1993

The game has barely started but White has already made a losing blunder. What has he allowed?



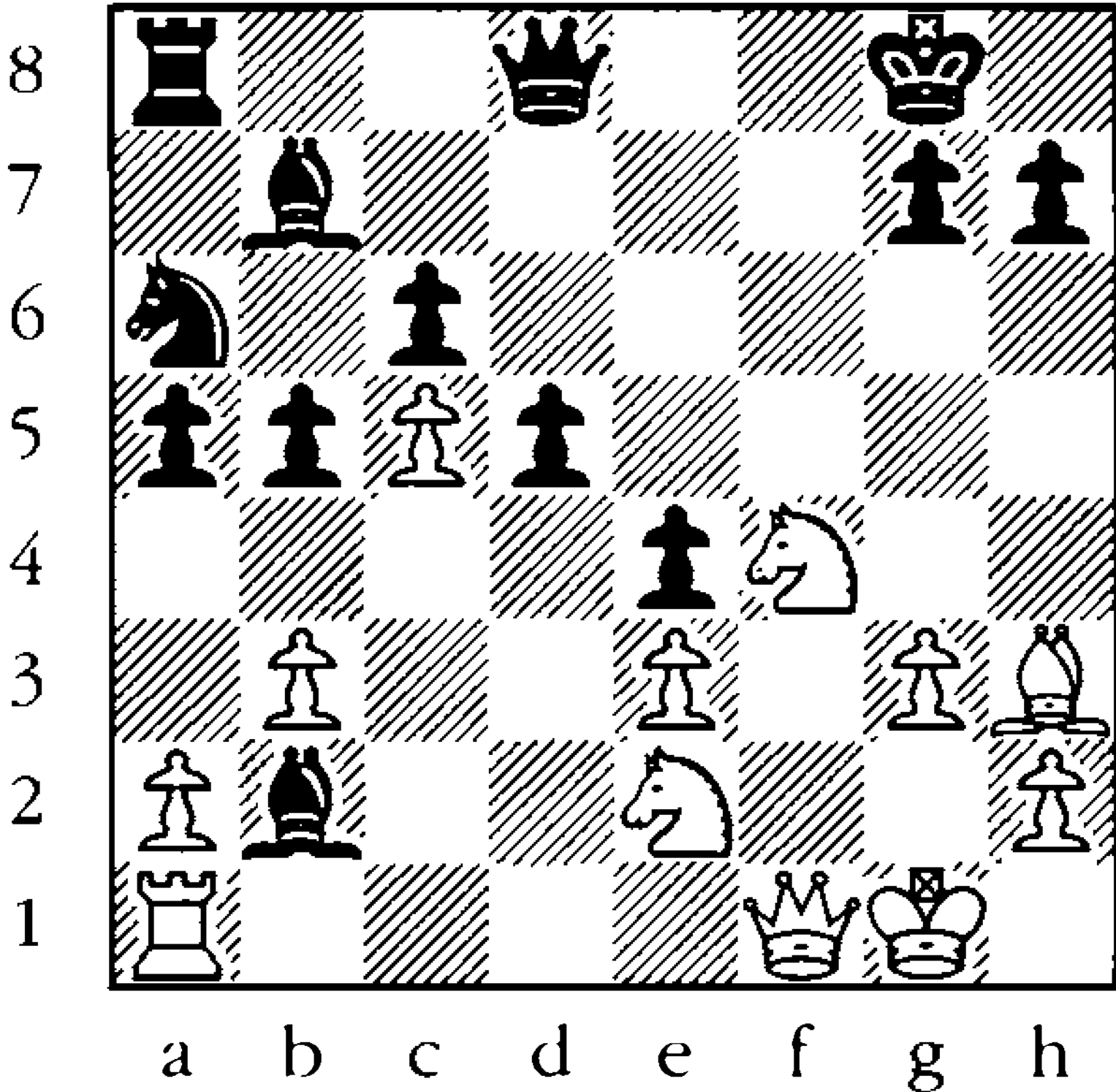
**Position number 440**

*White to play*

□ Hansen ■ Vedder

Wijk aan Zee 1994

Can White do better than moving his attacked rook?





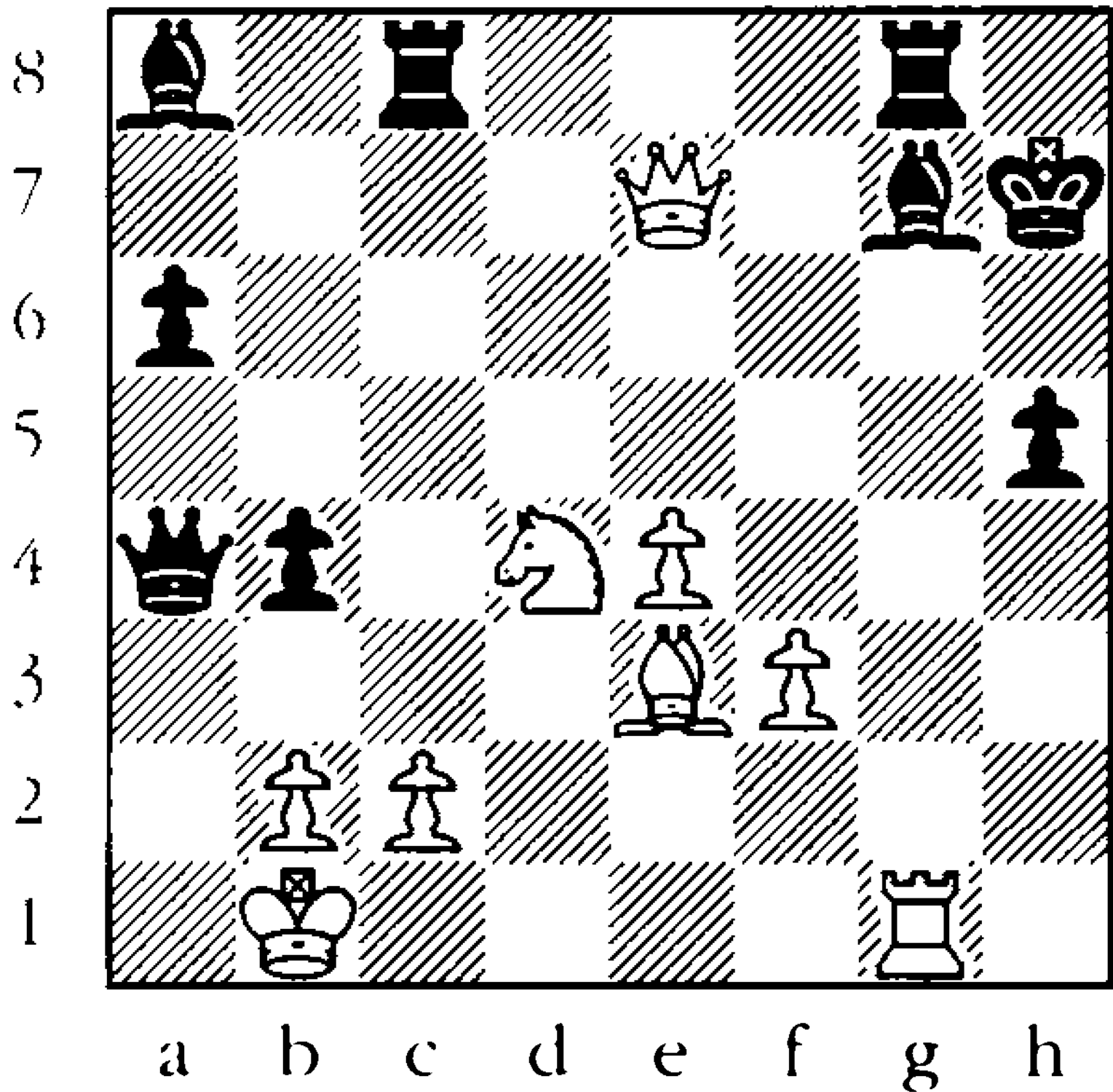
**Position number 441**

*White to play*

□ Djurhuus ■ Tisdall

Gausdal 1993

White has engineered a strong attack with a rook sacrifice and now finished off with a clever combination. Can you see it?



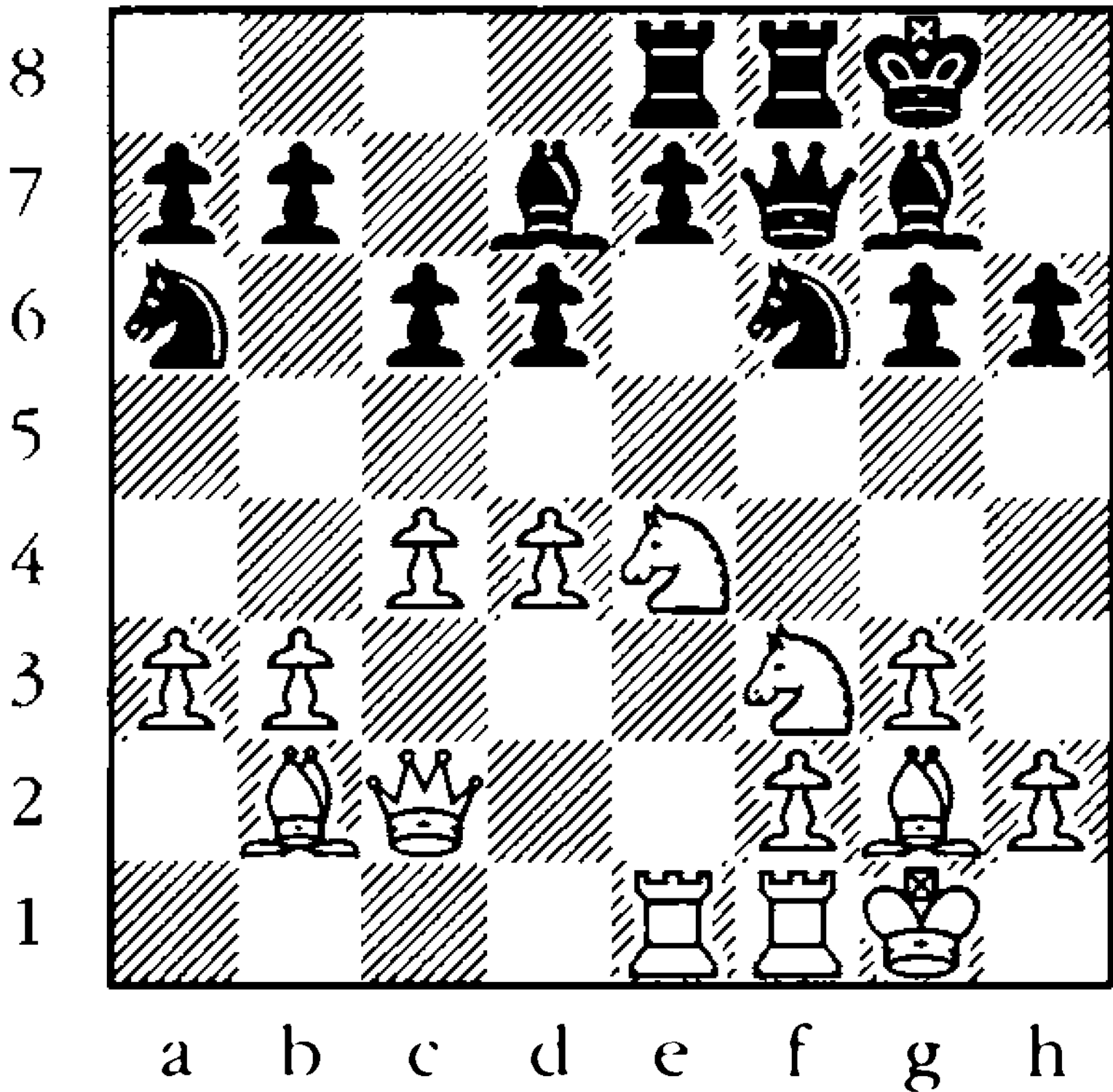
**Position number 443**

*White to play*

□ Smejkal ■ Danner

Mährisch Ostrau 1994

This position, just out of the opening, looks harmless enough. But White has an immediately decisive thrust. What did he play?



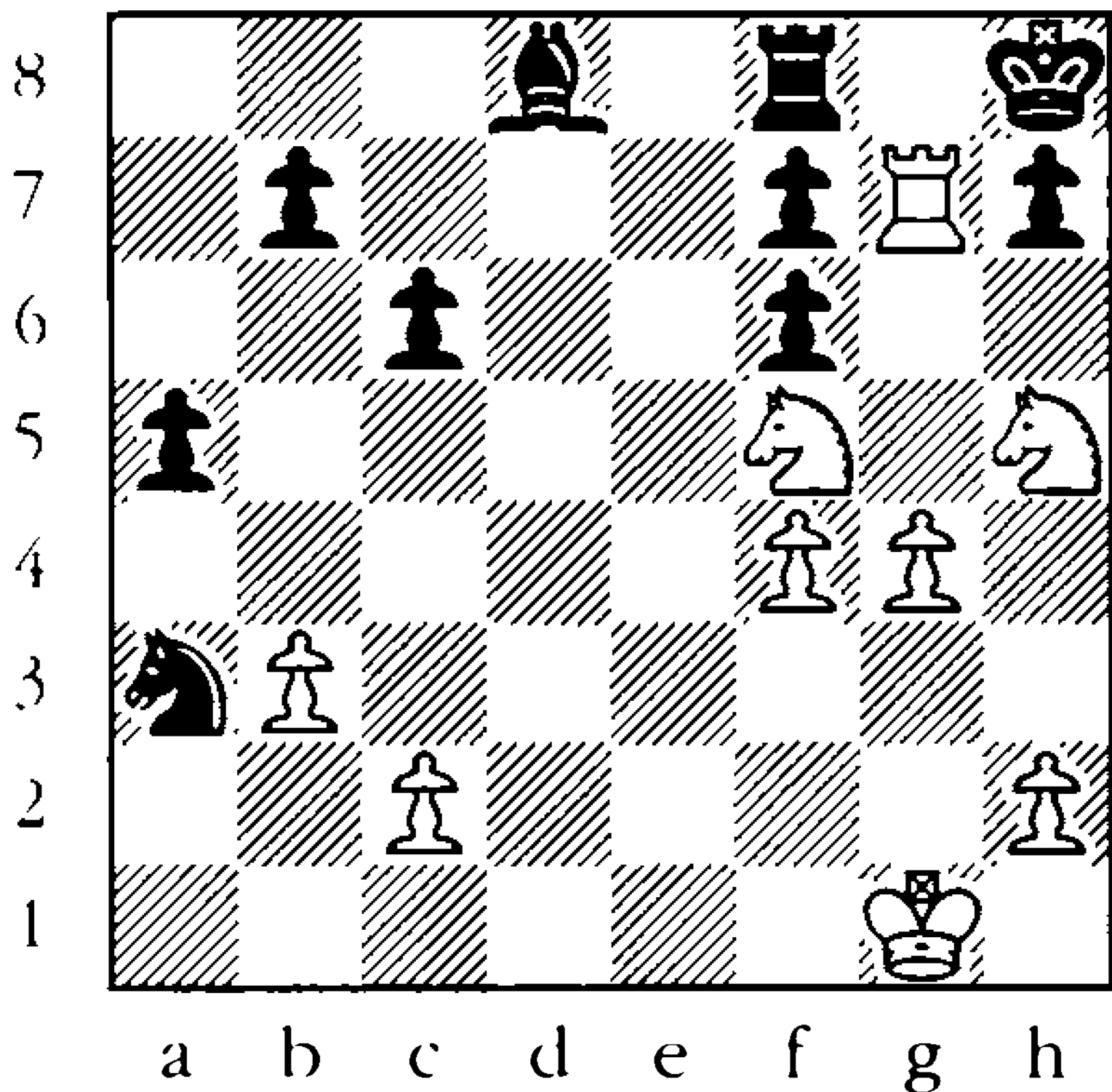
**Position number 442**

*White to play*

□ Berg ■ Thorhallsson

Akureyri 1994

Here, despite the absence of queens, White found a clever tactical finish. What did he play?



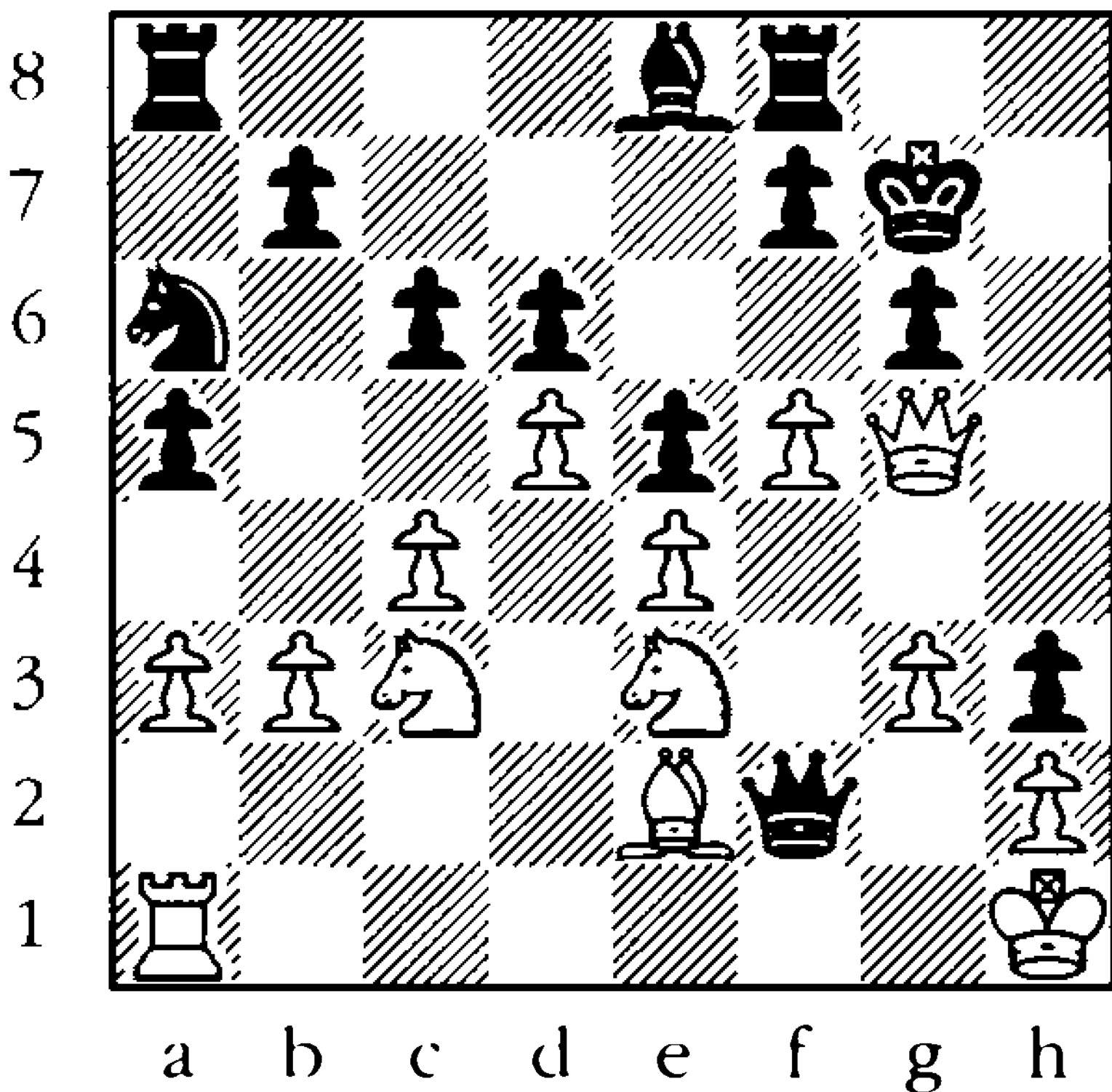
**Position number 444**

*White to play*

□ Illescas ■ Gelfand

Linares 1994

White has sacrificed the exchange for a strong initiative on the kingside. How did he now force a quick win?



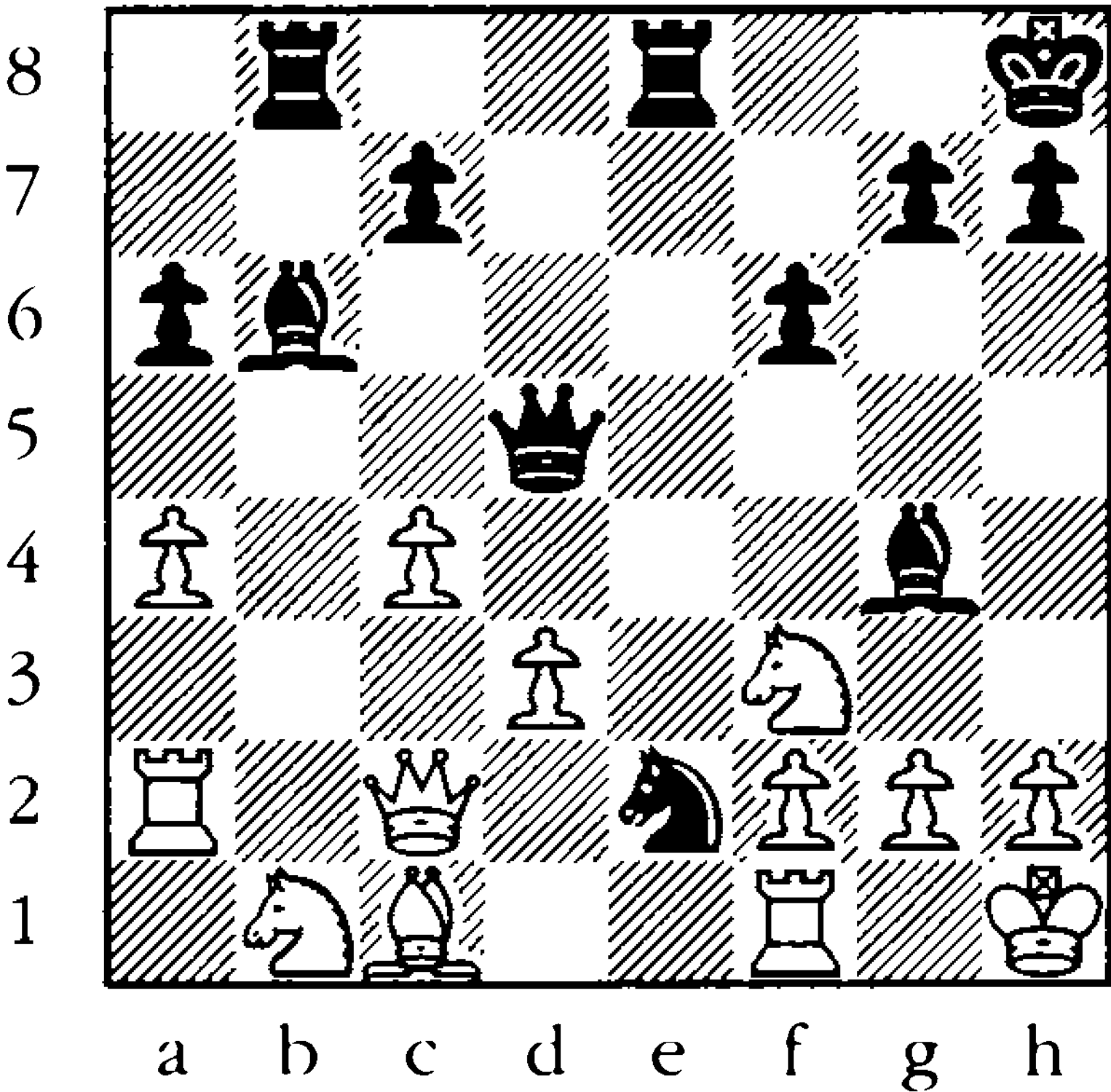
**Position number 445**

*Black to play*

□ Horwitz ■ Staunton

London 1851

Black’s queen is under attack. What is the best square?



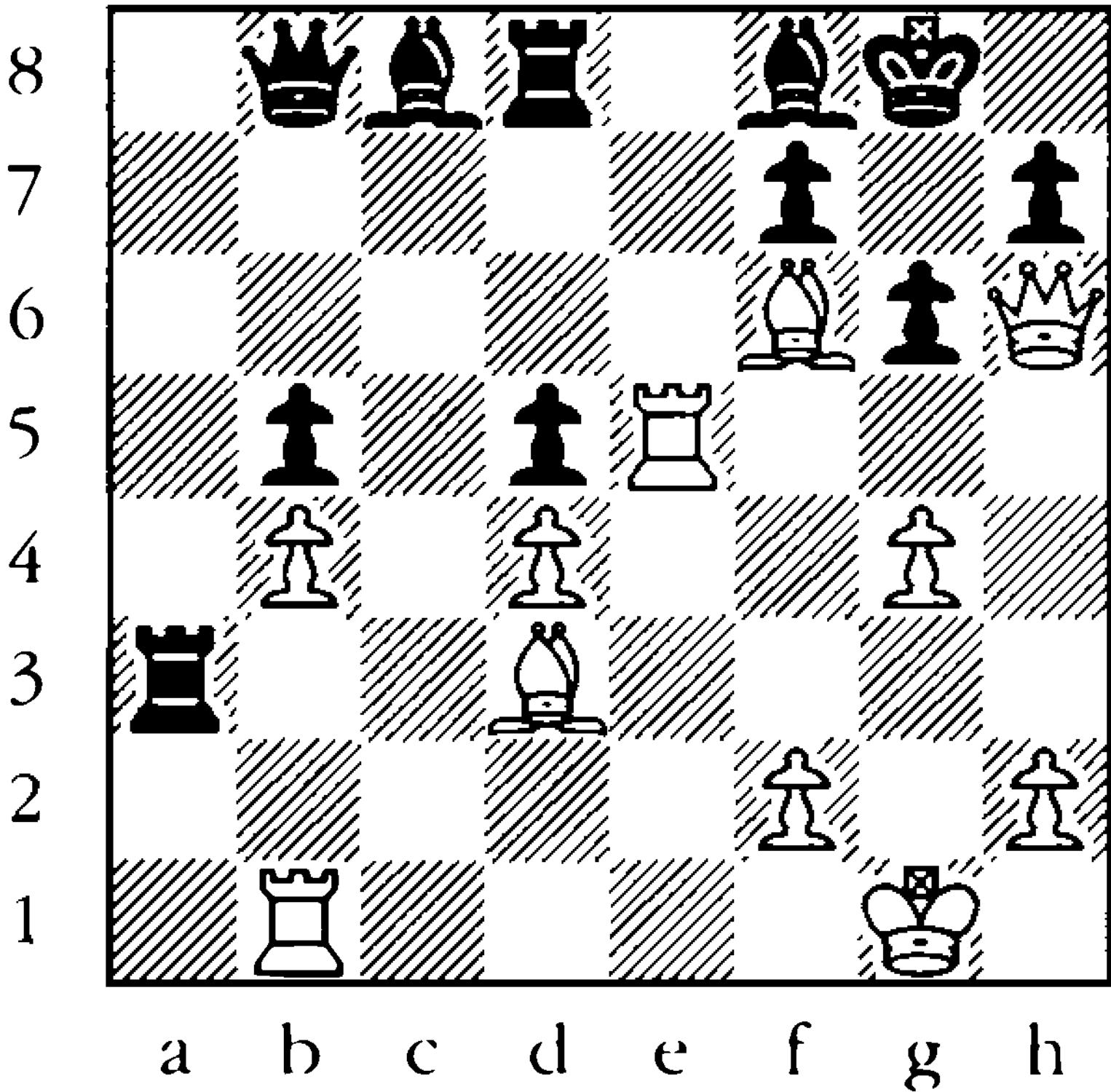
**Position number 447**

*White to play*

□ Karpesov ■ Vasiukov

St. Petersburg 1994

How did White make the most of his menacing array of forces on the kingside?



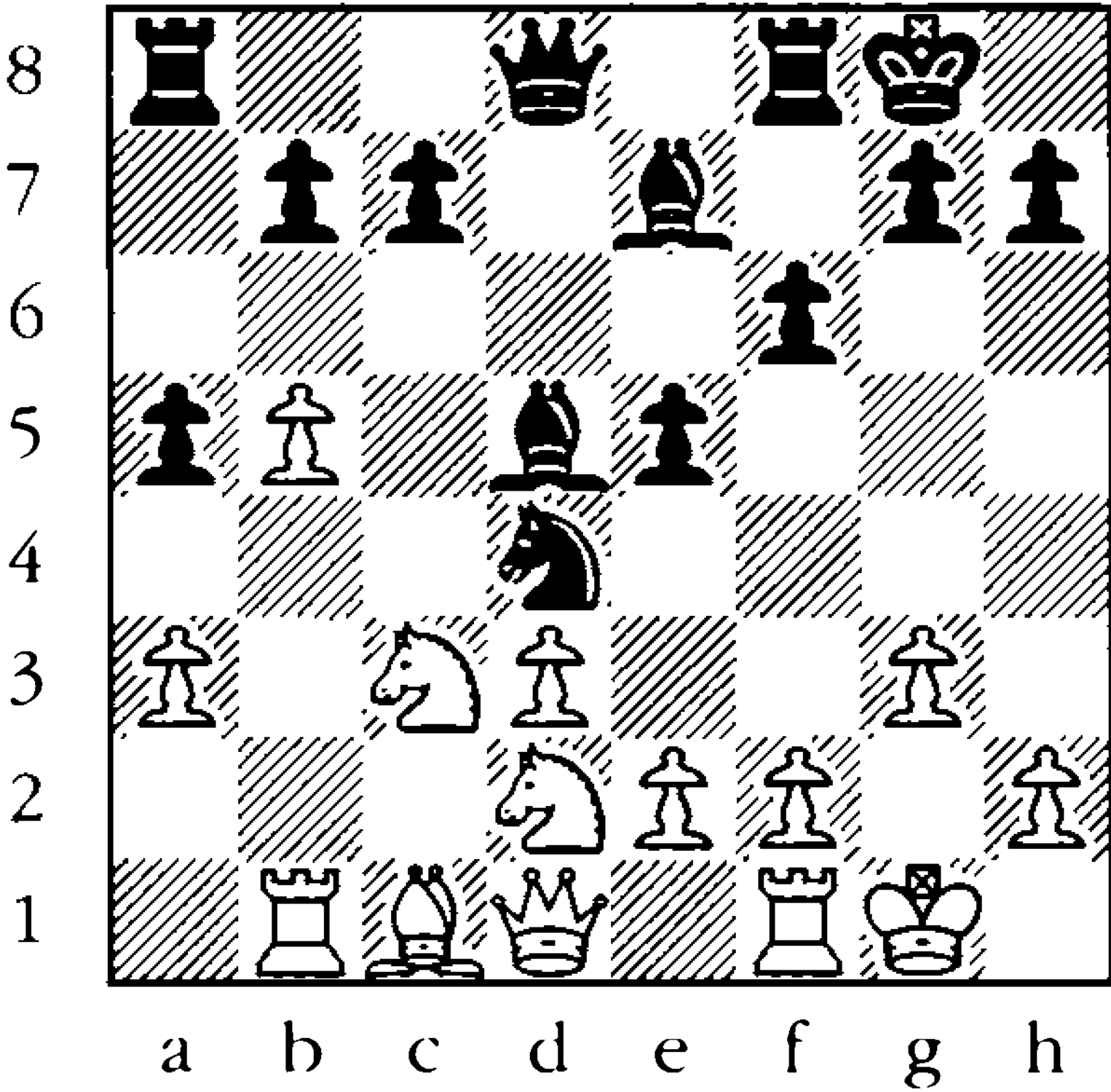
**Position number 446**

*White to play*

□ Sokolov ■ Savko

Latvia 1994

This looks like a normal middlegame position but White can force the immediate win of material. How?



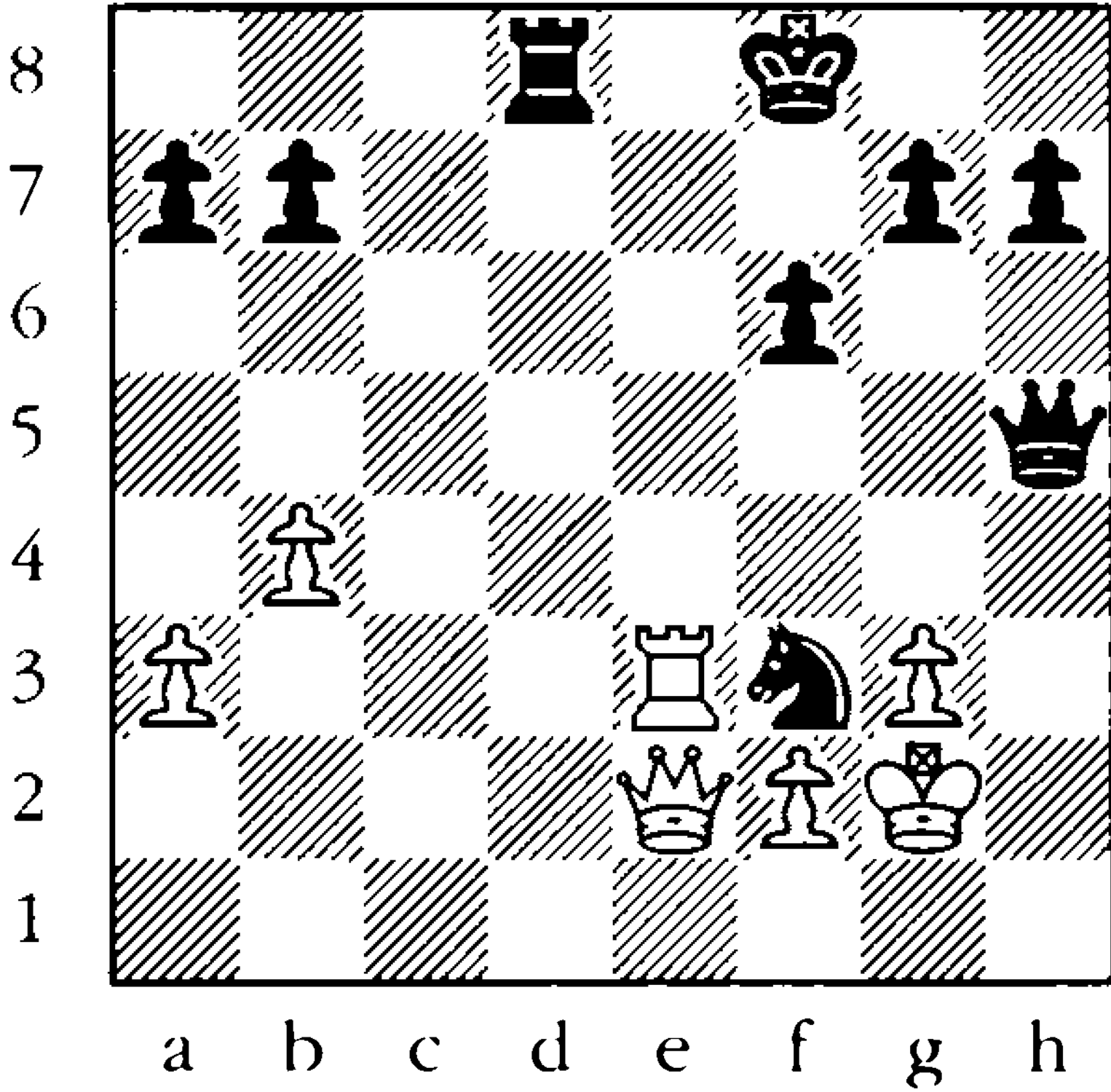
**Position number 448**

*Black to play*

□ Godes ■ Baburin

Jerusalem 1996

Although Black is a piece ahead, it appears White should regain it thanks to his pin on the knight. How did Black prove this is not so?





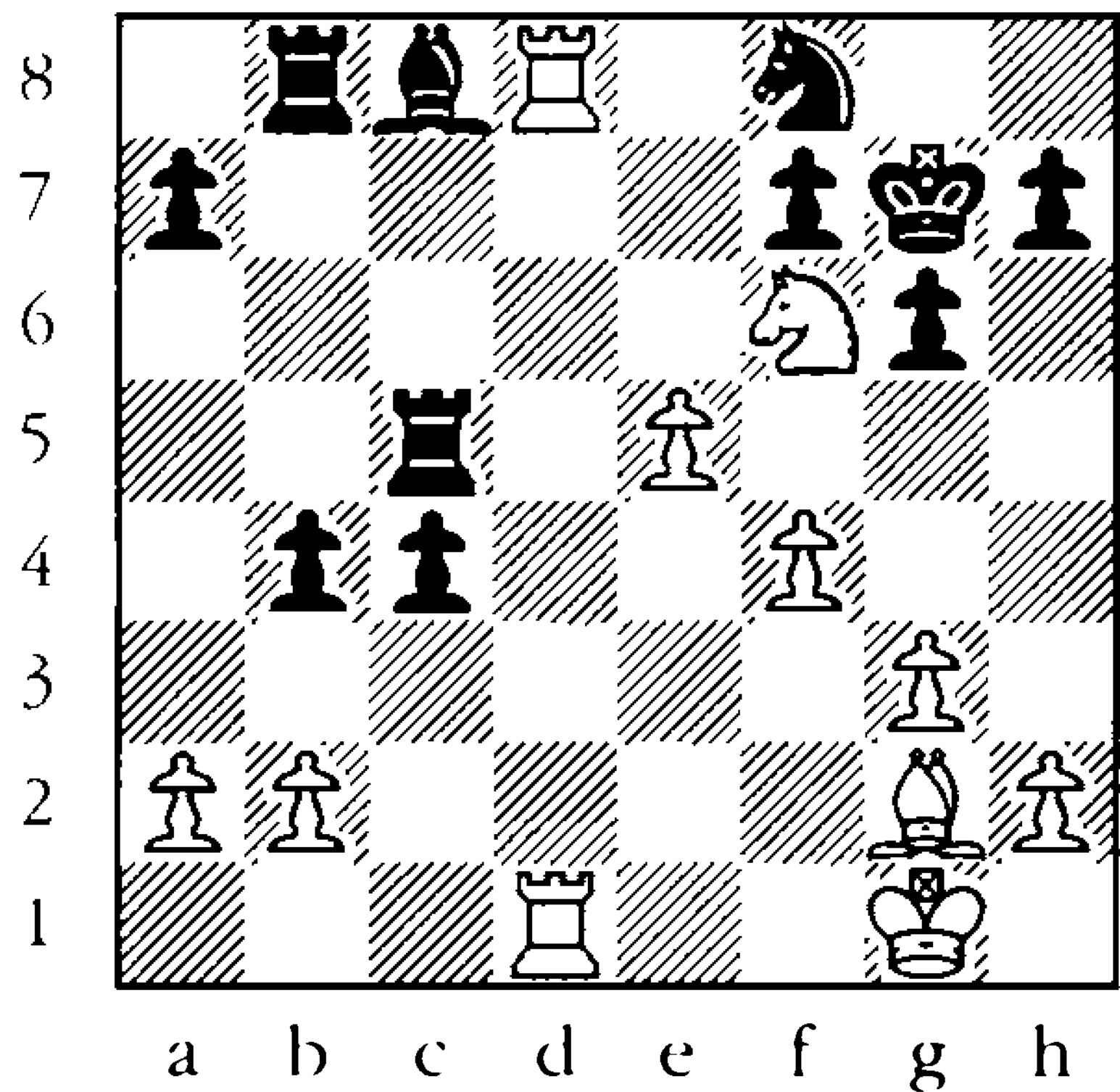
**Position number 449**

*White to play*

□ Gutman ■ Kalinchev

Boblingen 1997

White's powerful rooks give him a very active position, but he must exploit it before Black's queenside pawns become a threat...



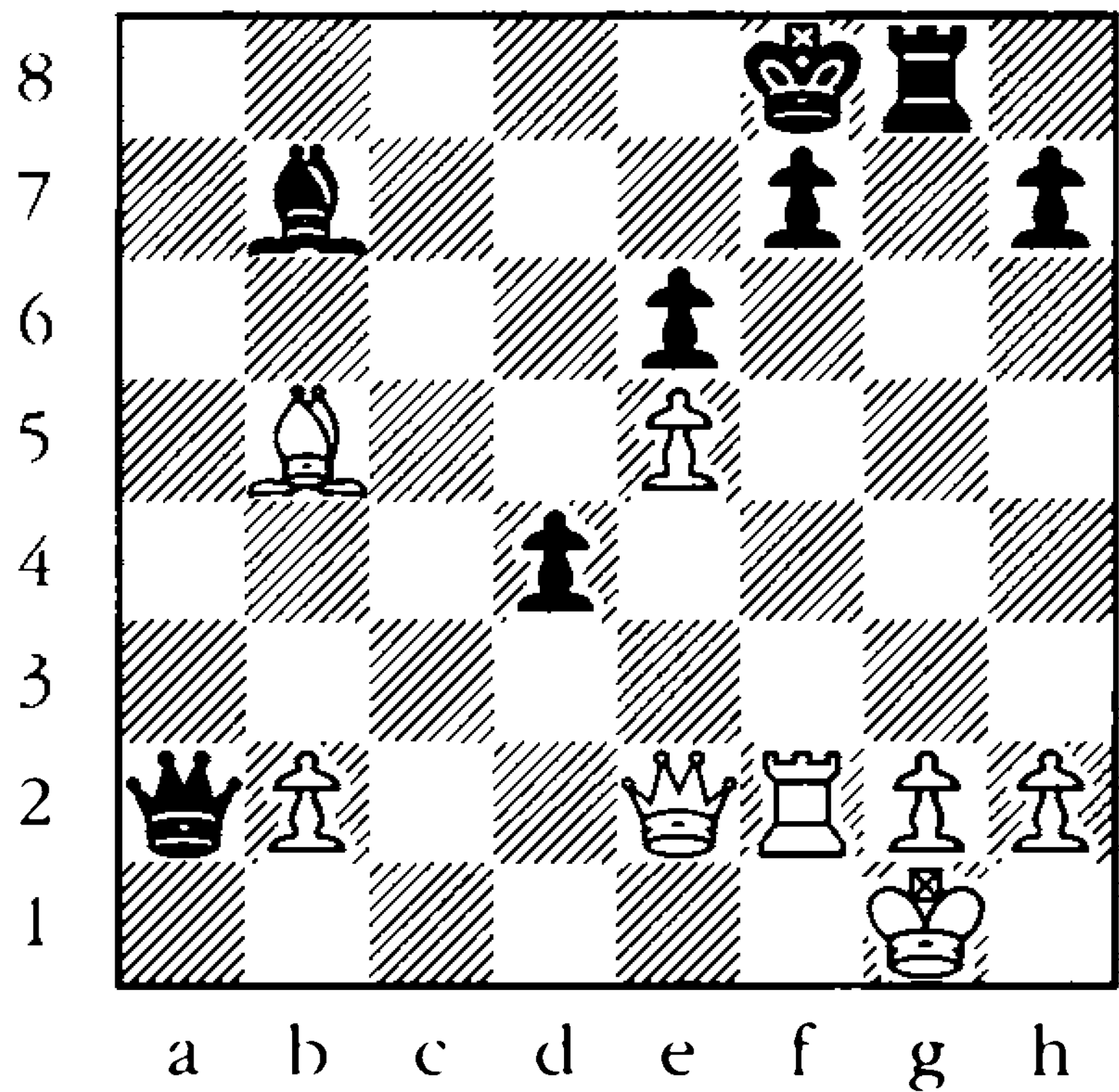
**Position number 451**

*White to play*

□ Lalic ■ Becerra

Linares 1997

If Black thought that he had a good game here, White's continuation would have swiftly disillusioned him. What did he play?



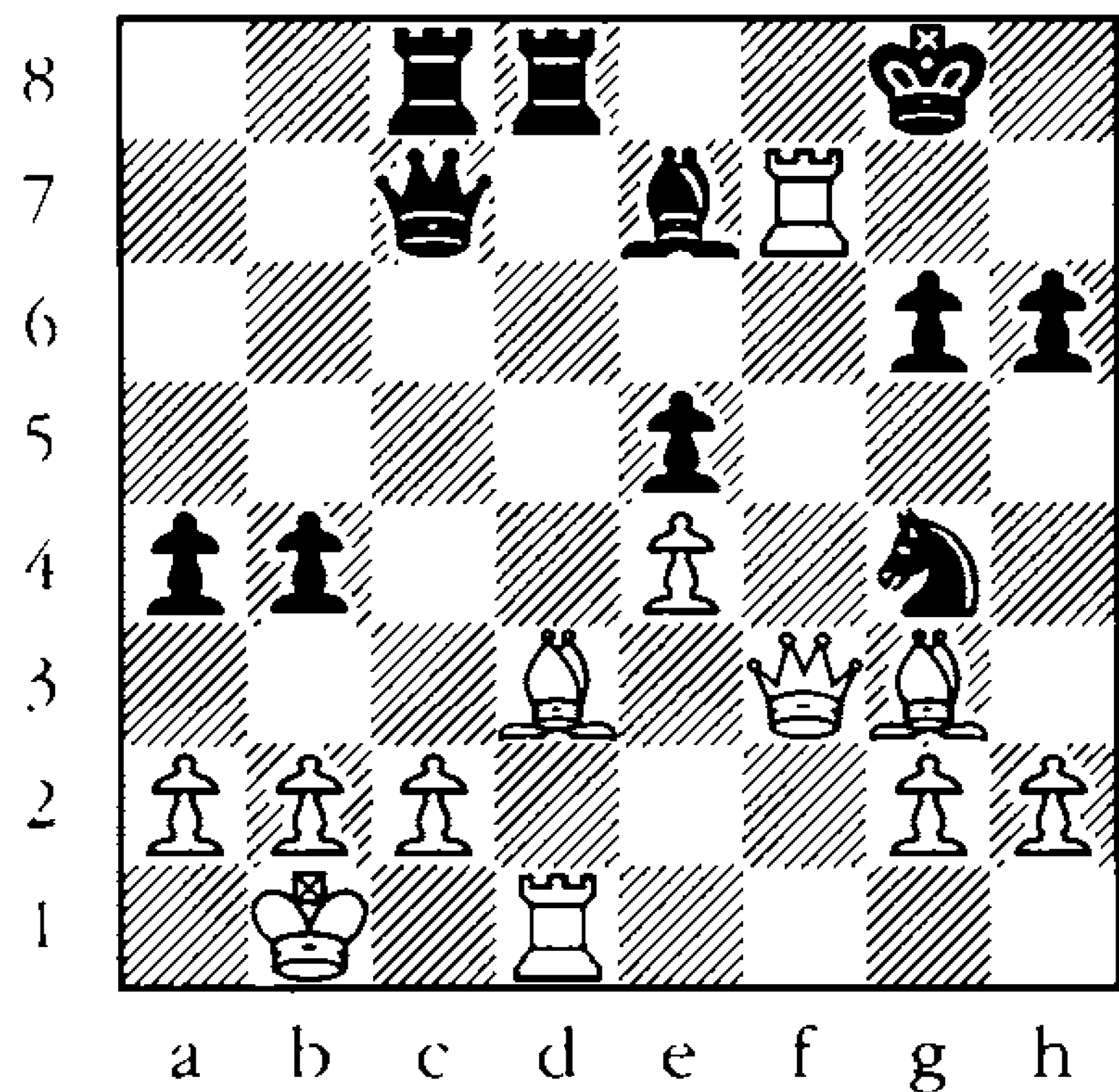
**Position number 450**

*Black to play*

□ Vadla ■ Sale

Zagreb 1997

White has broken through on the f-file but the penetration to f7 has left his pieces vulnerable. Can you see how Black exploited this?



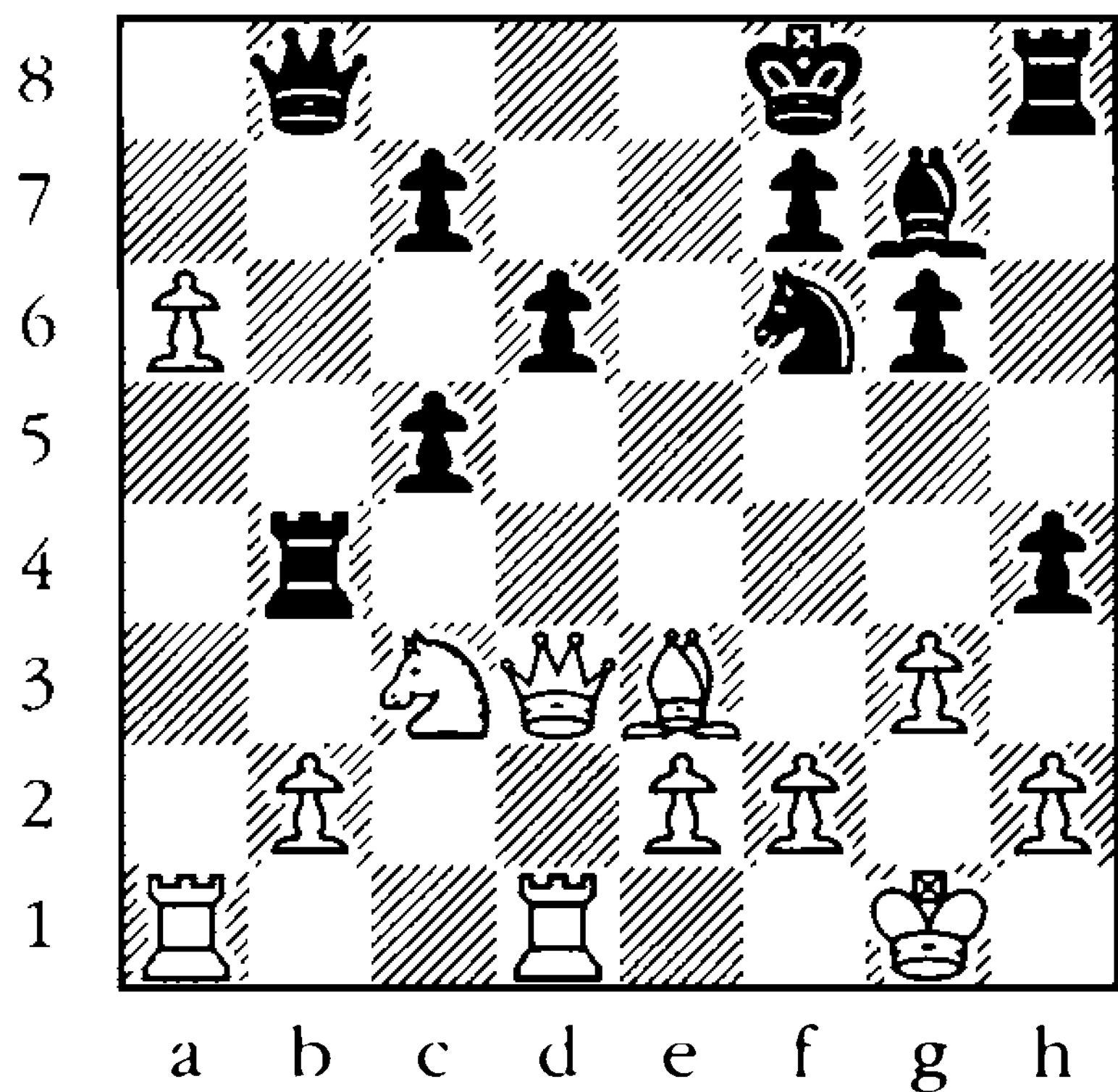
**Position number 452**

*White to play*

□ Hodgson ■ Sadler

London 1989

How did White force the capture of a pawn which soon led to a swift win?



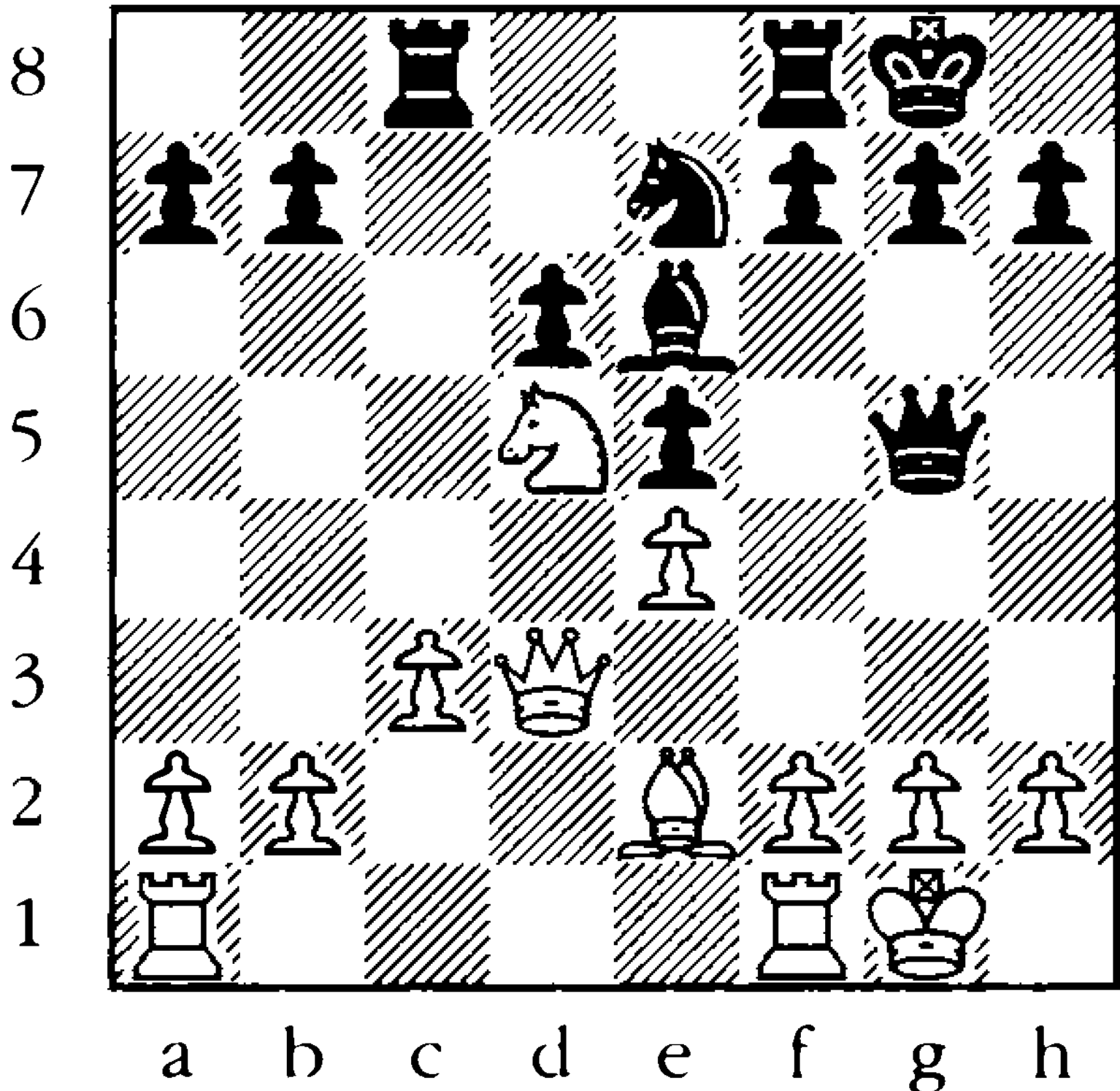
**Position number 453**

*White to play*

□ King ■ Frias

London 1990

We are only just out of the opening but White already has a way to win immediately. Can you see it?



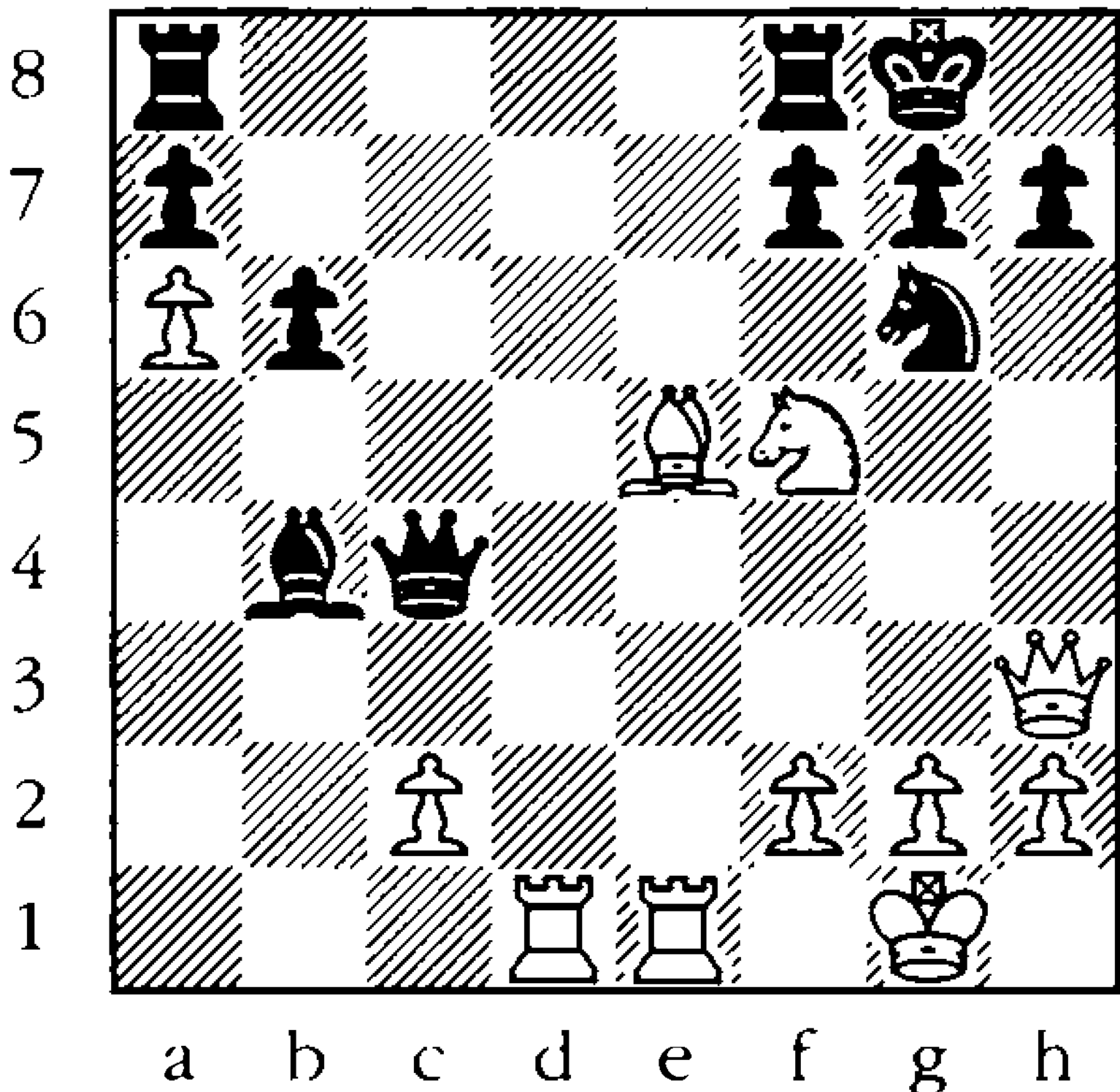
**Position number 454**

*White to play*

□ Kotronias ■ King

New York 1990

How did the Greek grandmaster Kotronias force a quick win, using his active forces on the kingside?



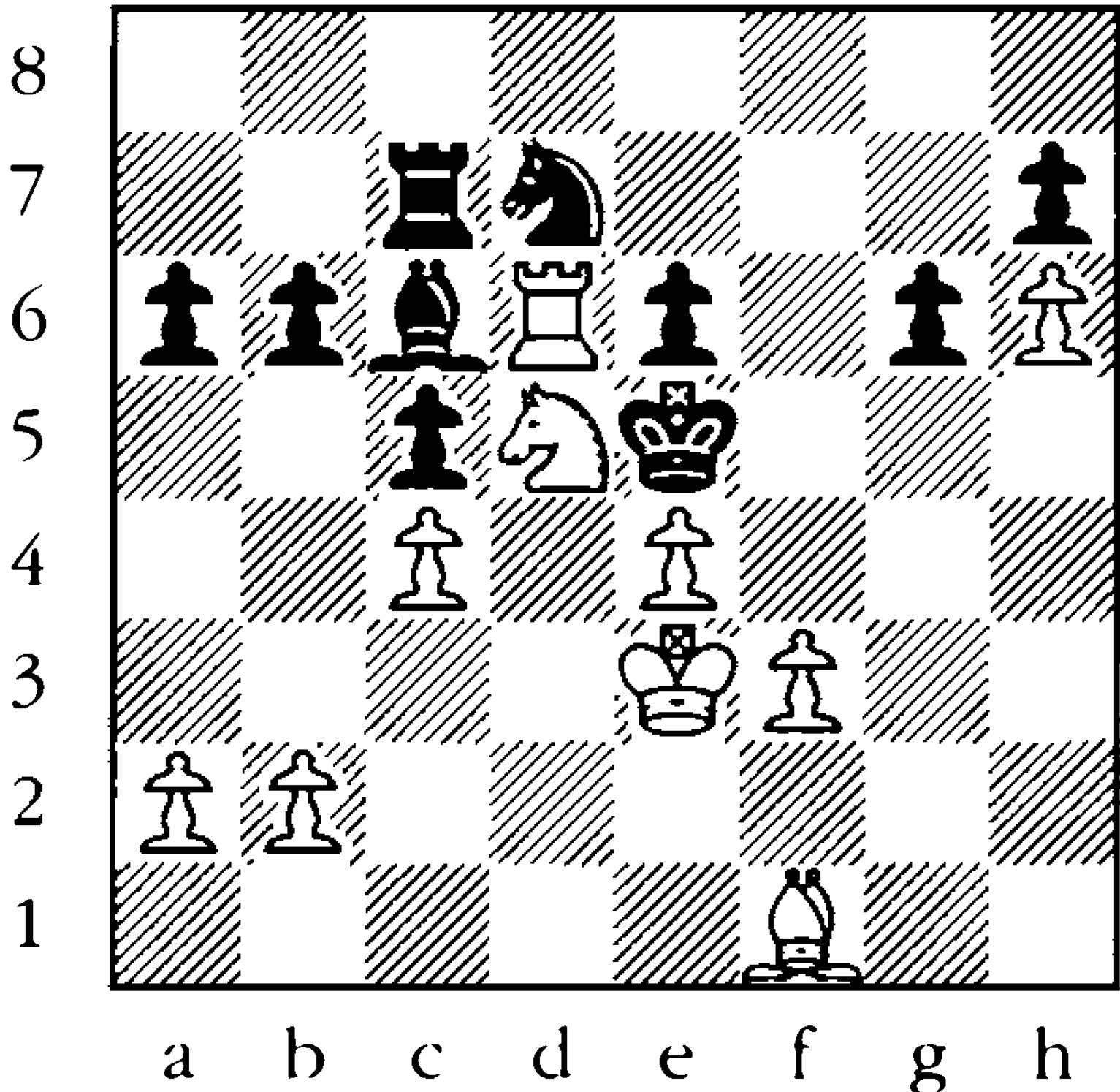
**Position number 455**

*White to play*

□ Van der Wiel ■ Bischoff

Baden Baden 1992

In this tricky endgame White can capture the black rook, but his own rook is also under threat. Can he do better than this exchange?



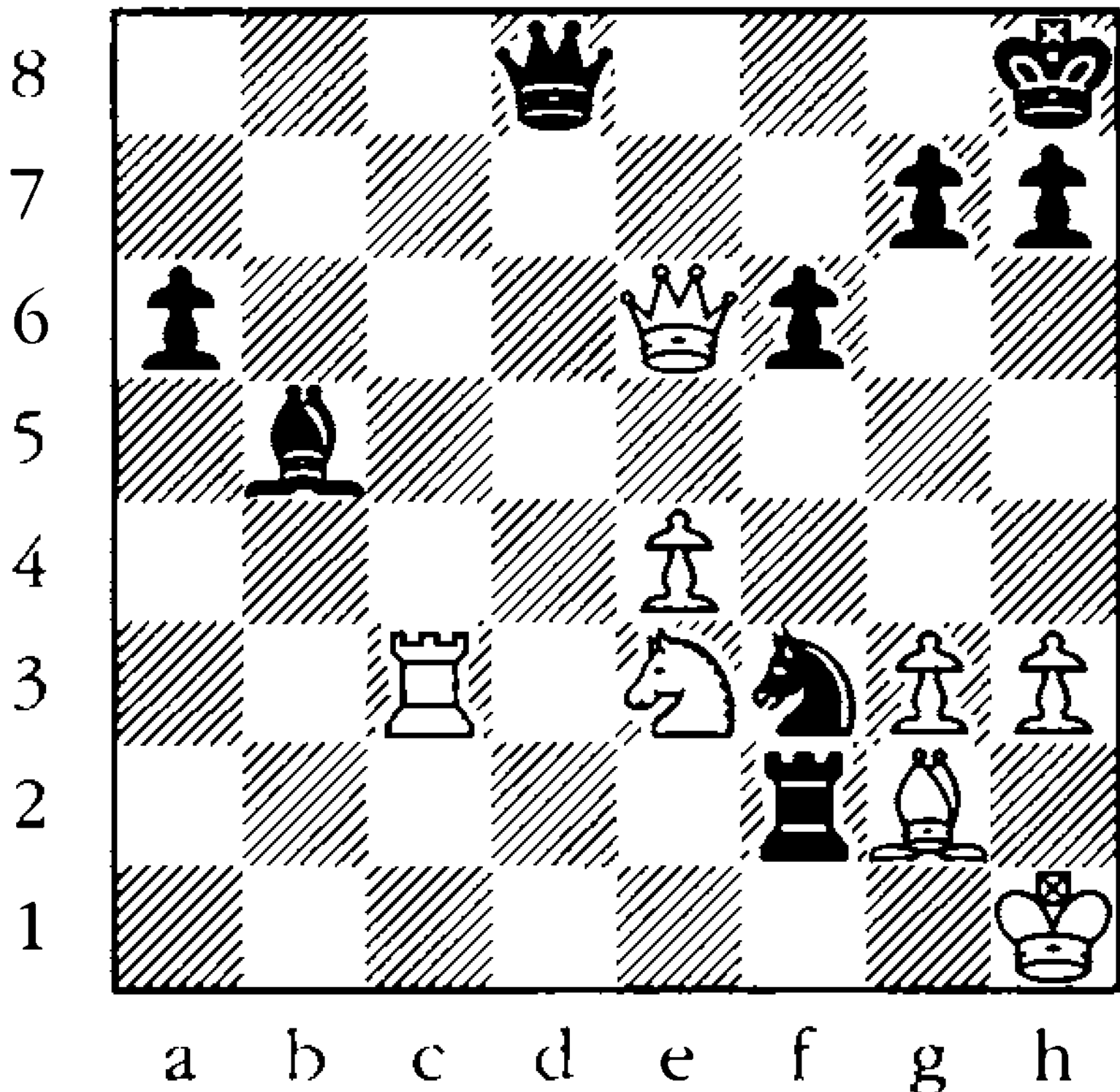
**Position number 456**

*Black to play*

□ Brunner ■ Fuhrmann

German League 1997

The black rook and knight have invaded the white position and Black now capitalised by driving the white king to its doom...





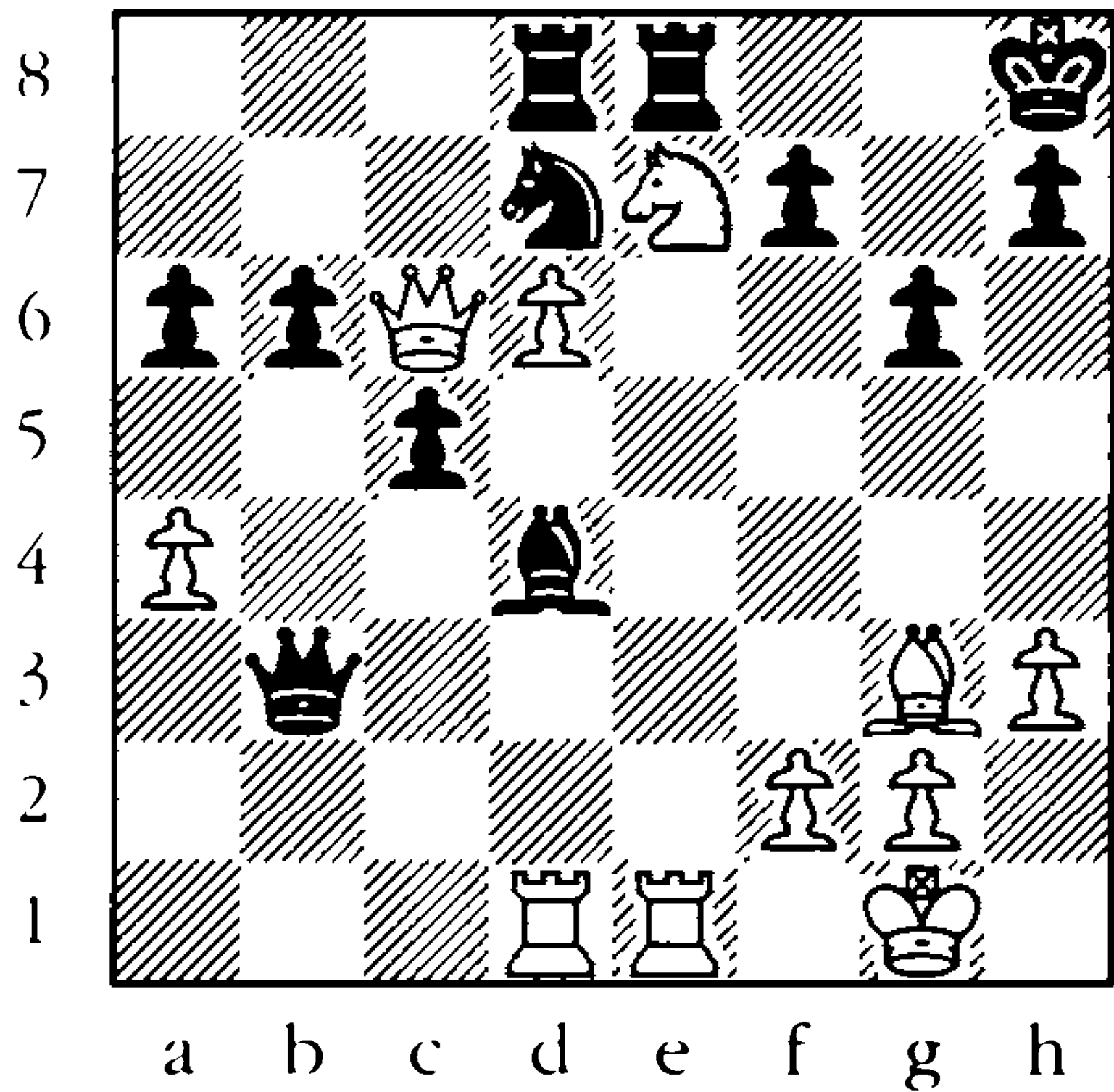
**Position number 457**

*White to play*

□ Maugg ■ Tessmer

Obersdorf 1997

Black has brought his bishop to d4, attempting to hamper White's communications and relieve the pressure . Was this a good idea?



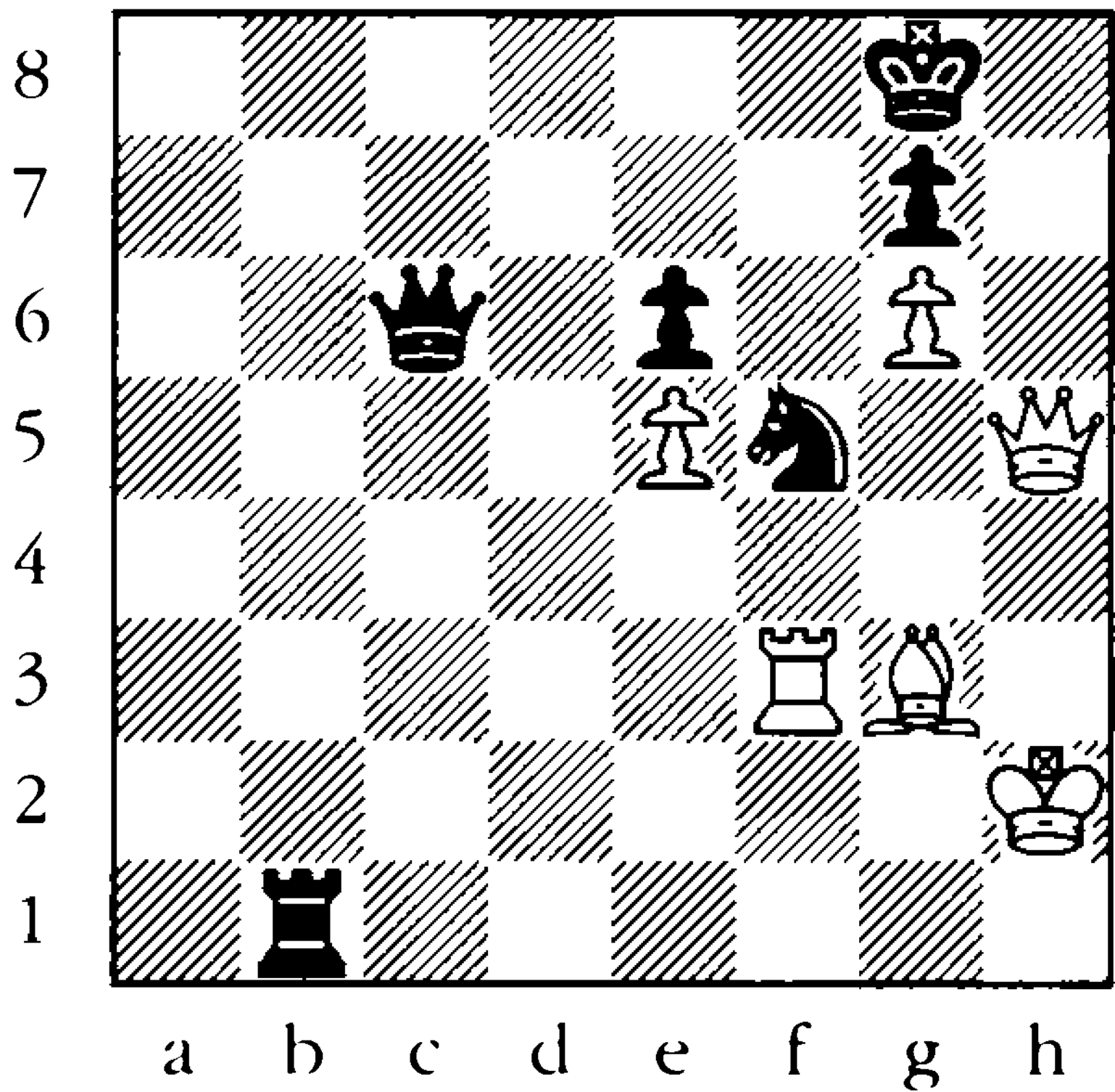
**Position number 459**

*Black to play*

□ Dementiev ■ Dzindzihashvili

USSR 1972

Queen and knight are a powerful attacking force as the two pieces complement each other very well. How did Black demonstrate this?



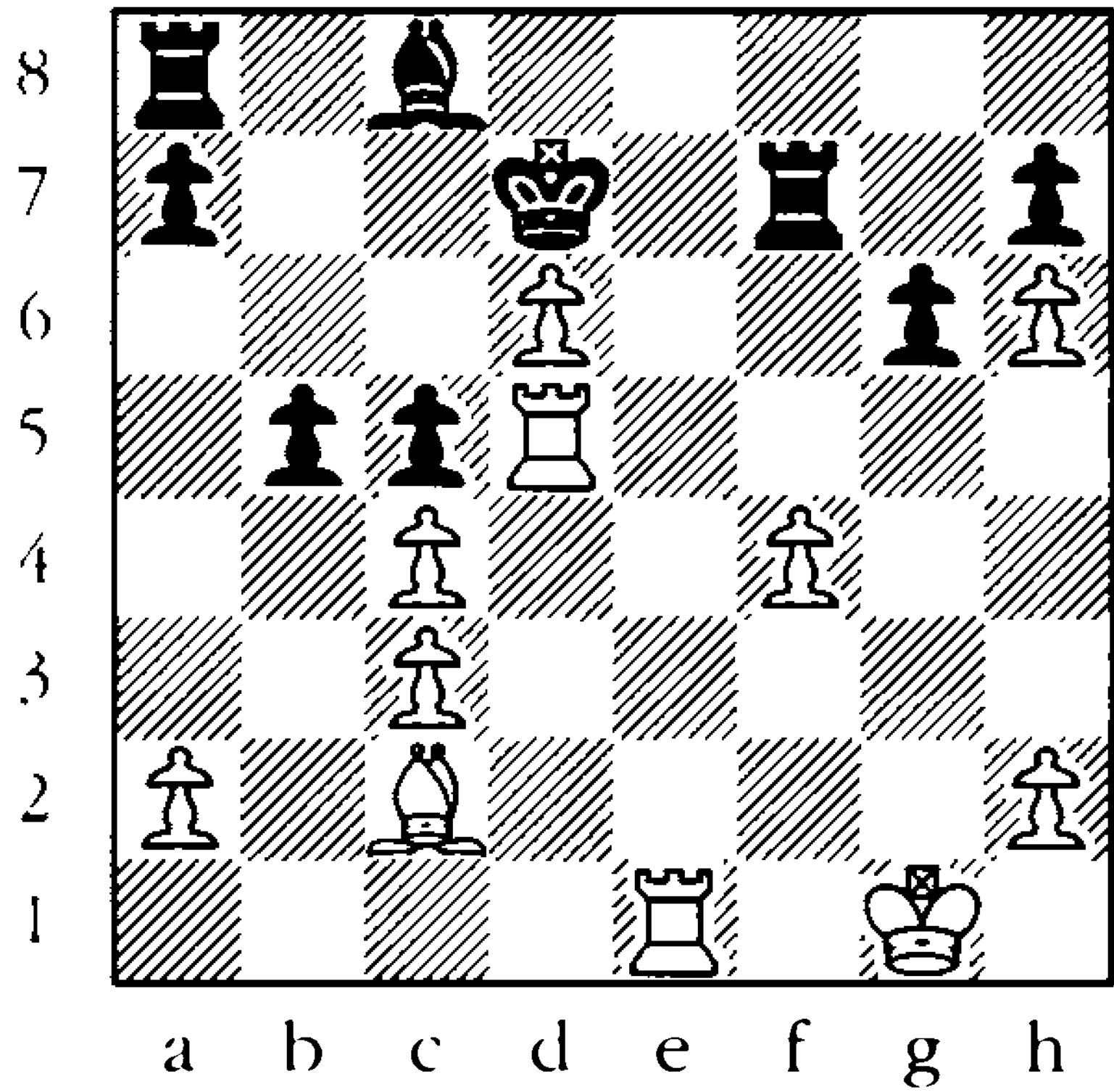
**Position number 458**

*White to play*

□ Bouzi ■ Philippe

Belgium 1972

White is two pawns ahead but they are a little scattered which could create problems. How did White bypass any difficulties?



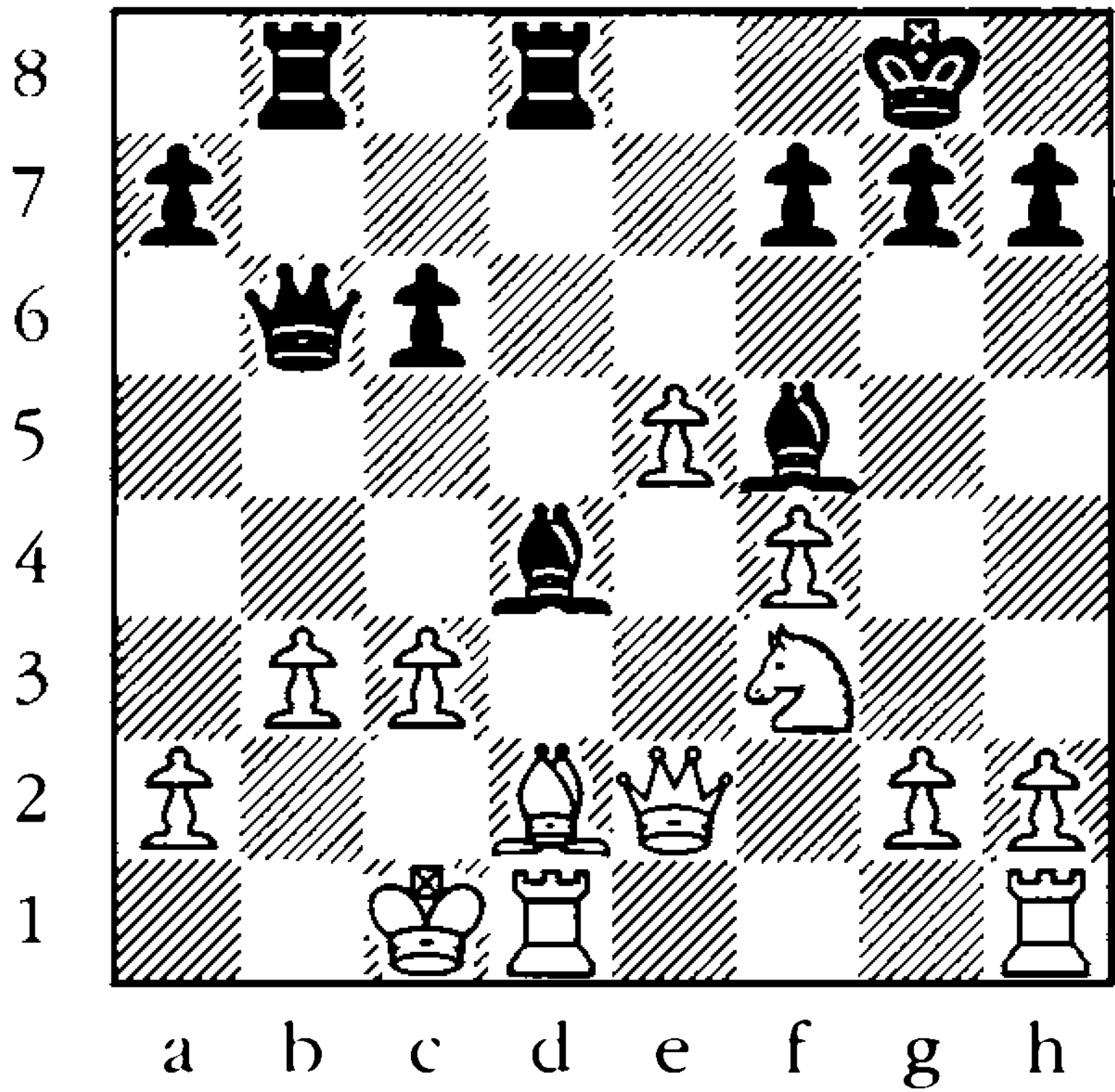
**Position number 460**

*Black to play*

□ Rosanes ■ Anderssen

Breslau 1863

The black bishops on adjacent diagonals are a powerful attacking force as they control many squares. How did Black continue?



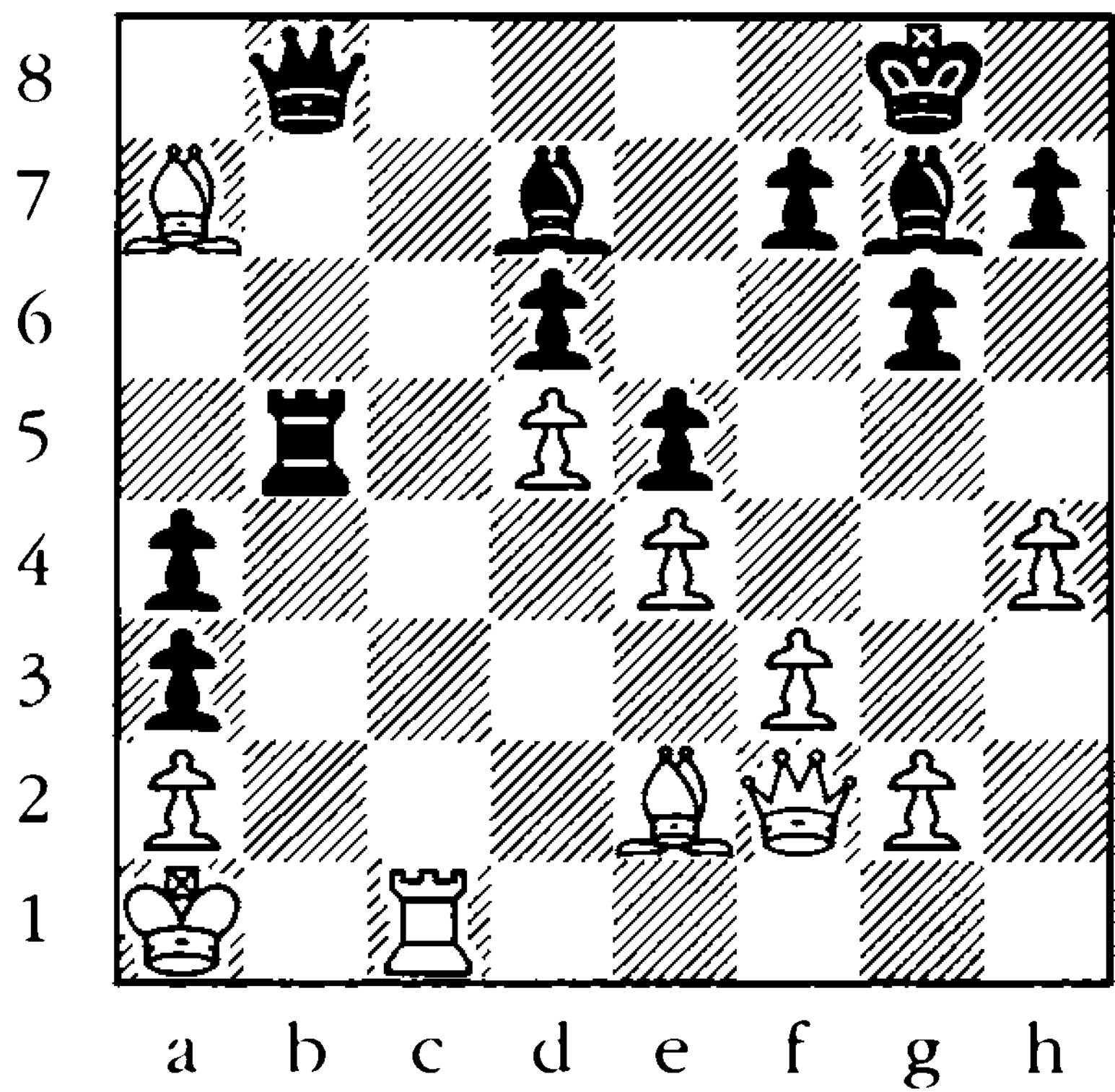
**Position number 461**

*Black to play*

□ Delva ■ Levchouk

Canada 1982

The big danger signal here for White is the highly constricted position of his king. How did Black make the most of this?



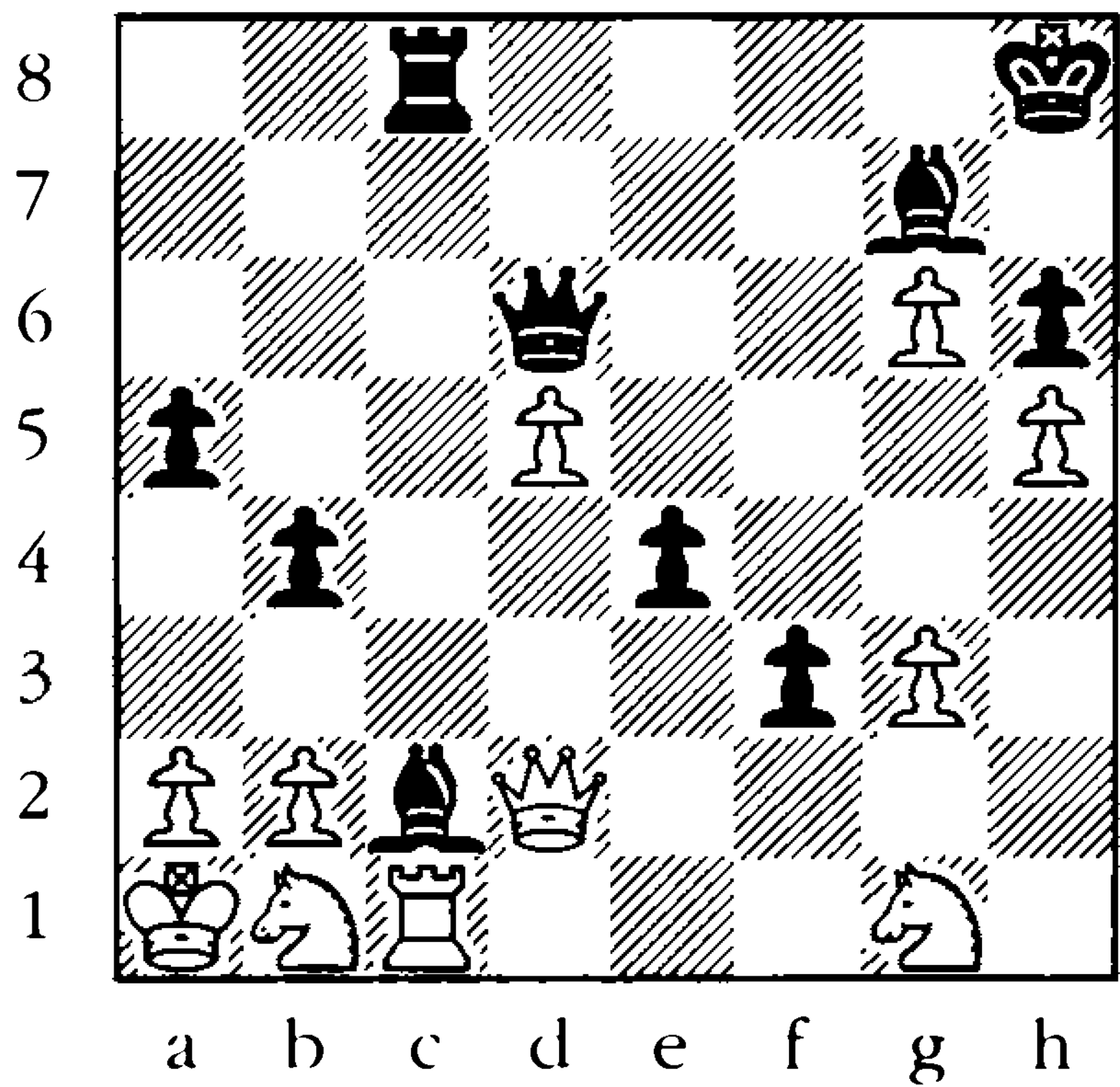
**Position number 463**

*Black to play*

□ Gerber – Ye Jiangchuan

Geneva 1997

Comparing the activity of the black bishops and white knights it is not surprising that Black has a quick kill. Can you see it?



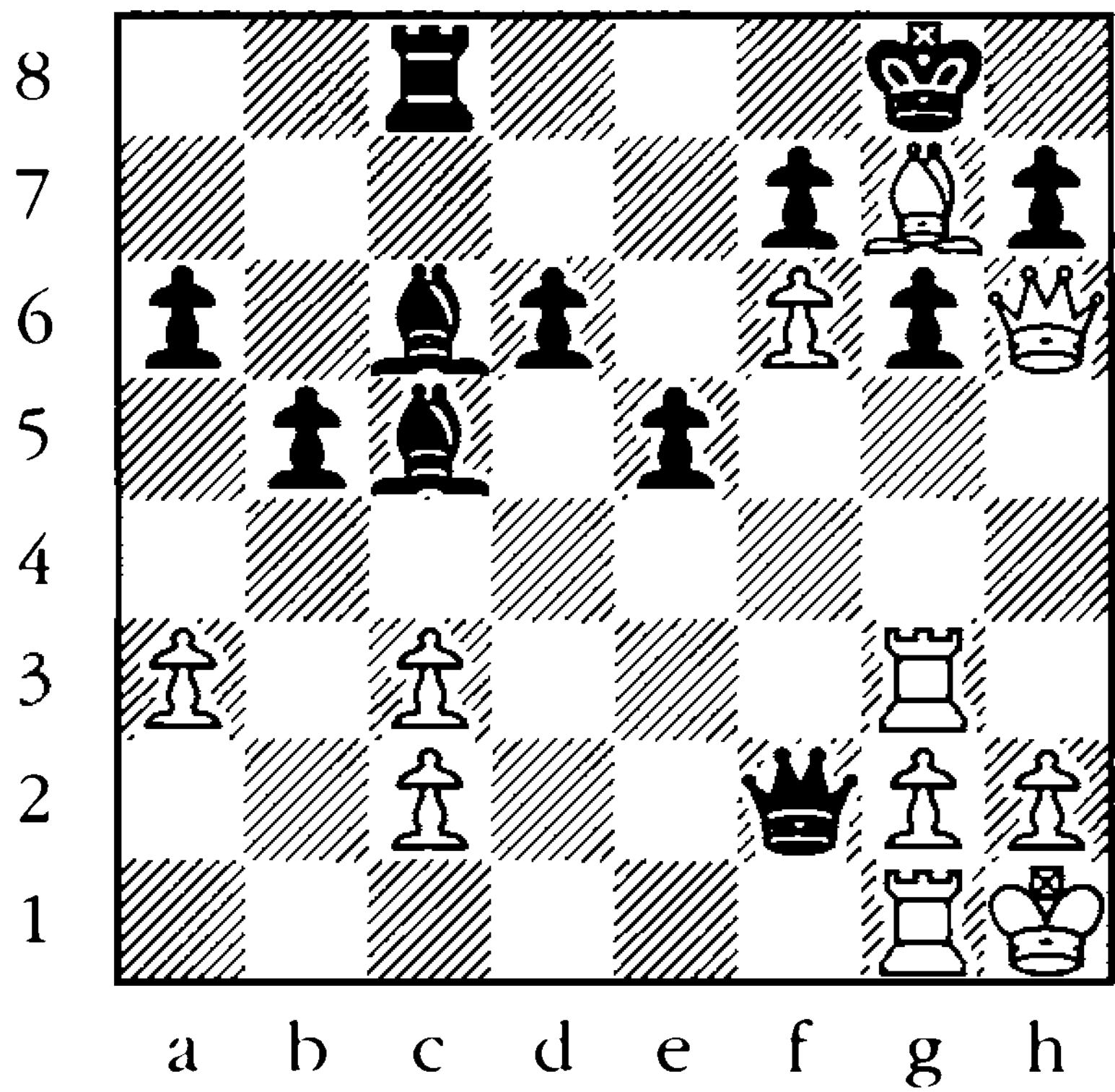
**Position number 462**

*White to play*

□ Agnos ■ Georgiev

Greece 1997

Both sides are gunning for the opponent's king. In such situations, the advantage of the move is often decisive...



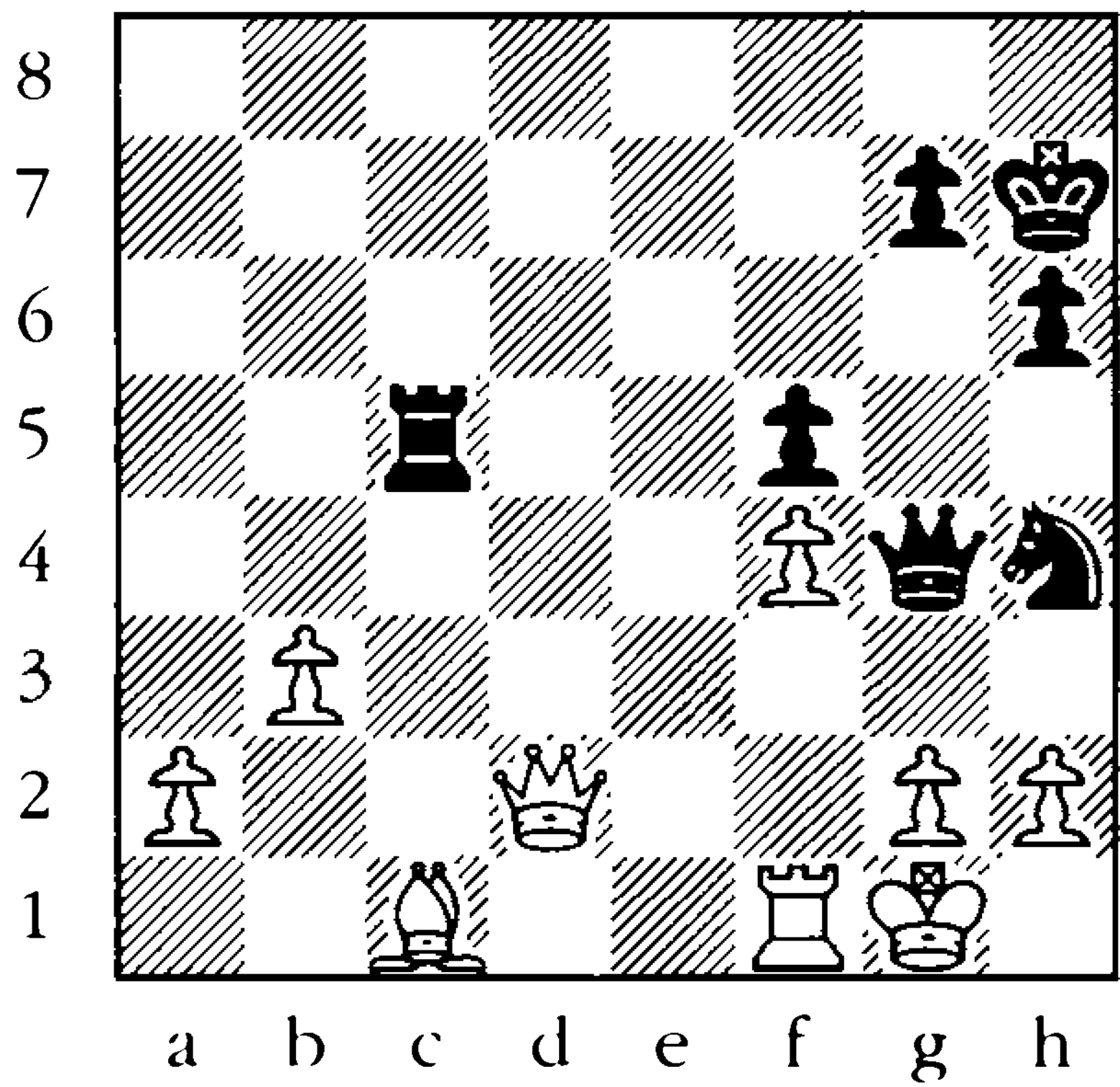
**Position number 464**

*Black to play*

□ Euwe ■ Keres

World Championship 1948

Although Black is two pawns down, he has tremendously active pieces. How did he now make the most of his chances?





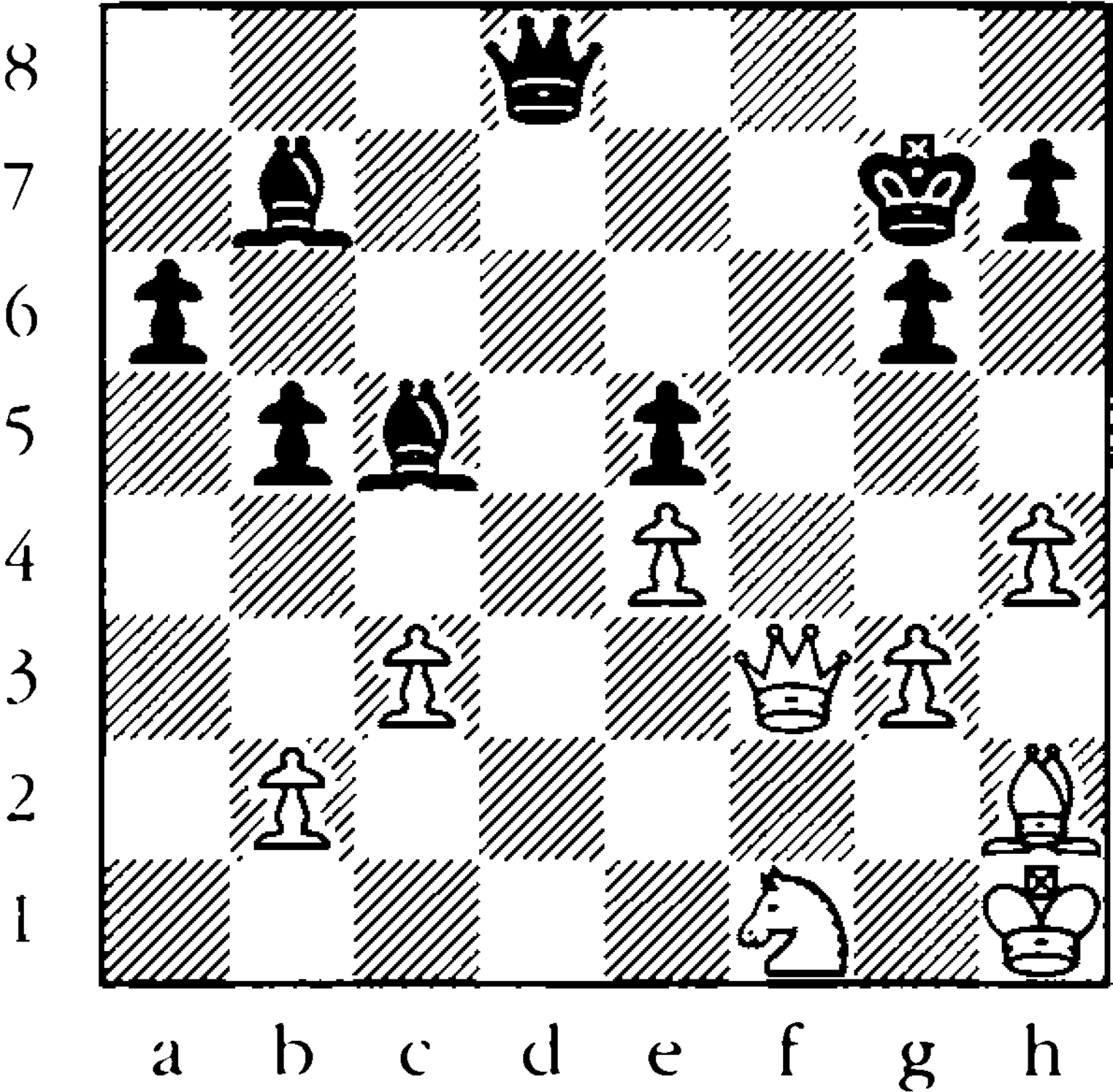
**Position number 465**

*Black to play*

□ Alekseev ■ Razuvaev

USSR 1969

The black bishops control two strong diagonals leading to the white king. Can you see how Black won with a fine manoeuvre?



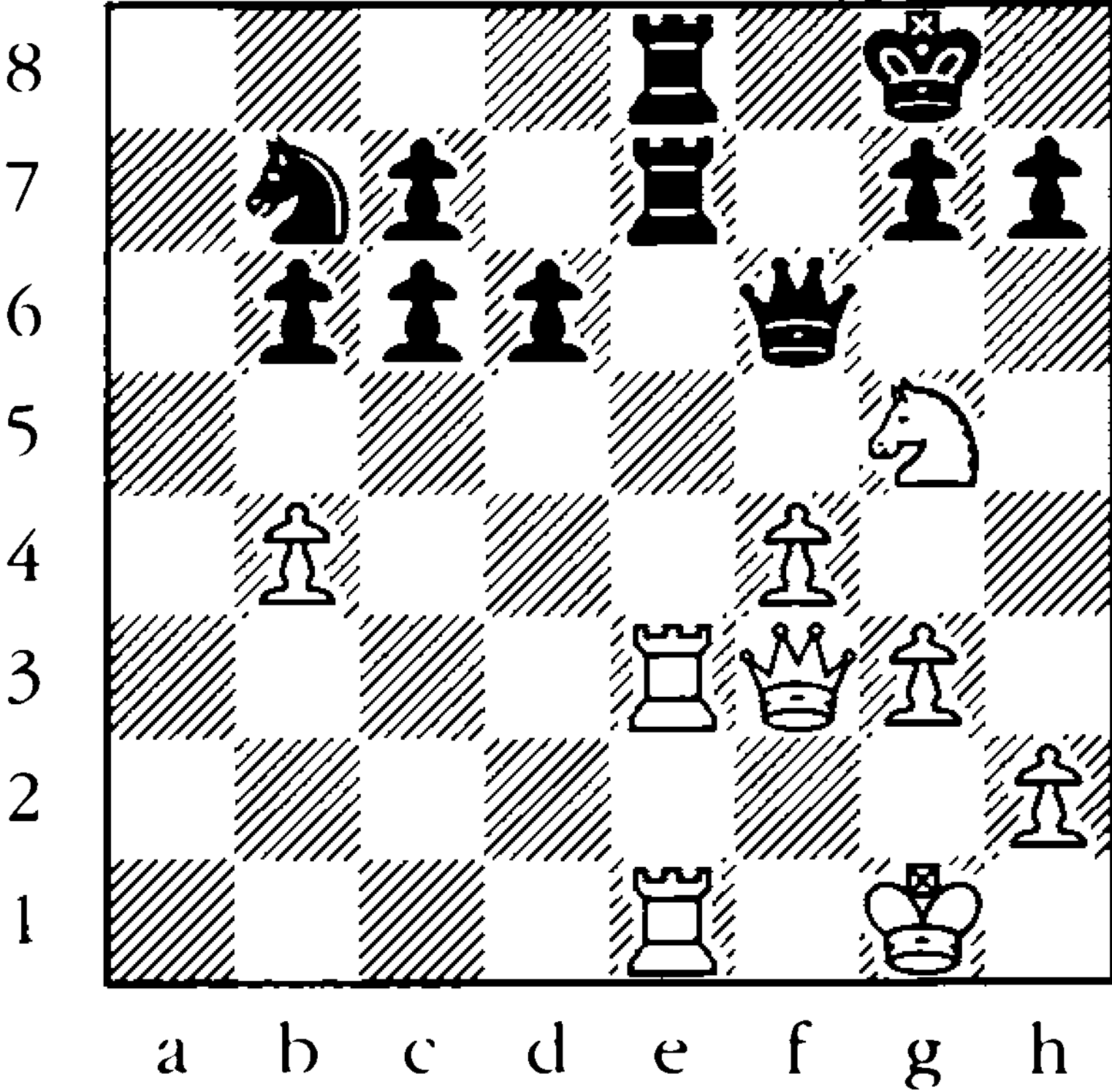
**Position number 467**

*White to play*

□ Gutop ■ Kuindzi

USSR 1977

How did White resolve the tension on the e-file in his favour with a fine attacking flourish?



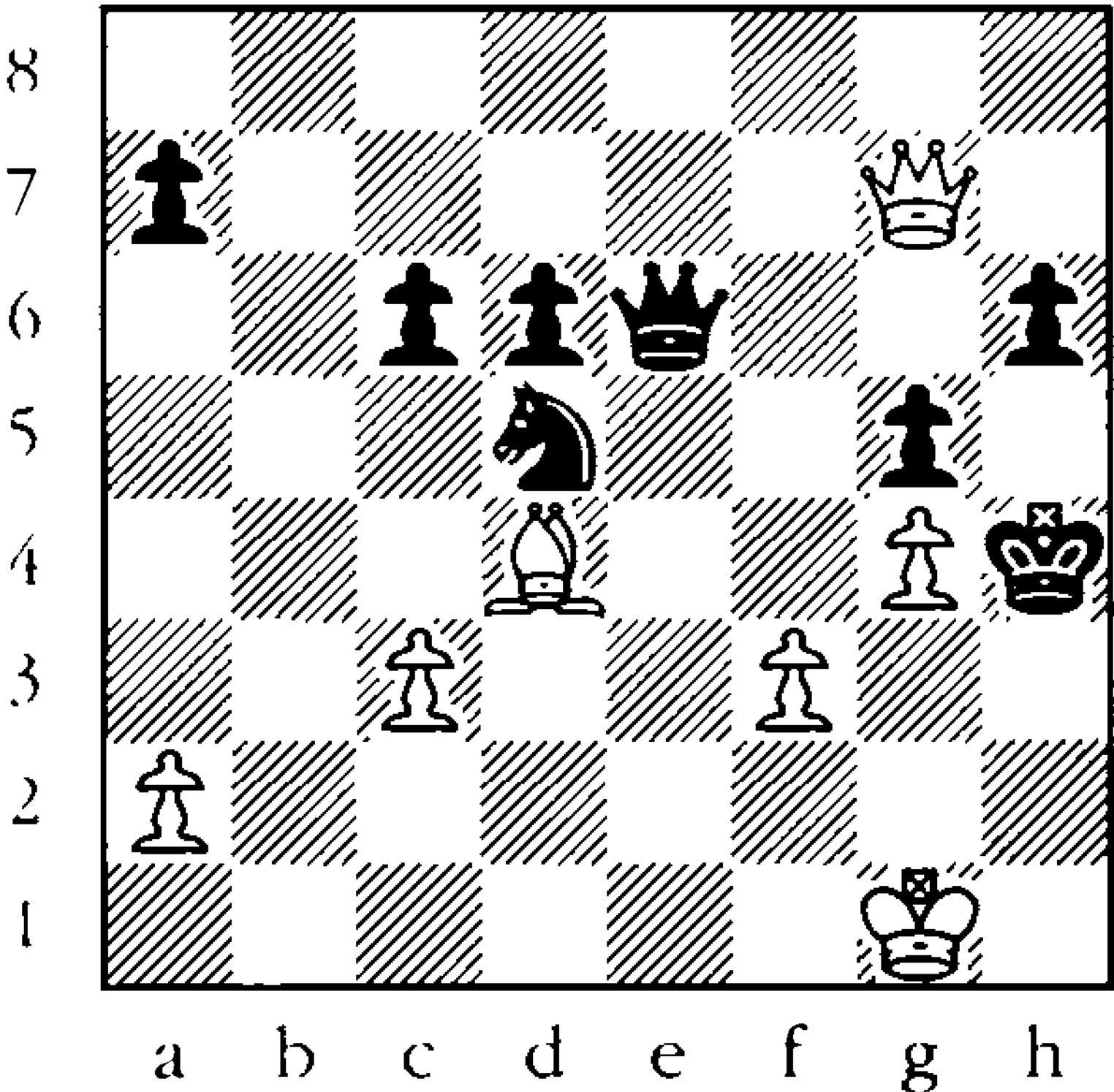
**Position number 466**

*White to play*

□ Schlechter ■ Metger

Vienna 1899

The black king has been forced into dangerous territory. However, it is not immediately obvious how White can exploit this...



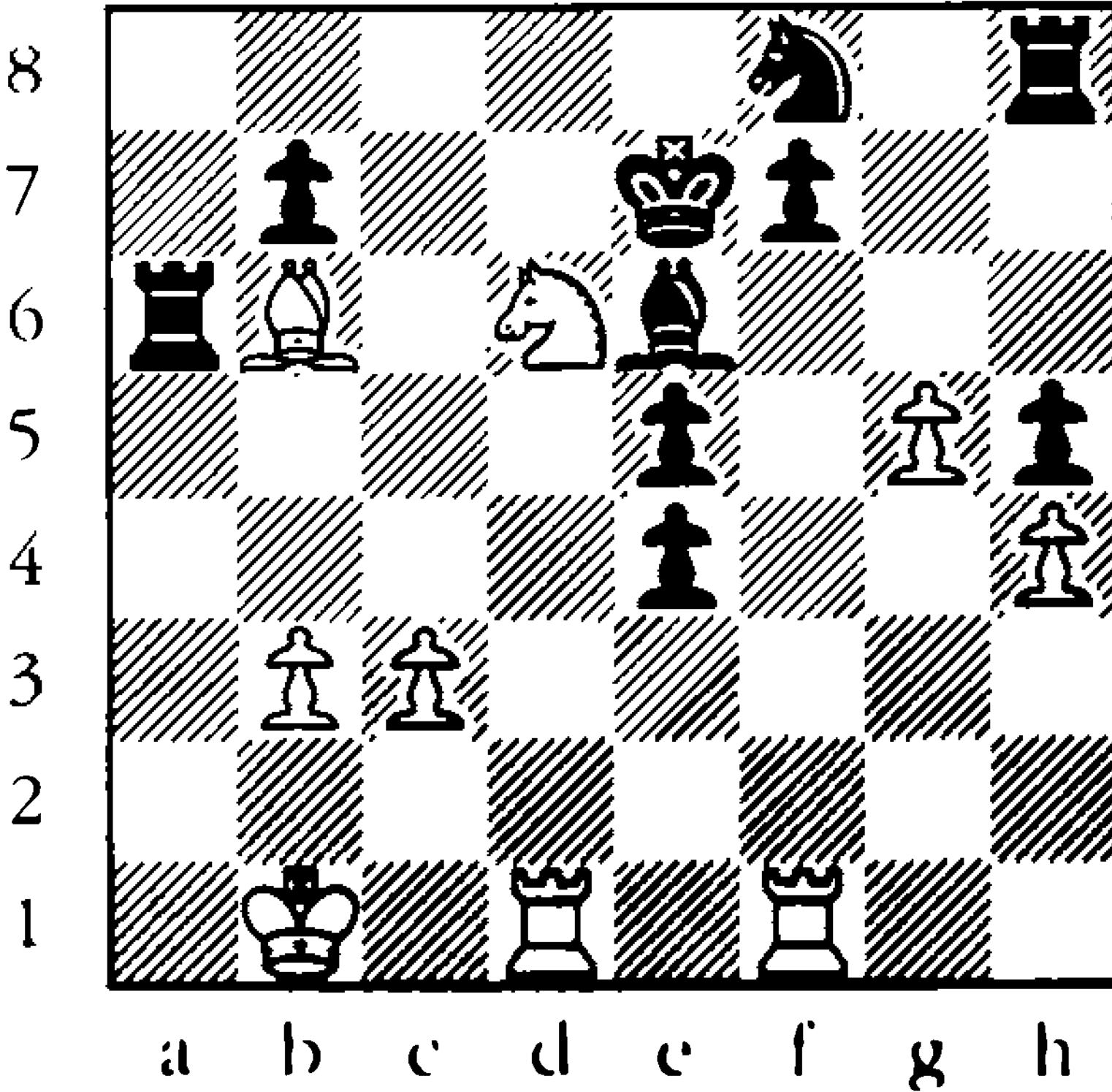
**Position number 468**

*White to play*

□ Hever ■ Siklaj

Hungary 1975

Checkmating attacks usually occur in middlegames with queens on the board. However, they can also feature in endgames...



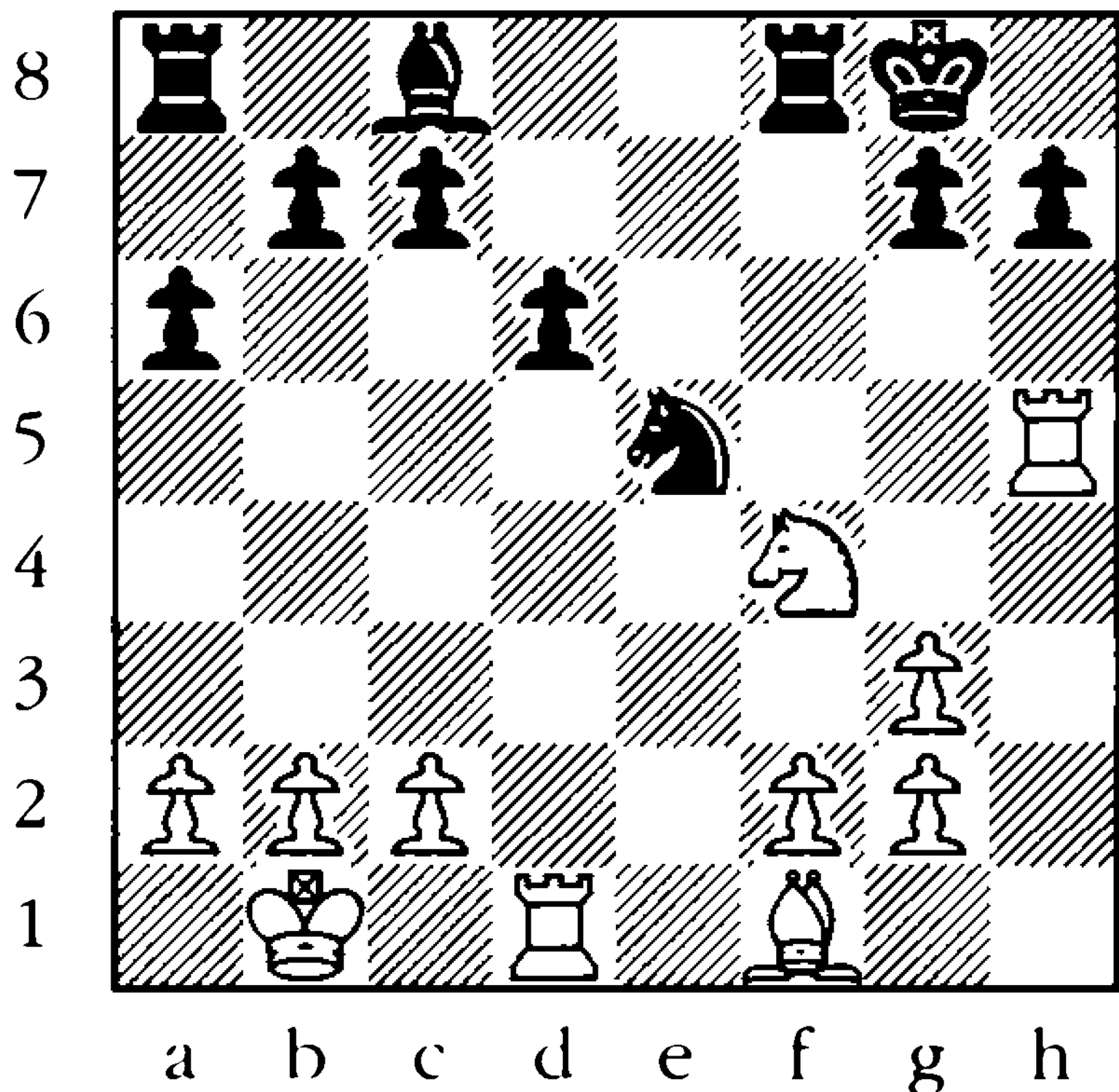
**Position number 469**

*White to play*

□ Savernjev ■ Paromov

USSR 1963

Although queens have been exchanged, White's lead in development still allows a winning combination. Can you see it?



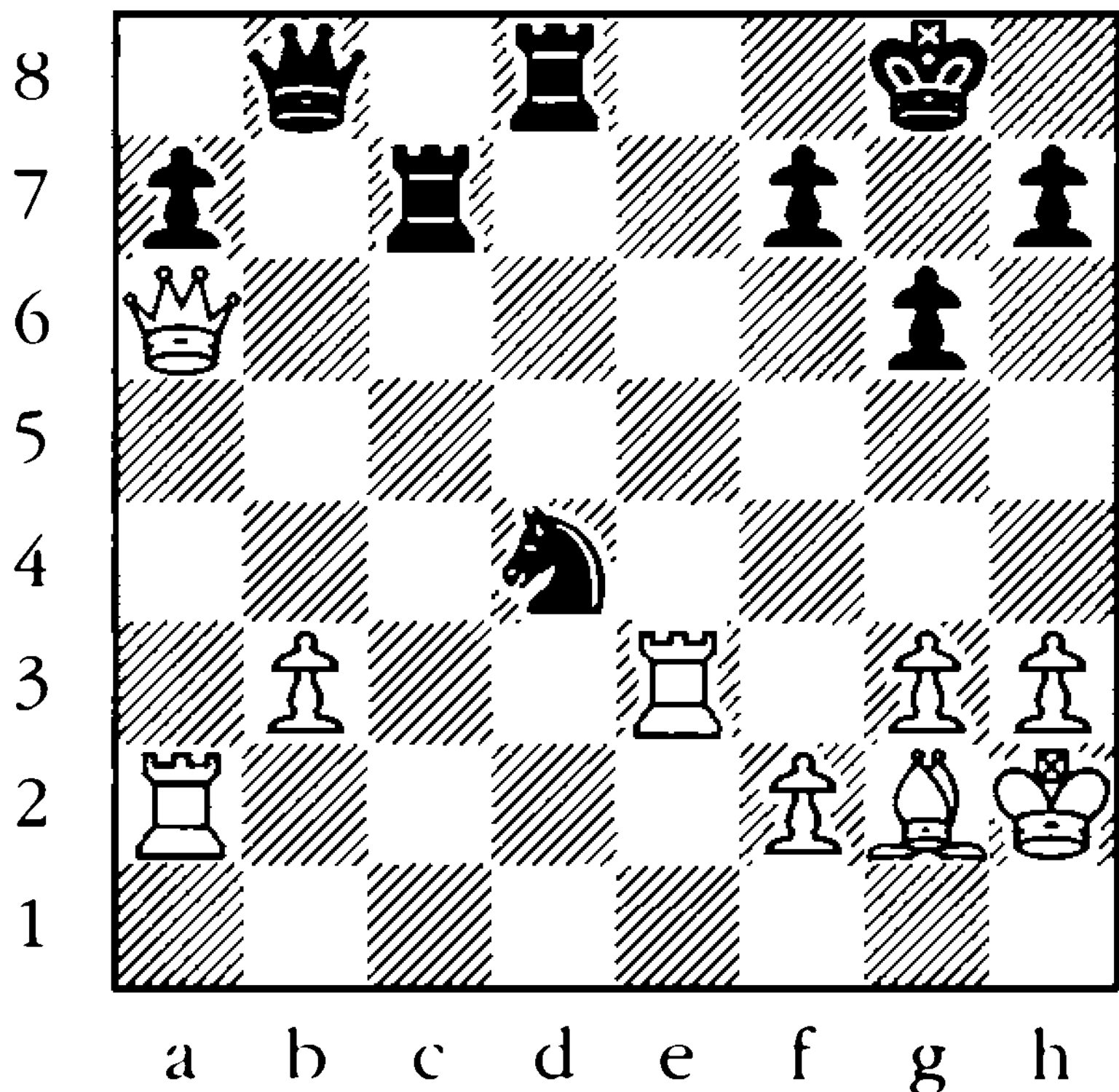
**Position number 471**

*Black to play*

□ Beliavsky ■ Yusupov

Ubeda 1997

How does Black exploit the unfortunate positioning of the white pieces to win material?



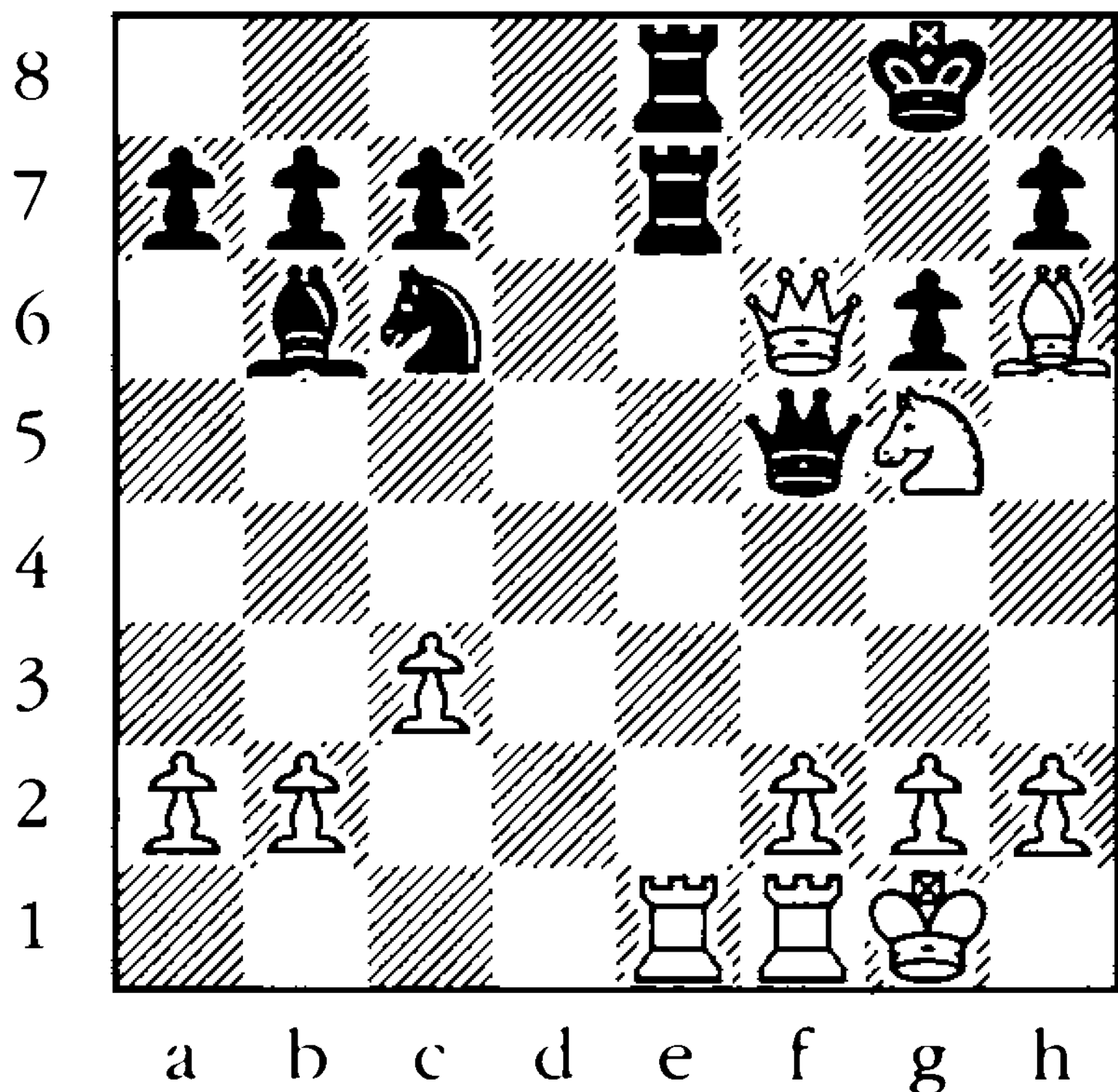
**Position number 470**

*White to play*

□ Dolmatov ■ Karasev

USSR 1982

How did White power his way through against the weakened black kingside?



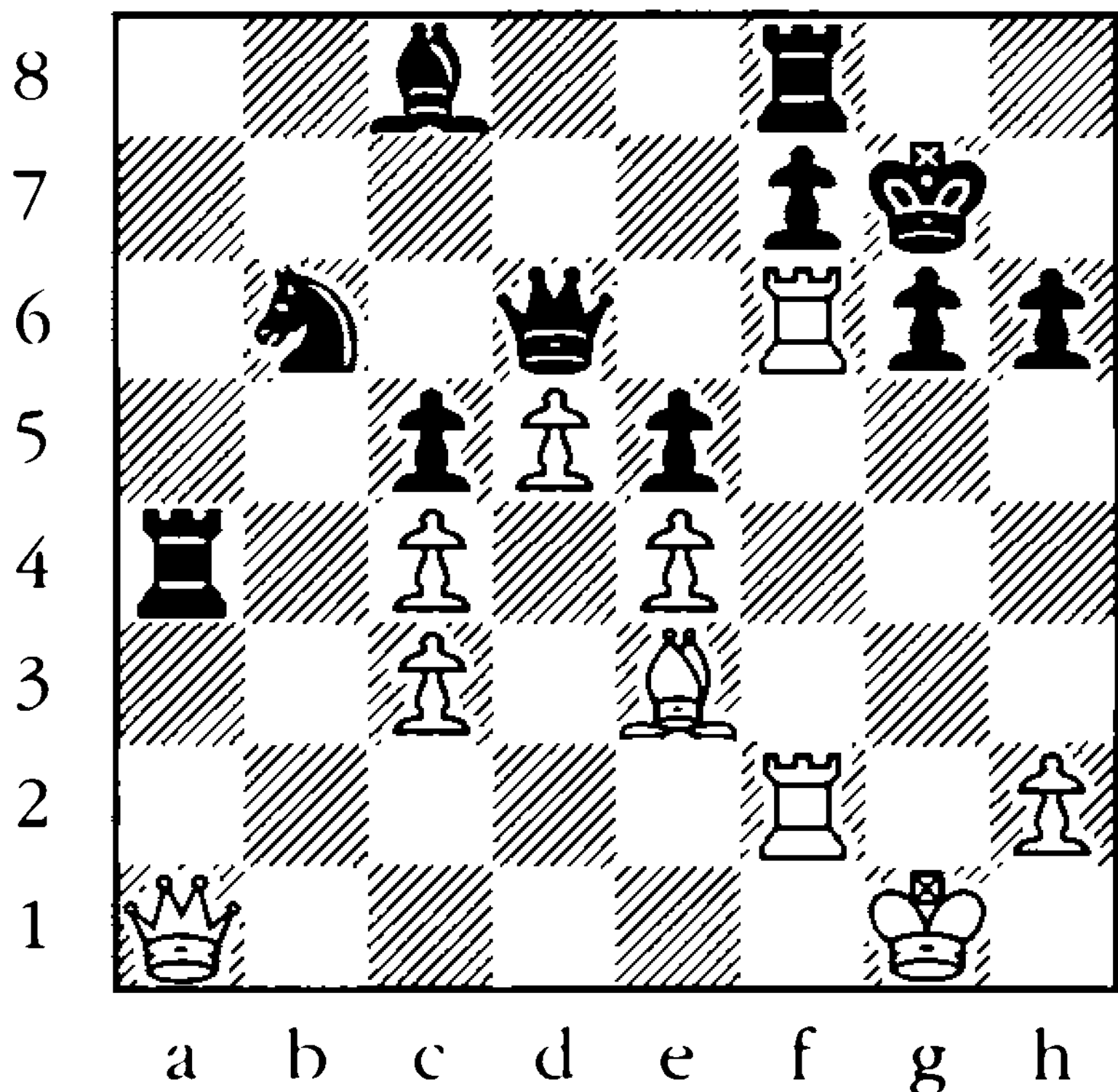
**Position number 472**

*White to play*

□ Korchnoi ■ Timman

Ubeda 1997

Korchnoi and Timman were two of the world's strongest players in the 80s. How did Korchnoi finish off his old adversary here?





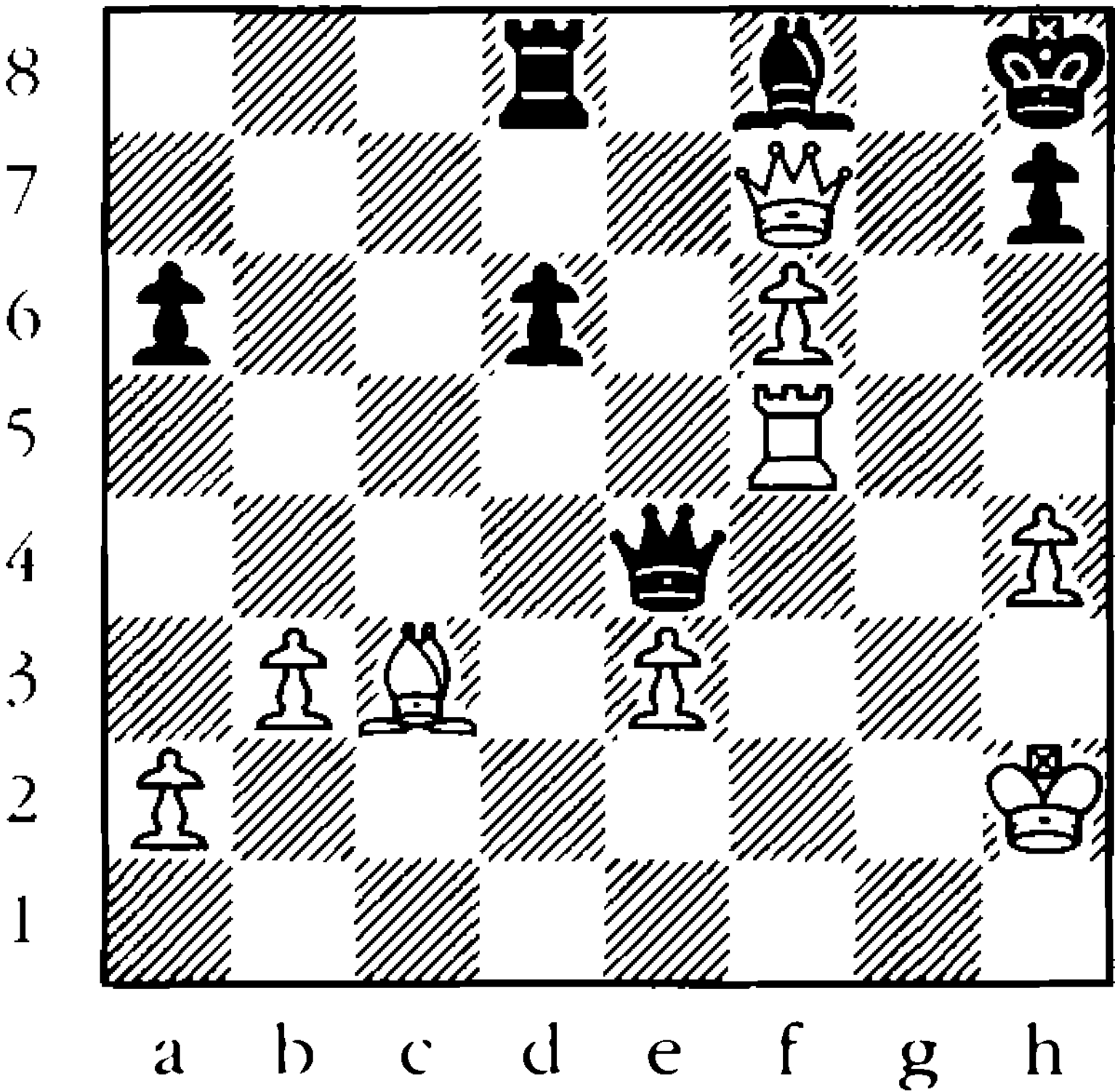
**Position number 473**

*White to play*

□ Vadasz ■ Lingnau

Budapest 1997

White's forces are concentrated around the black king and he now concluded his attack with a fine winning move. Can you see it?



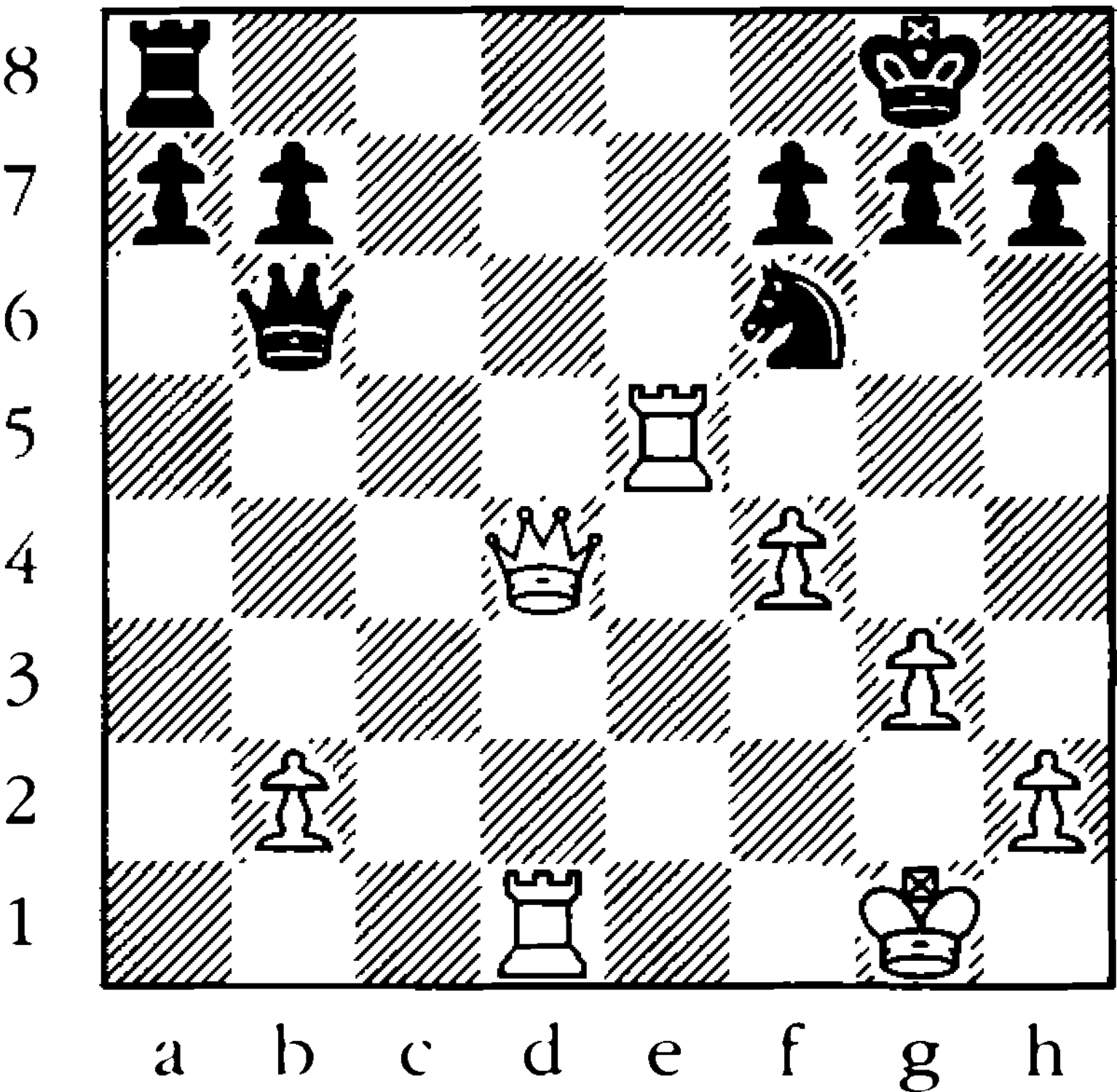
**Position number 474**

*Black to play*

□ Letov ■ Chamatgelejev

Russia 1997

White has chosen to meet the check from the black queen by interposing his own queen. Can you see why this was not a good idea?



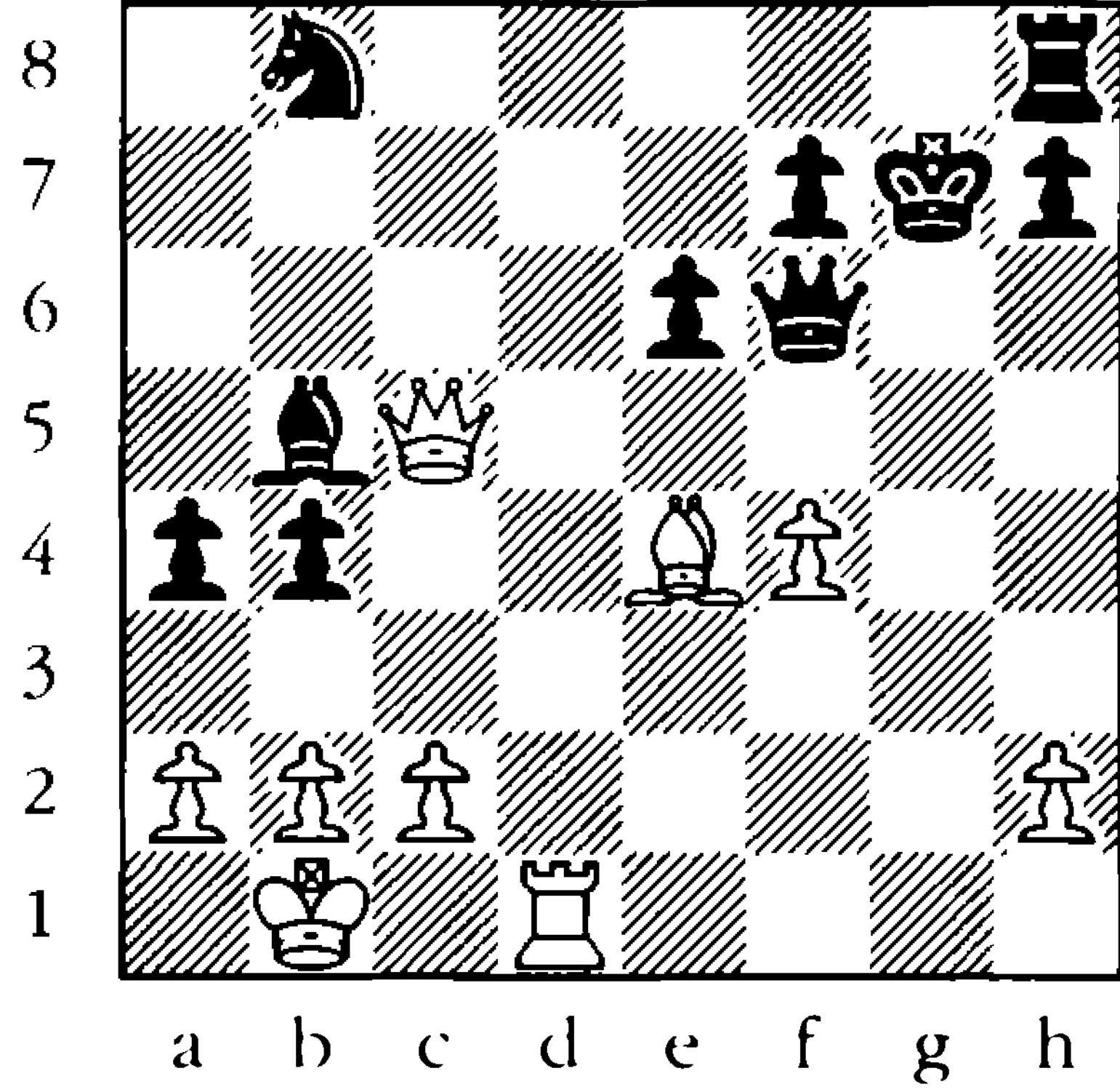
**Position number 475**

*White to play*

□ Krakops ■ Novikov

Cappelle la Grande 1997

White has sacrificed a piece to expose the black king. He could now regain it by capturing on b5 but found something stronger...



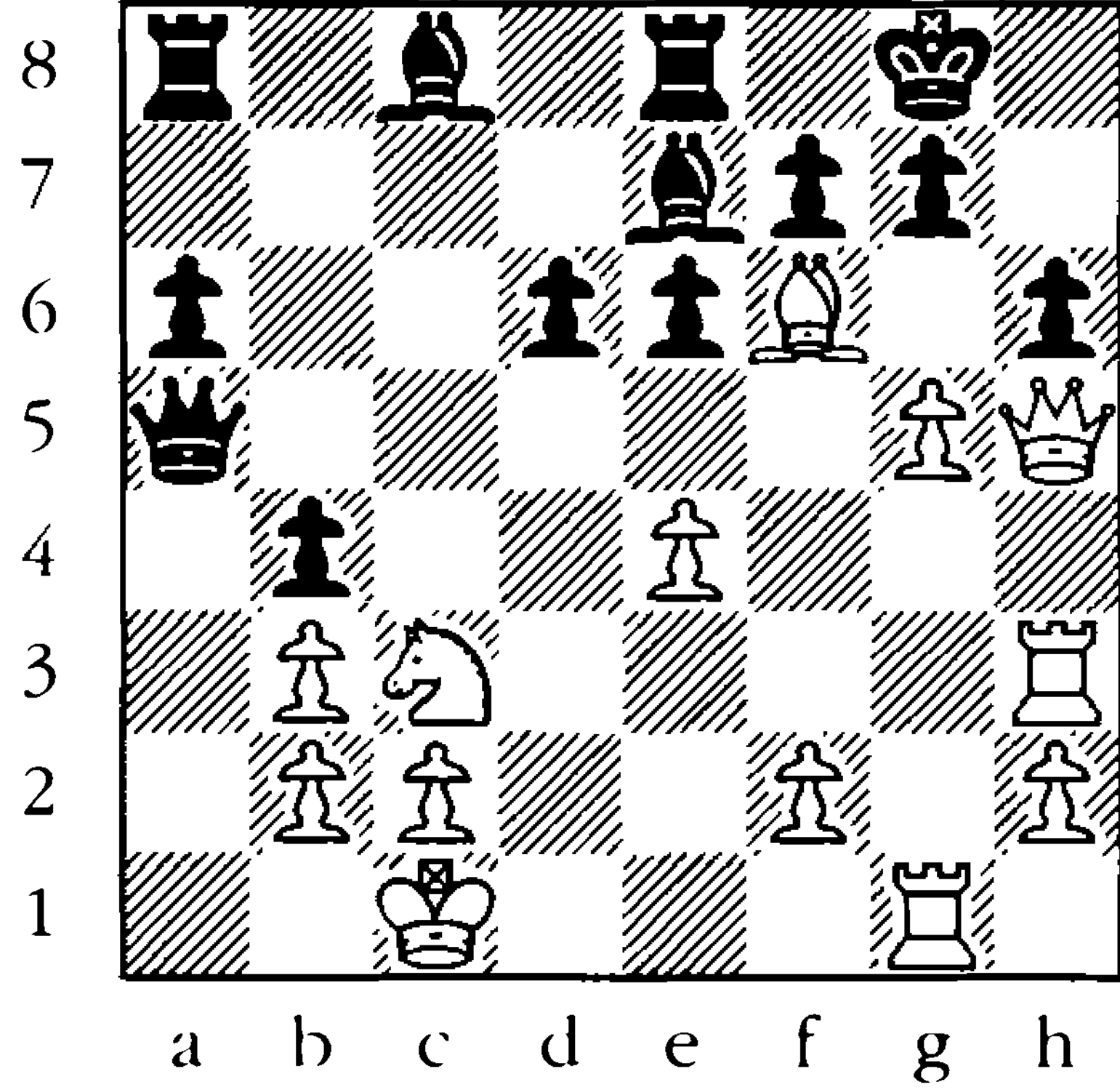
**Position number 476**

*White to play*

□ Ikonnikov ■ Kalin

Russia 1997

How did White bulldoze his way through on the kingside?



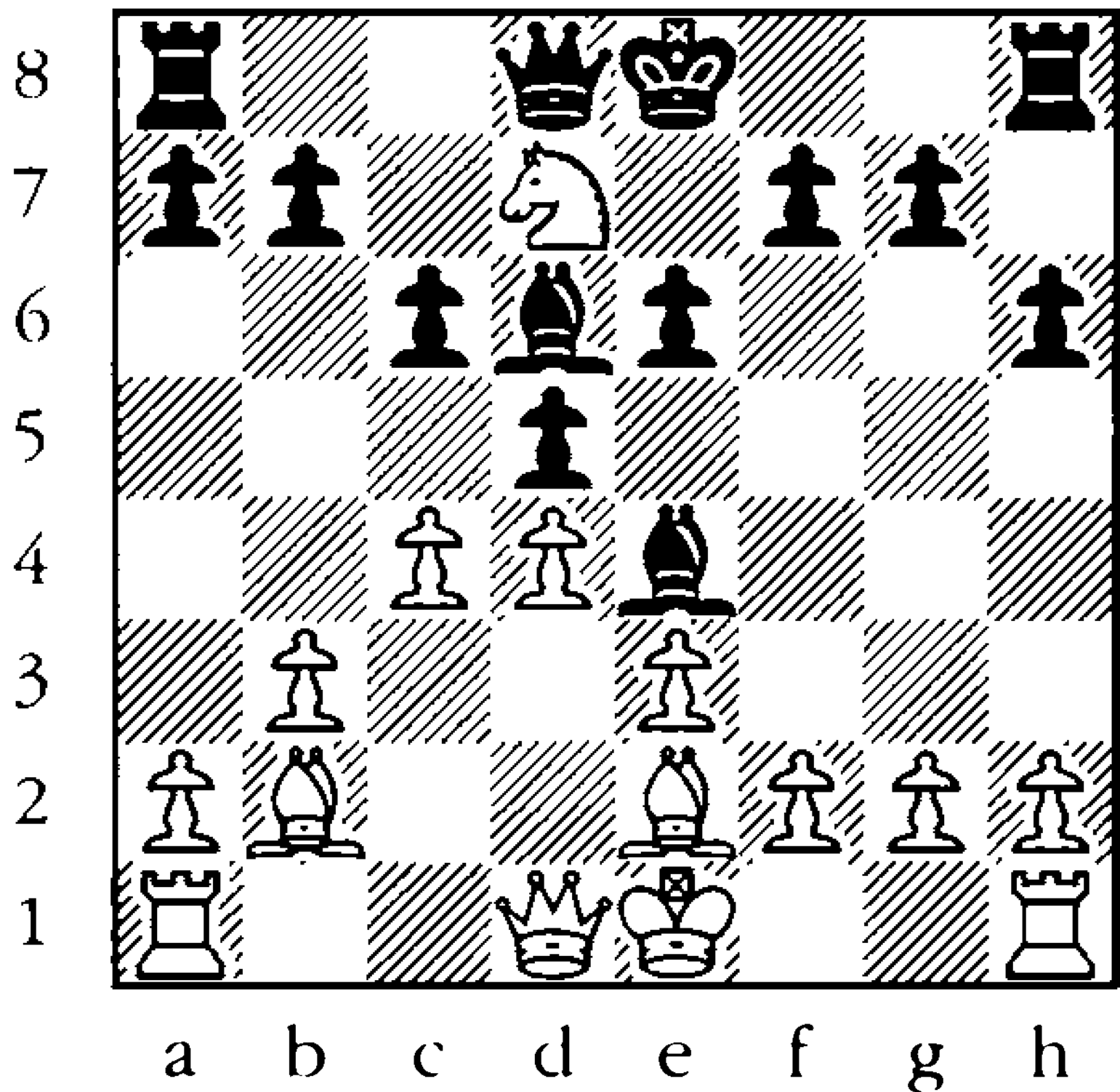
**Position number 477**

*Black to play*

□ Kholmov ■ Sherbakov

Russia 1997

White has captured 1 Nxd7, intending 1 ... Qxd7 2 0-0 with about an equal position. Black's reply must have come as a shock...



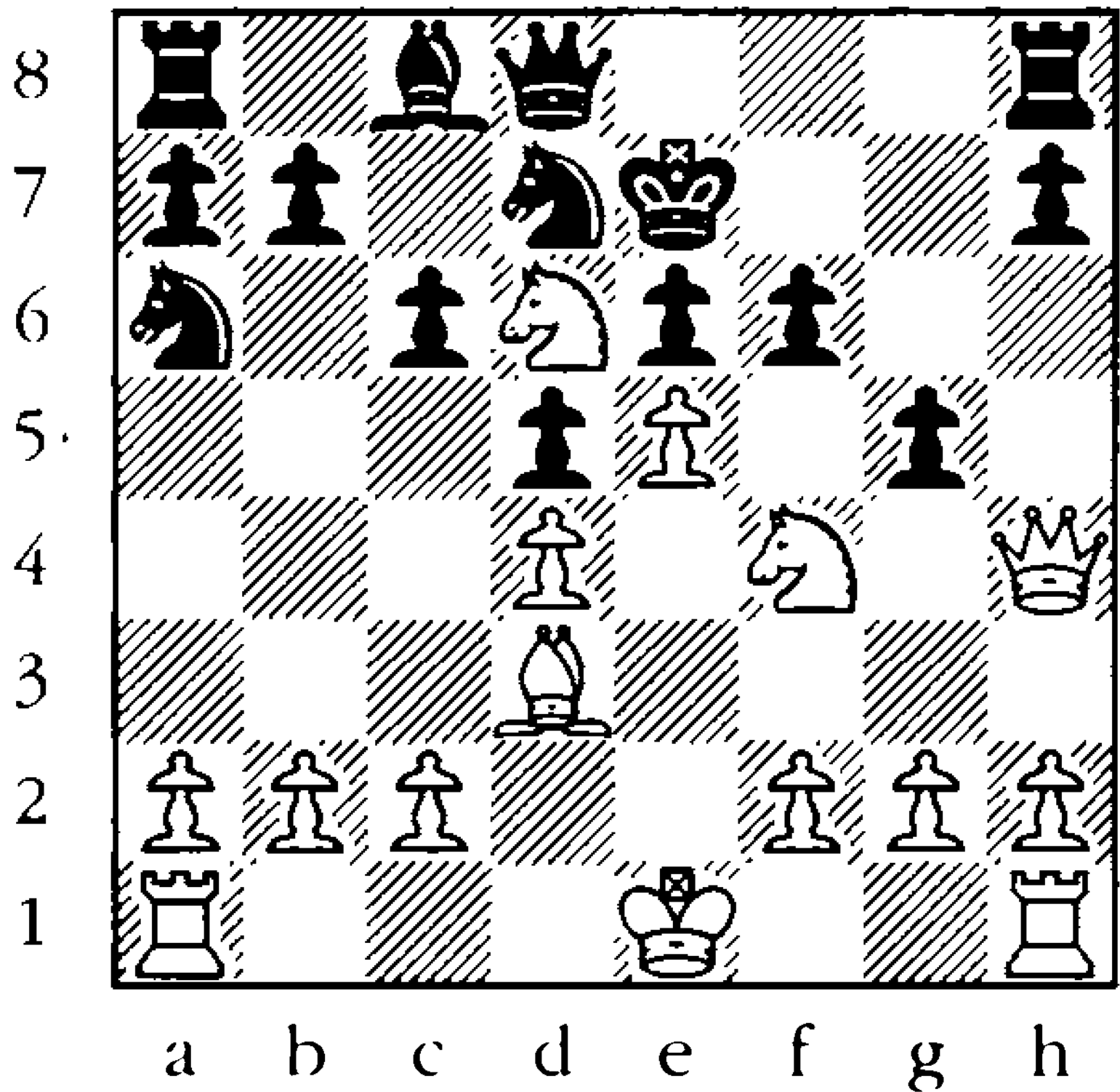
**Position number 479**

*White to play*

□ Speyer ■ Couvee

Holland 1902

The black king has been forced to move, and now his pawn cover is loosened as well. How did White take advantage?



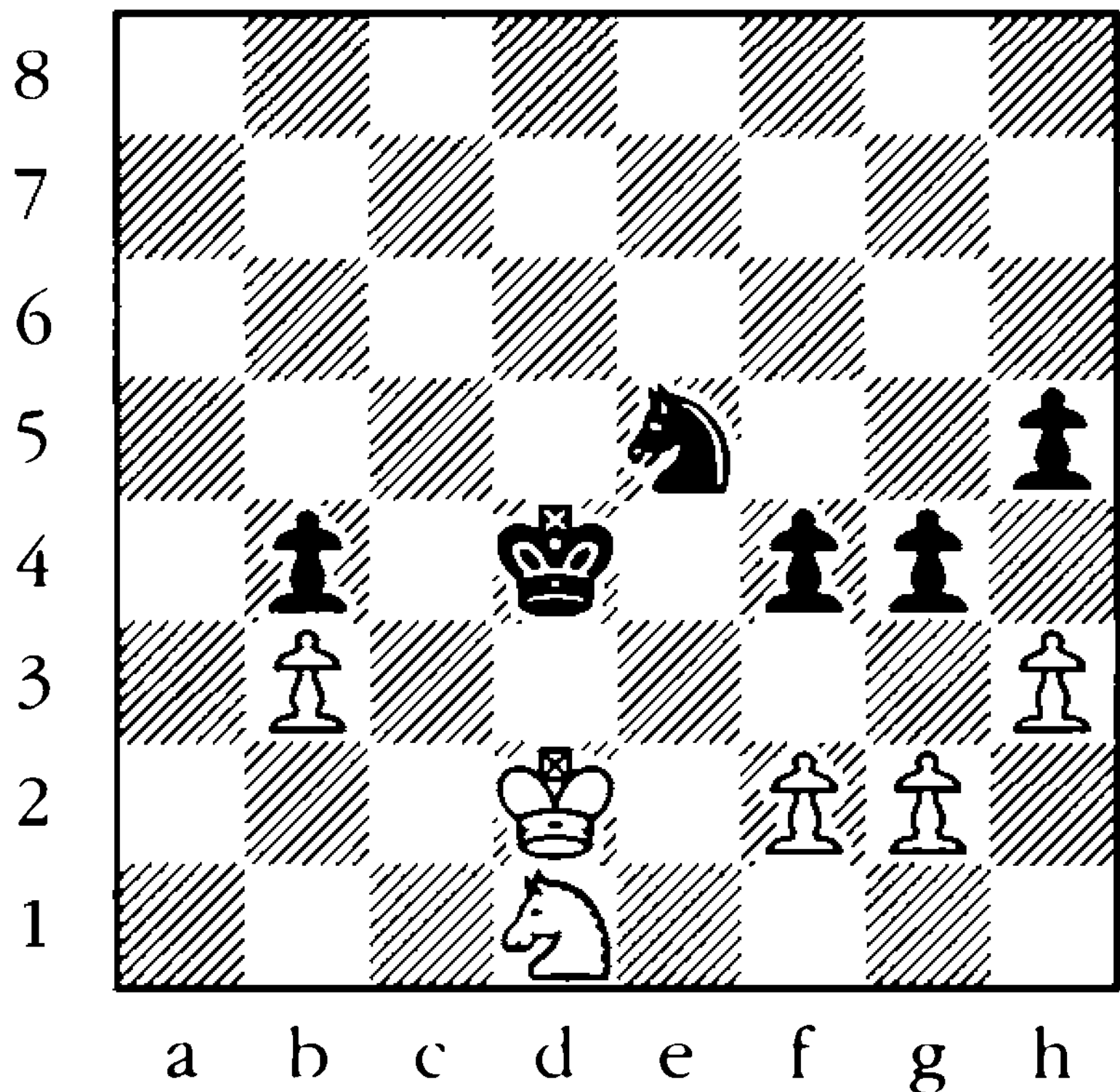
**Position number 478**

*Black to play*

□ Moynihan ■ Speelman

Bunratty 1997

Can you see how Black made use of his tremendous space advantage to force a breakthrough on the kingside in this endgame?



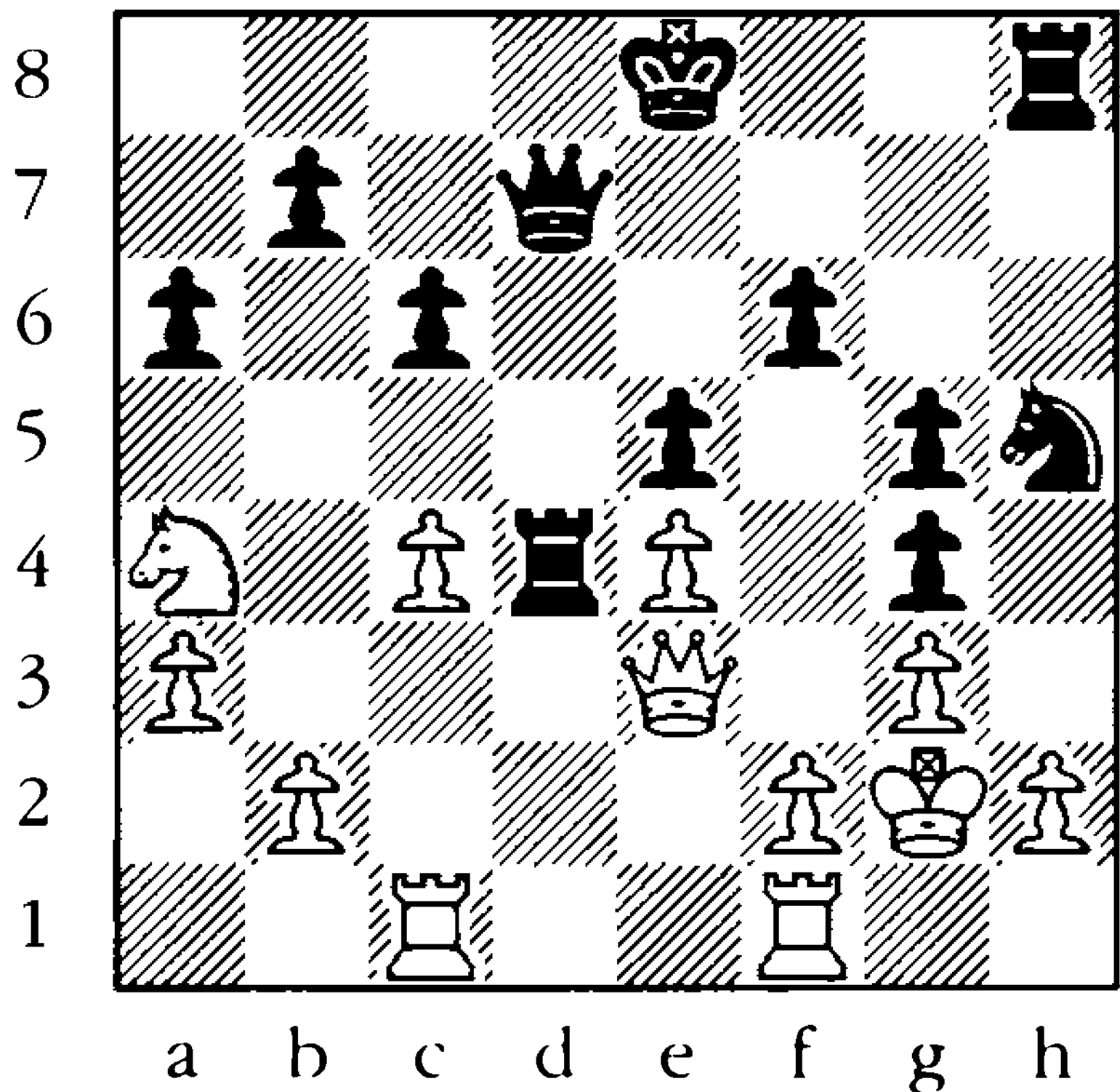
**Position number 480**

*Black to play*

□ Buenaventura ■ Ramos

Manila 1997

Black is controlling the important areas of the board. How did he now power his way through on the kingside?





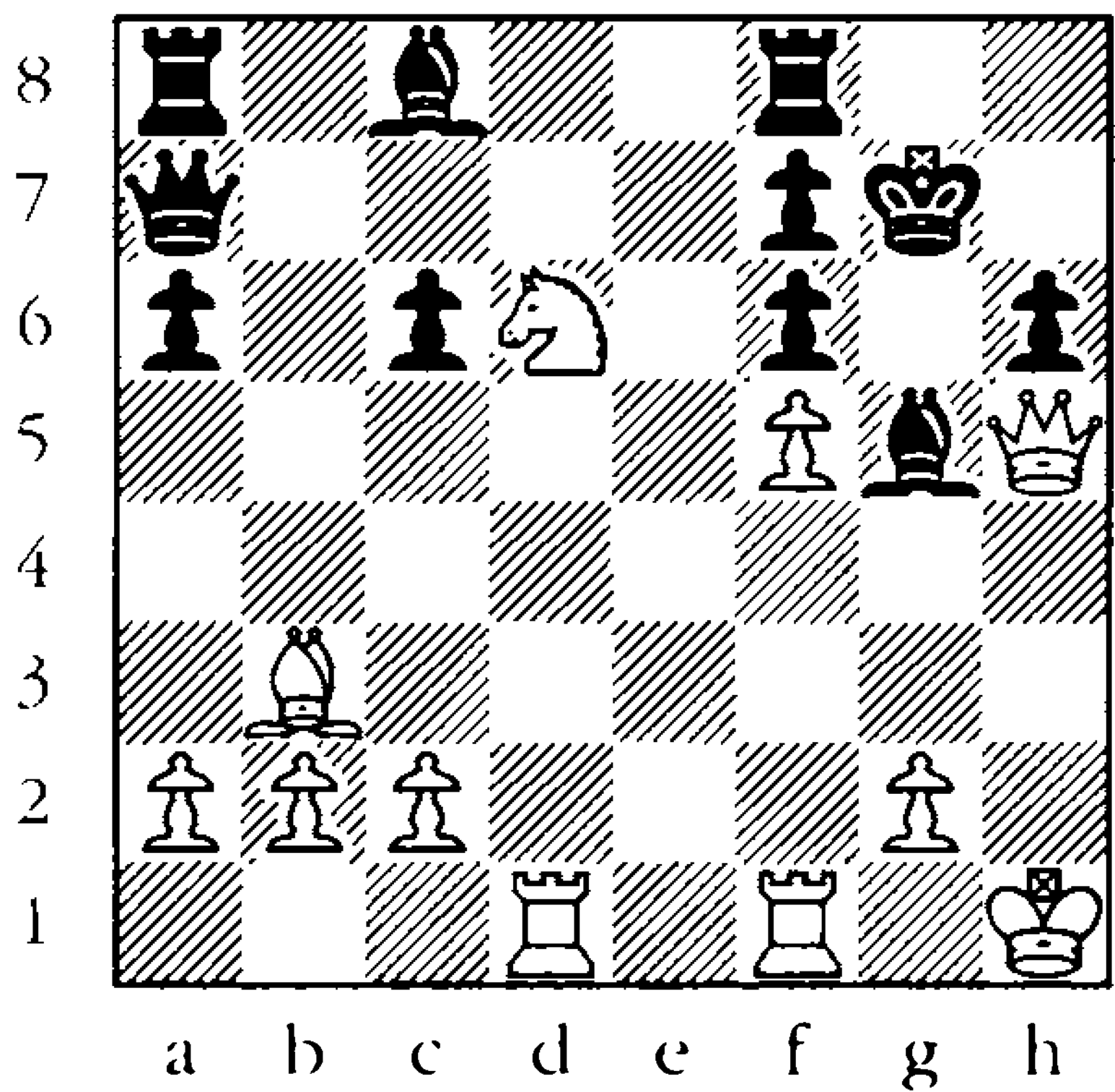
**Position number 481**

*White to play*

□ Heinemann ■ Richtmann

Bad Wörishofen 1997

The black kingside is badly broken and his queenside remains undeveloped. How did White exploit these factors for a quick win?



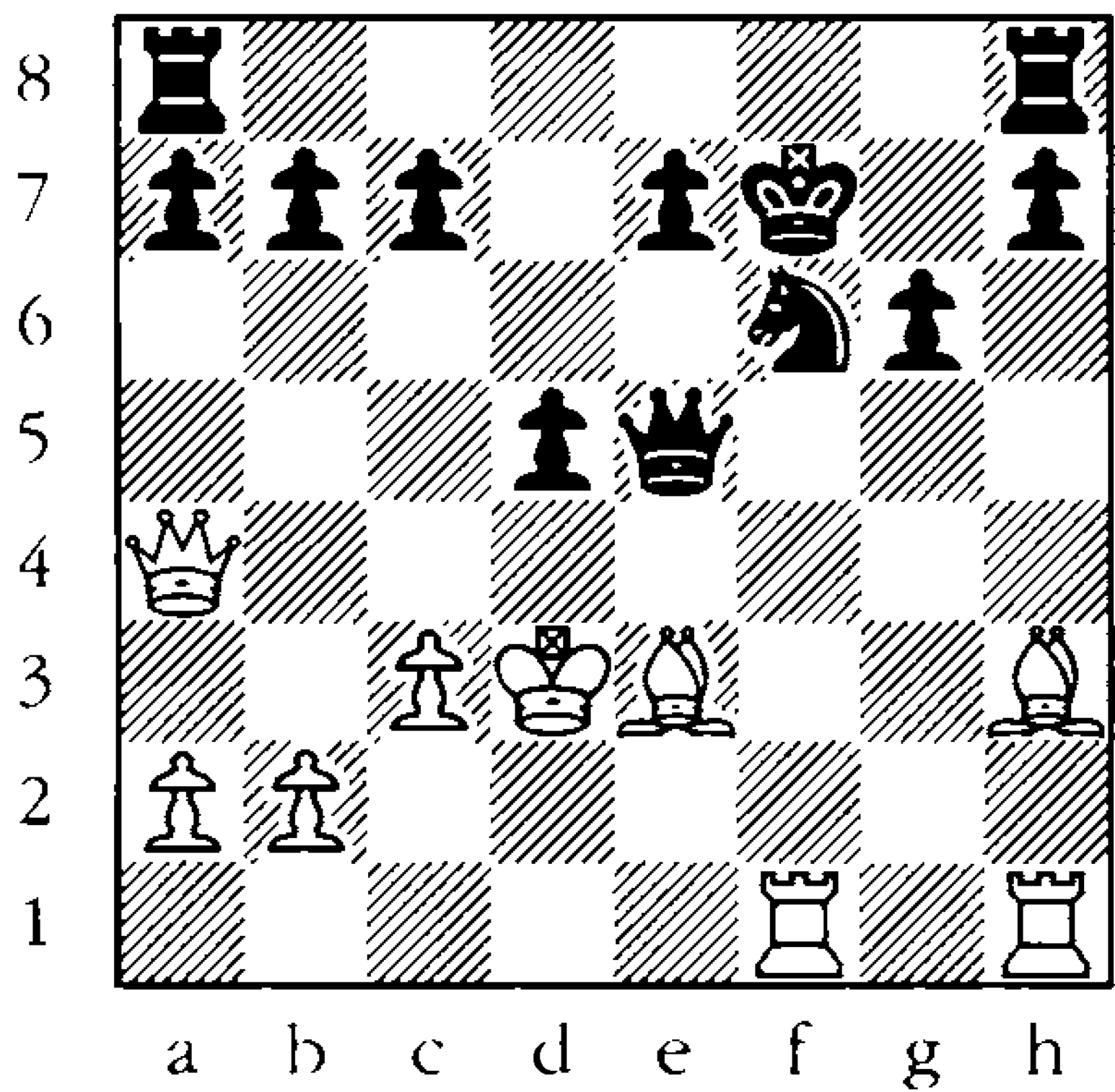
**Position number 482**

*White to play*

□ Movsisian ■ Stoll

Bad Wörishofen 1997

Black has gambitted a piece in a speculative attempt to expose the white king. But it is now White who scores a quick tactical kill...



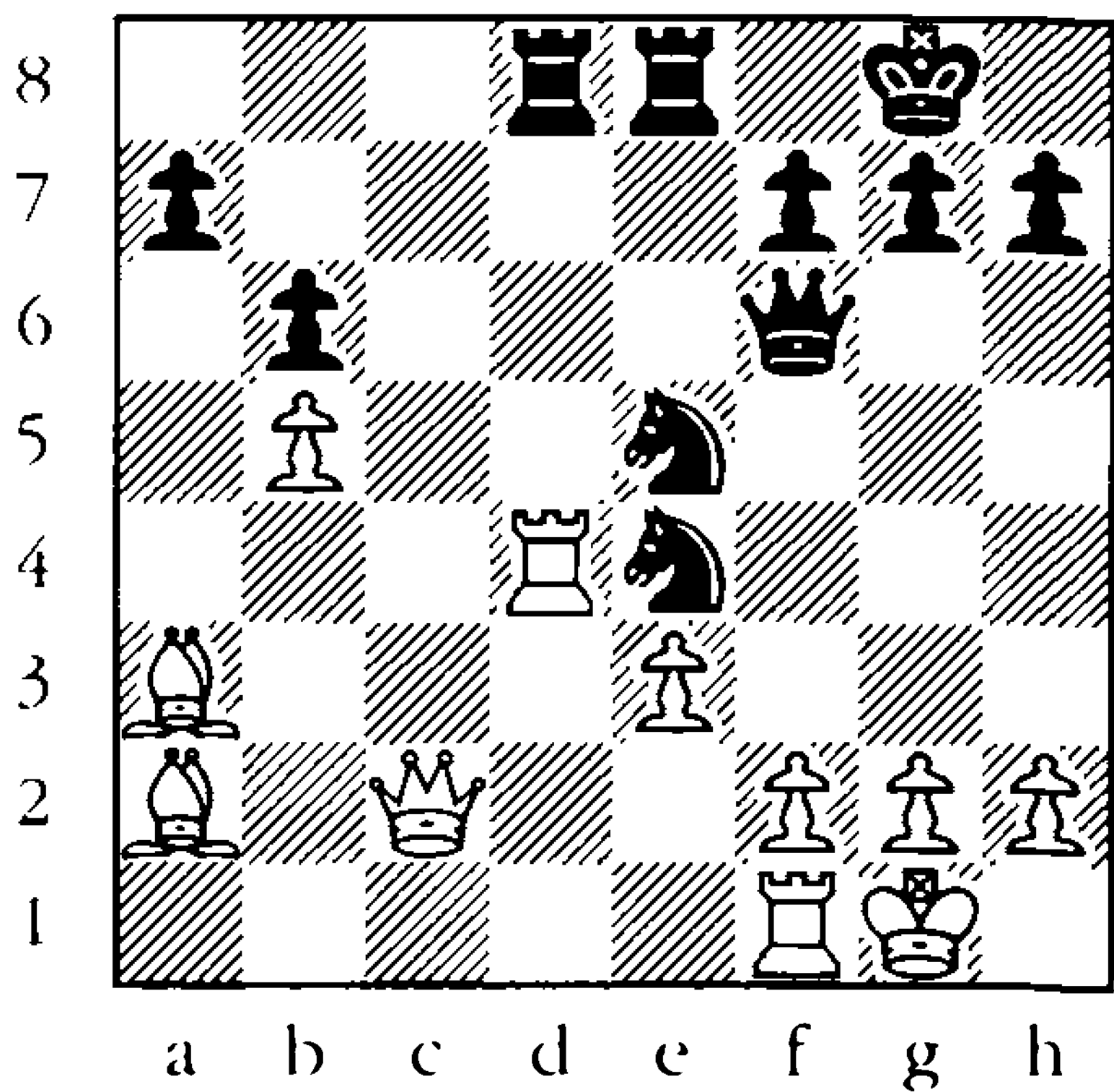
**Position number 483**

*Black to play*

□ Ljubinski ■ Baturinski

USSR 1945

With two bishops against two knights in an open position, one would expect White to stand well. But Black has an immediate win...



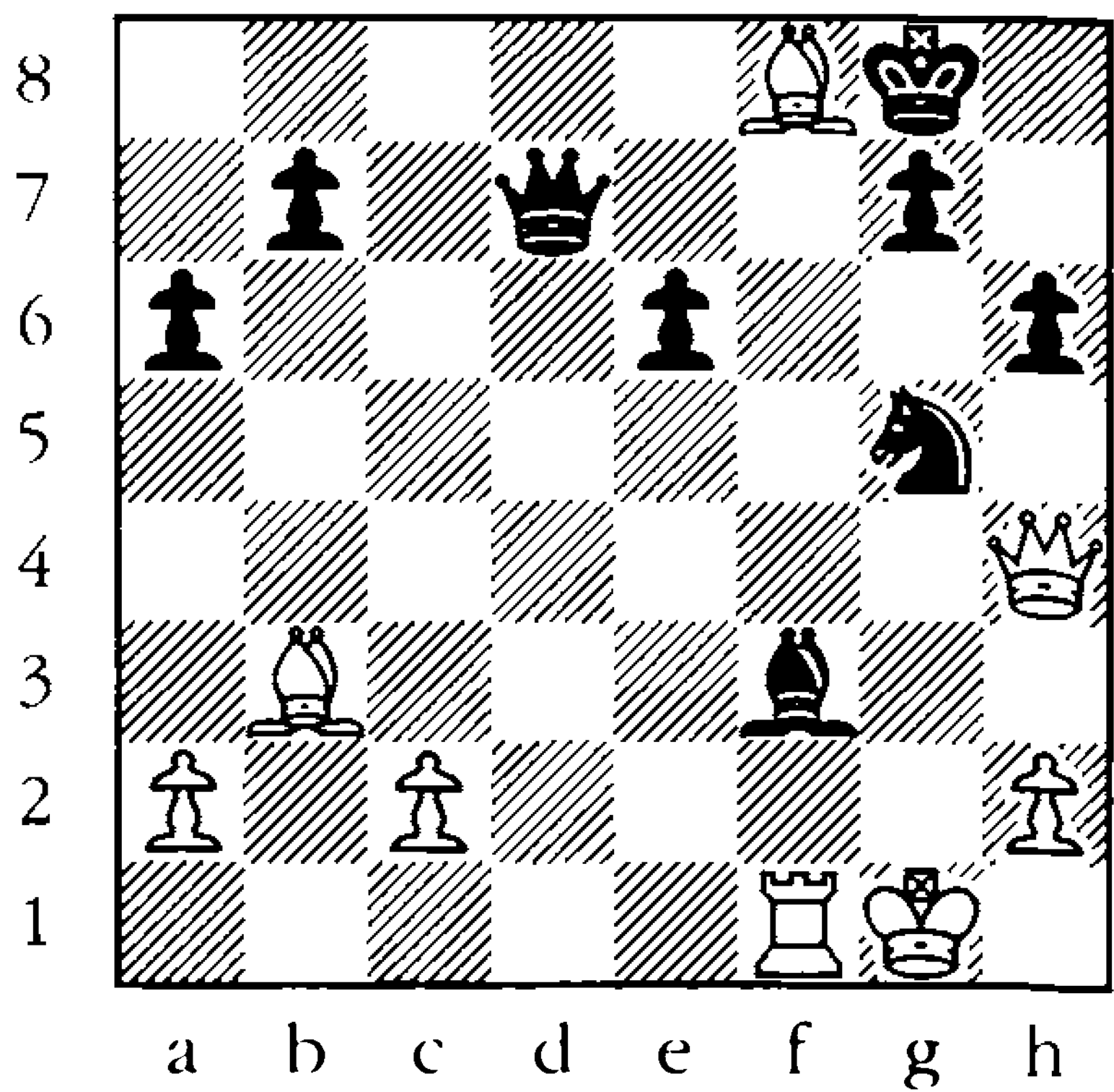
**Position number 484**

*Black to play*

□ Herbrechtstmeier ■ Dietze

Eppstein 1984

Black is a rook in arrears, but the white king is dangerously exposed. This proved to be the more relevant factor. Can you see why?



**Position number 485**

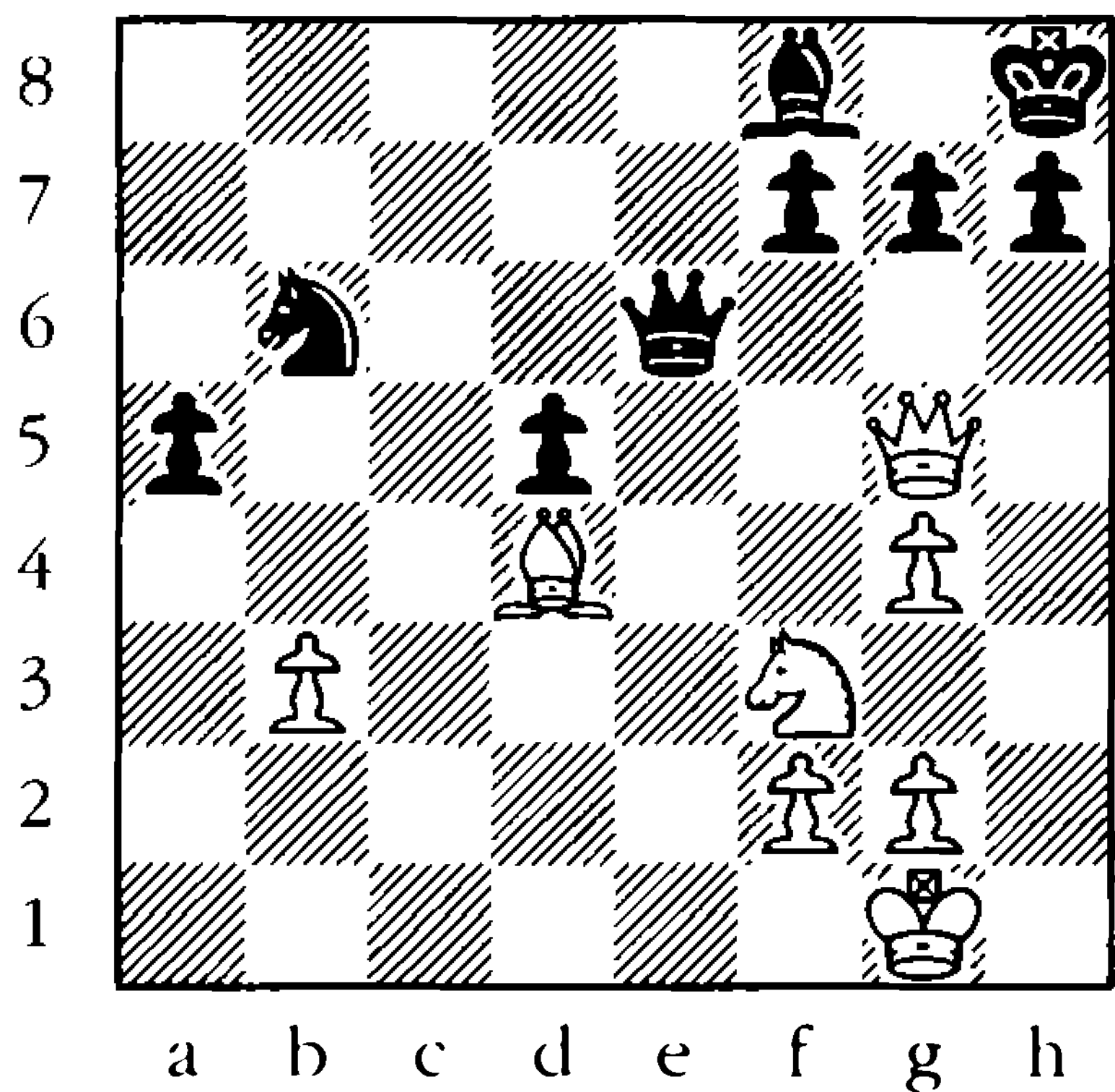
*White to play*

□ Tischbierek ■ Degelmann

Bad Wörishofen 1997

White has pressure against g7 and Black's back rank is vulnerable.

How did White combine these factors to force a win?



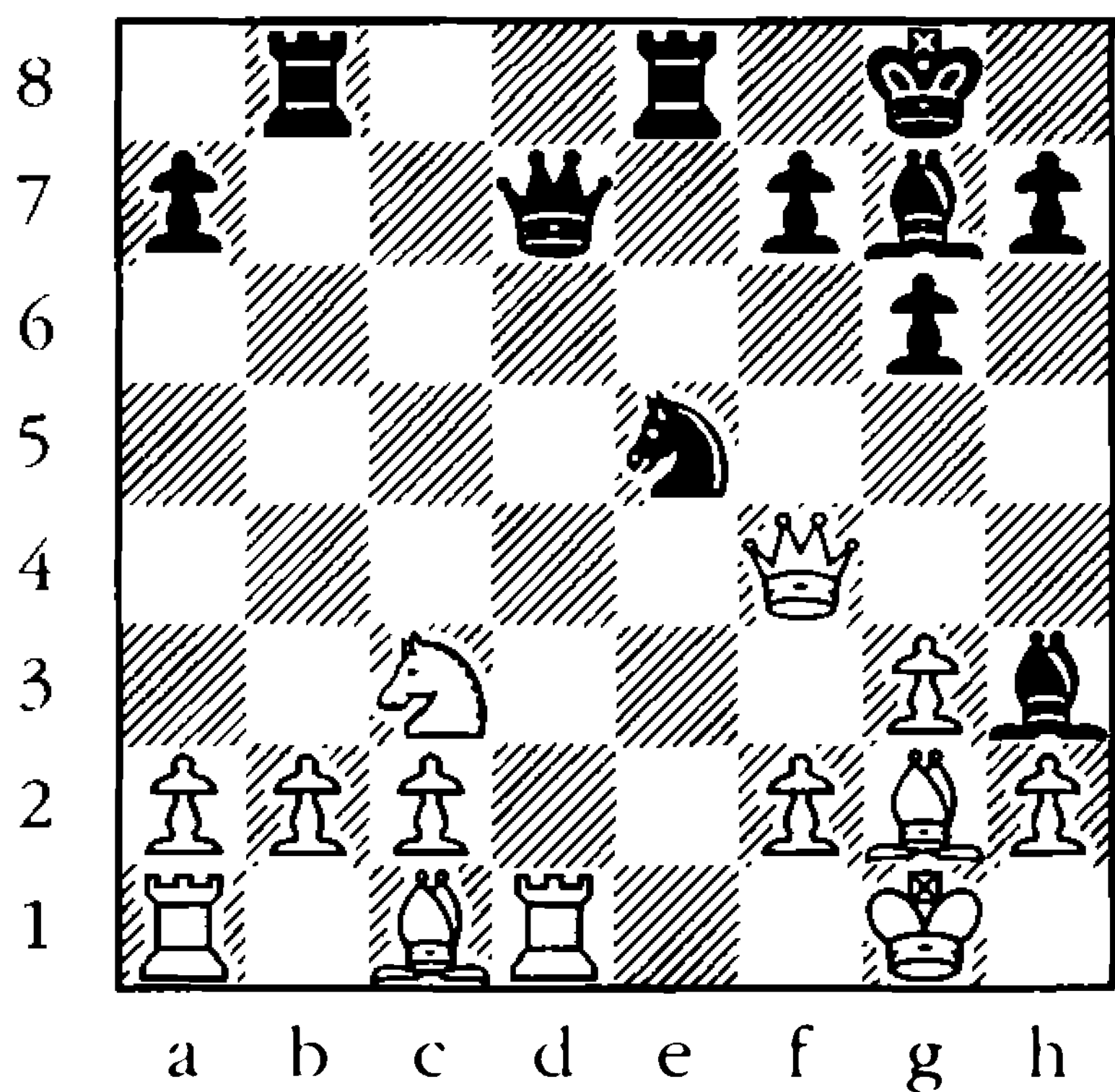
**Position number 486**

*Black to play*

□ Aitken ■ Keffler

Newquay 1954

White is a couple of pawns ahead. How does Black now strike quickly before White has a chance to organise his defences?



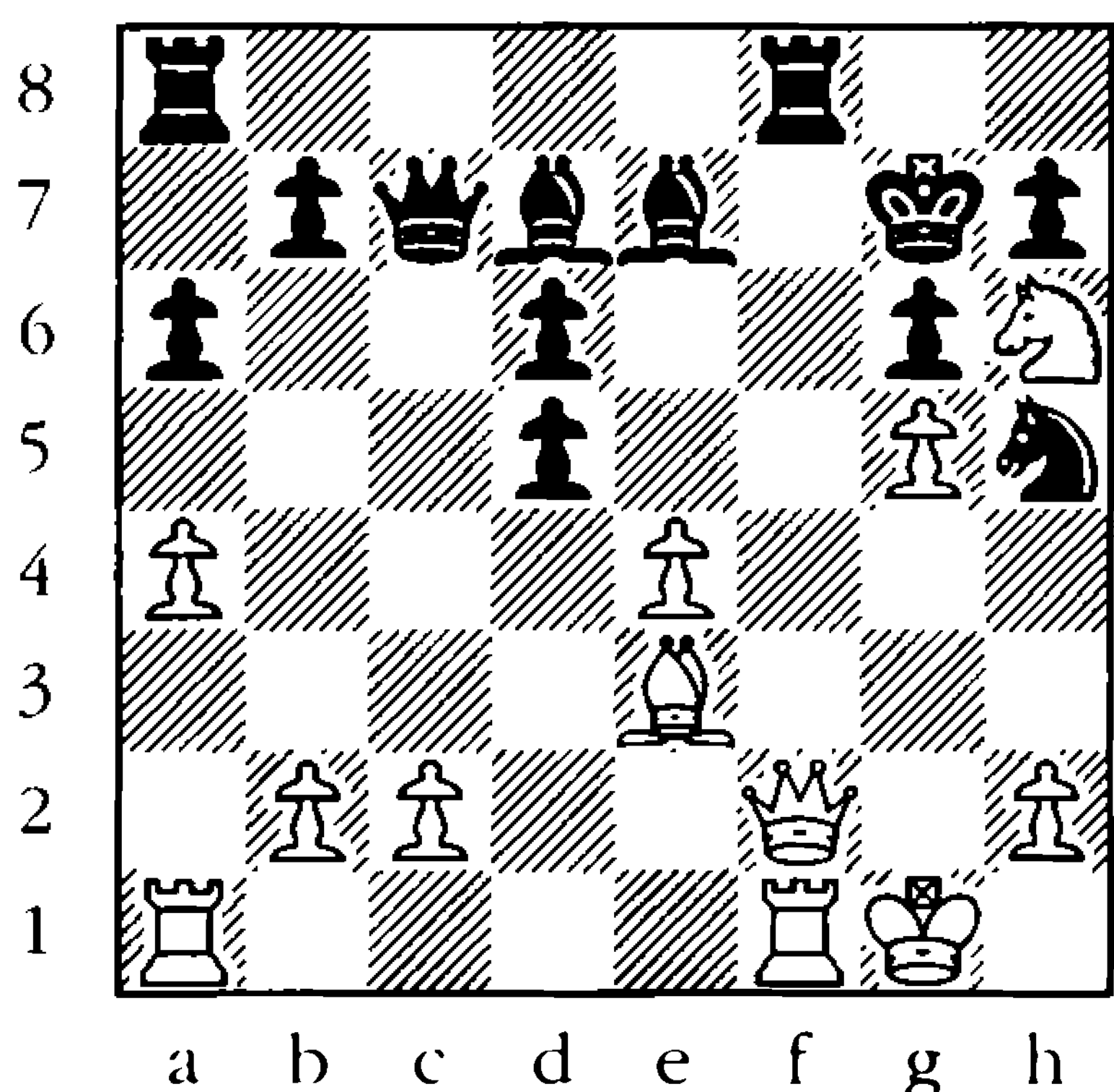
**Position number 487**

*White to play*

□ Geller ■ Averkin

USSR 1979

1 Bd4+, forcing Black to interpose a piece on f6, would not be a bad move. However, Geller found something stronger...



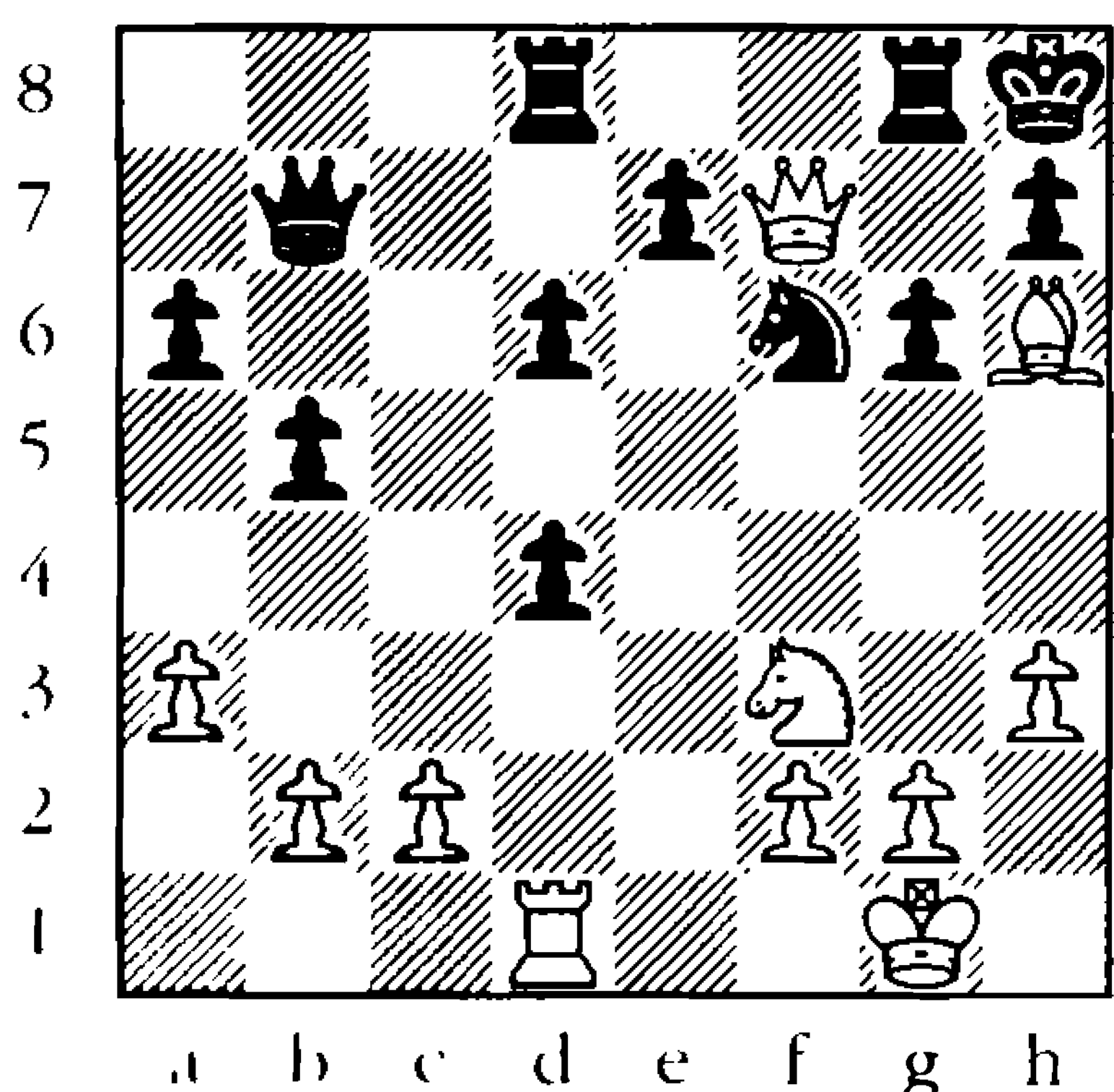
**Position number 488**

*White to play*

□ Chasdan ■ Ussakowski

USSR 1964

White is down on material but his pieces are swarming over the black kingside. How can he now conclude his attack?





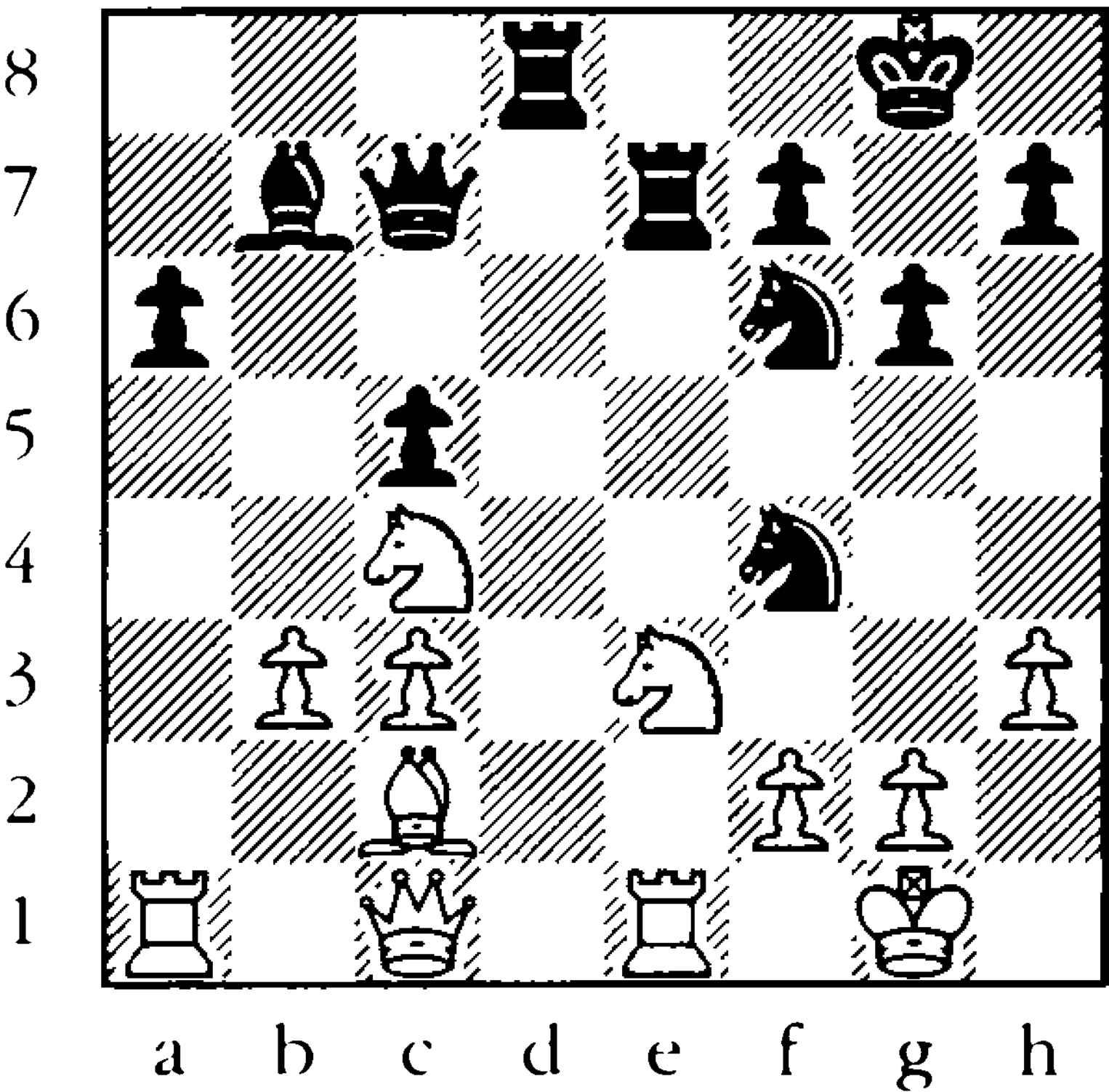
**Position number 489**

*Black to play*

□ Popovic ■ Pinter

Austria 1997

White's position is passive but, with strongly placed knights, it appears solid enough. How did Black show that is not the case?



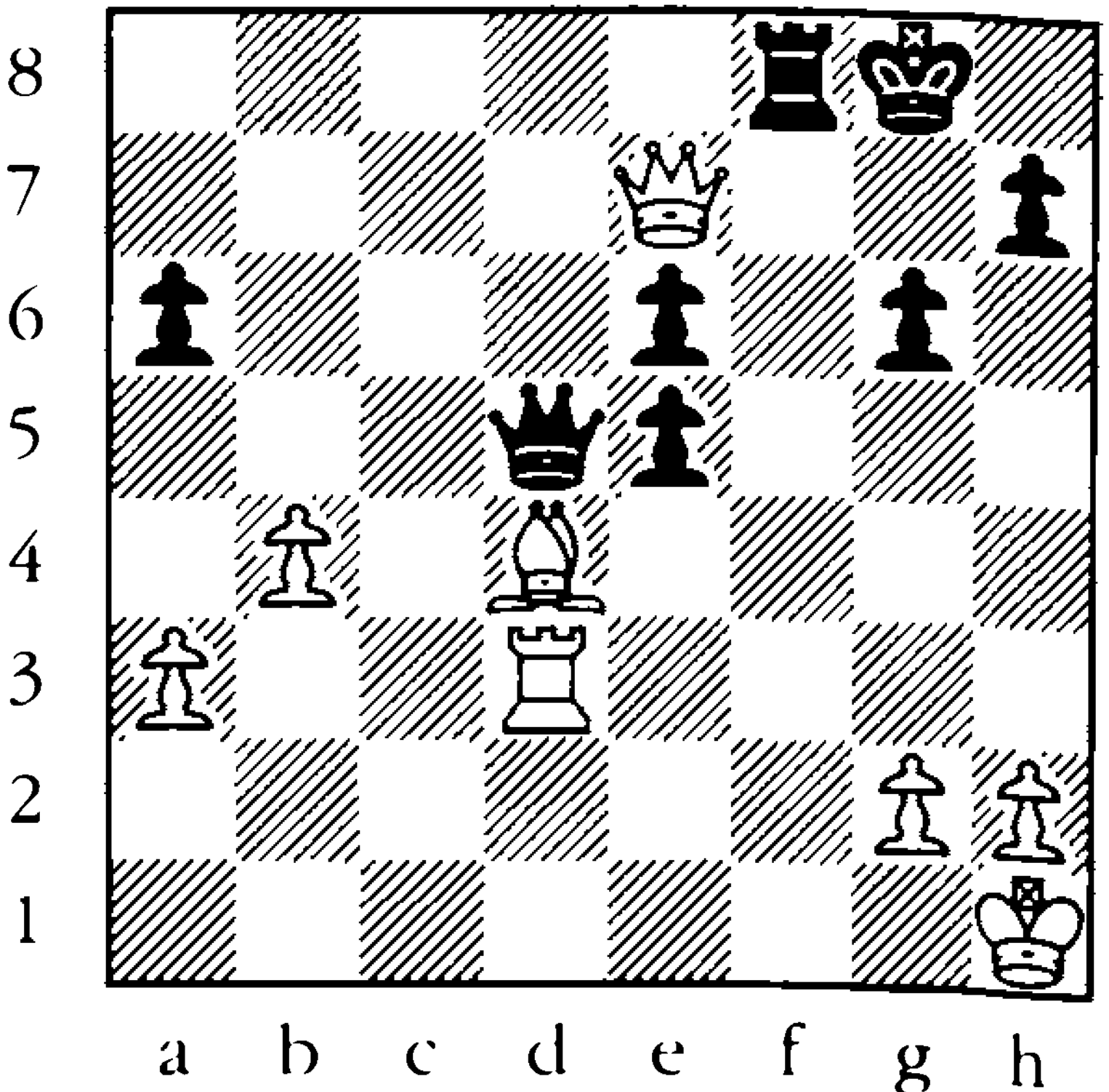
**Position number 491**

*Black to play*

□ Tirard ■ Rotstein

Cannes 1997

Here Black could play 1 ... exd4 but White would still be in the game. Instead, he found something much stronger...



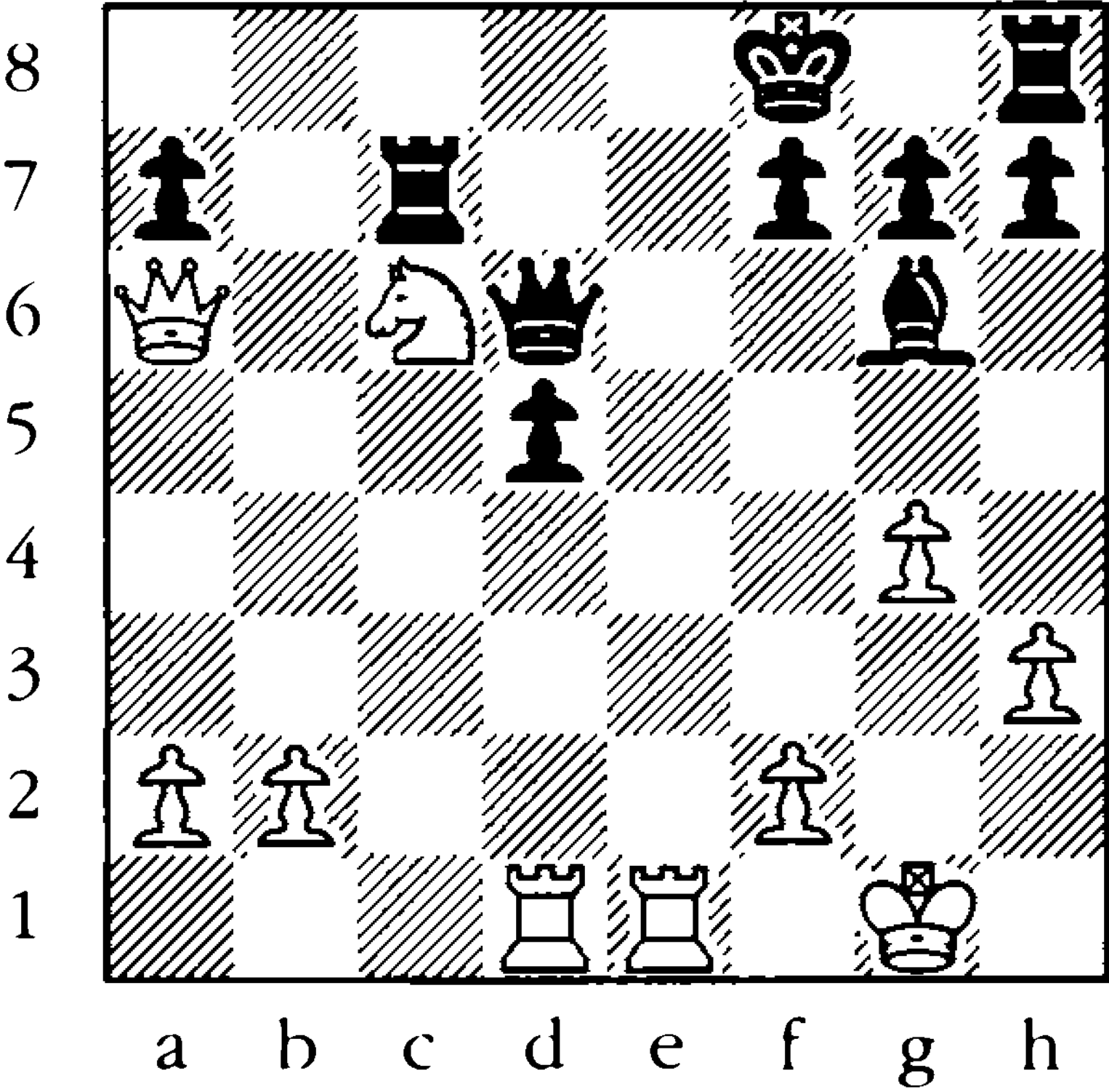
**Position number 490**

*White to play*

□ Keitlinghaus ■ Miles

Bad Wörishofen 1997

White appears to have a problem with the pin against his knight on c6. How did he solve this problem in fine style?



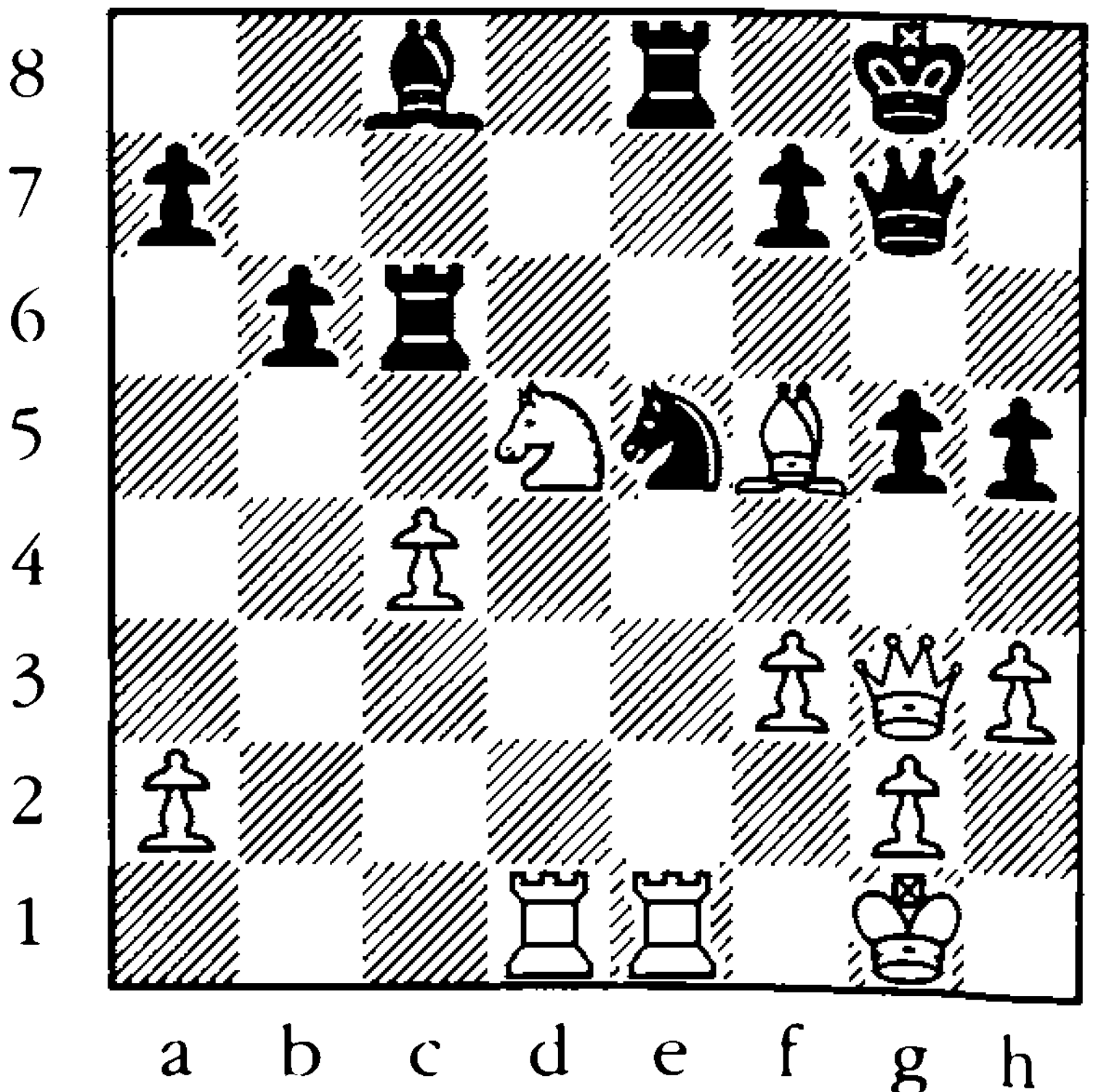
**Position number 492**

*White to play*

□ Pinter ■ Casagrande

Austria 1997

The black pieces are on uncomfortable squares. How does White exploit this to score a quick win on material?



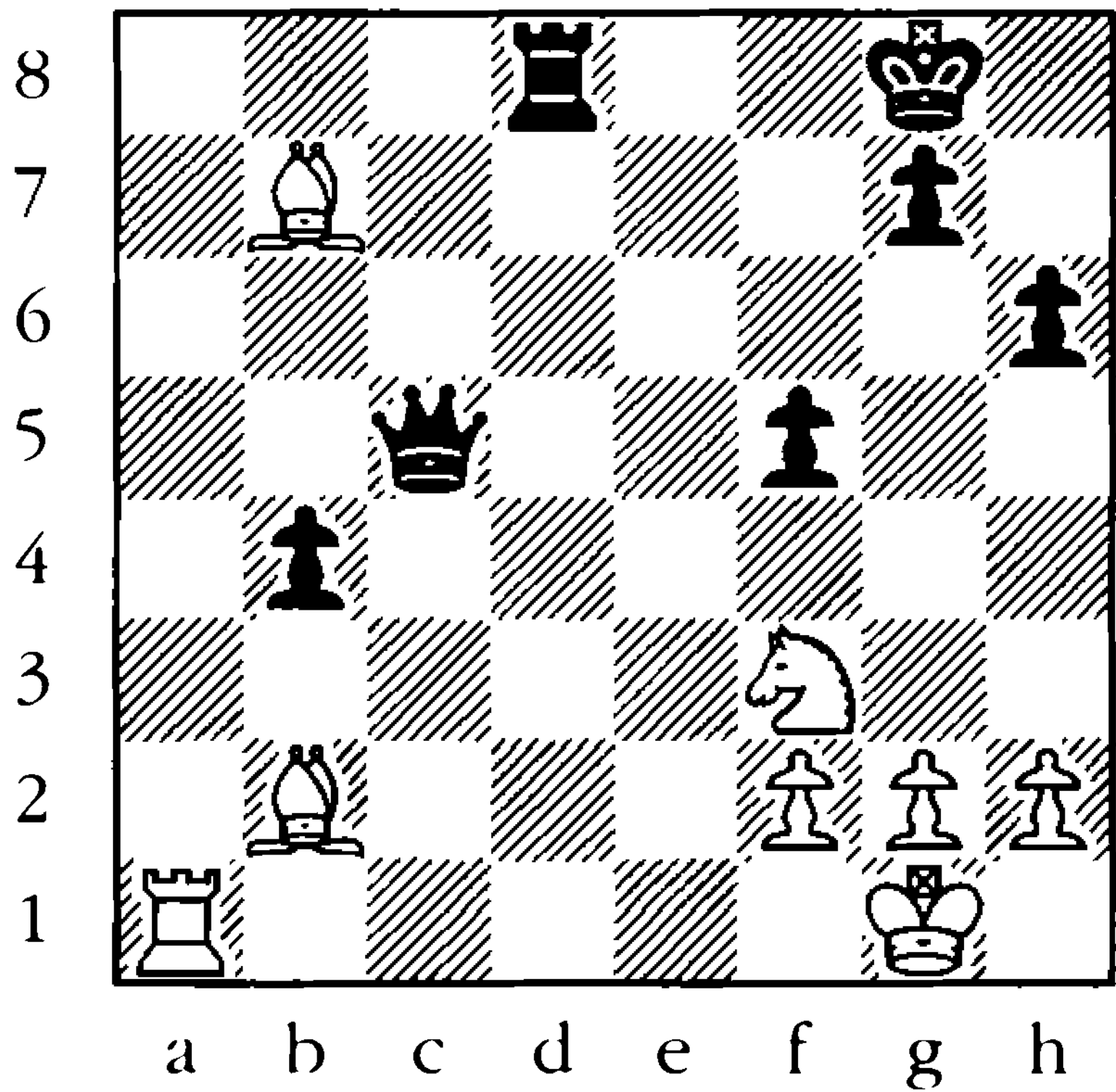
**Position number 493**

*Black to play*

□ Pelletier ■ Van der Werf

Cannes 1997

If White can organise his forces he should be able to put up stiff resistance. But Black found a clever way to end the game...



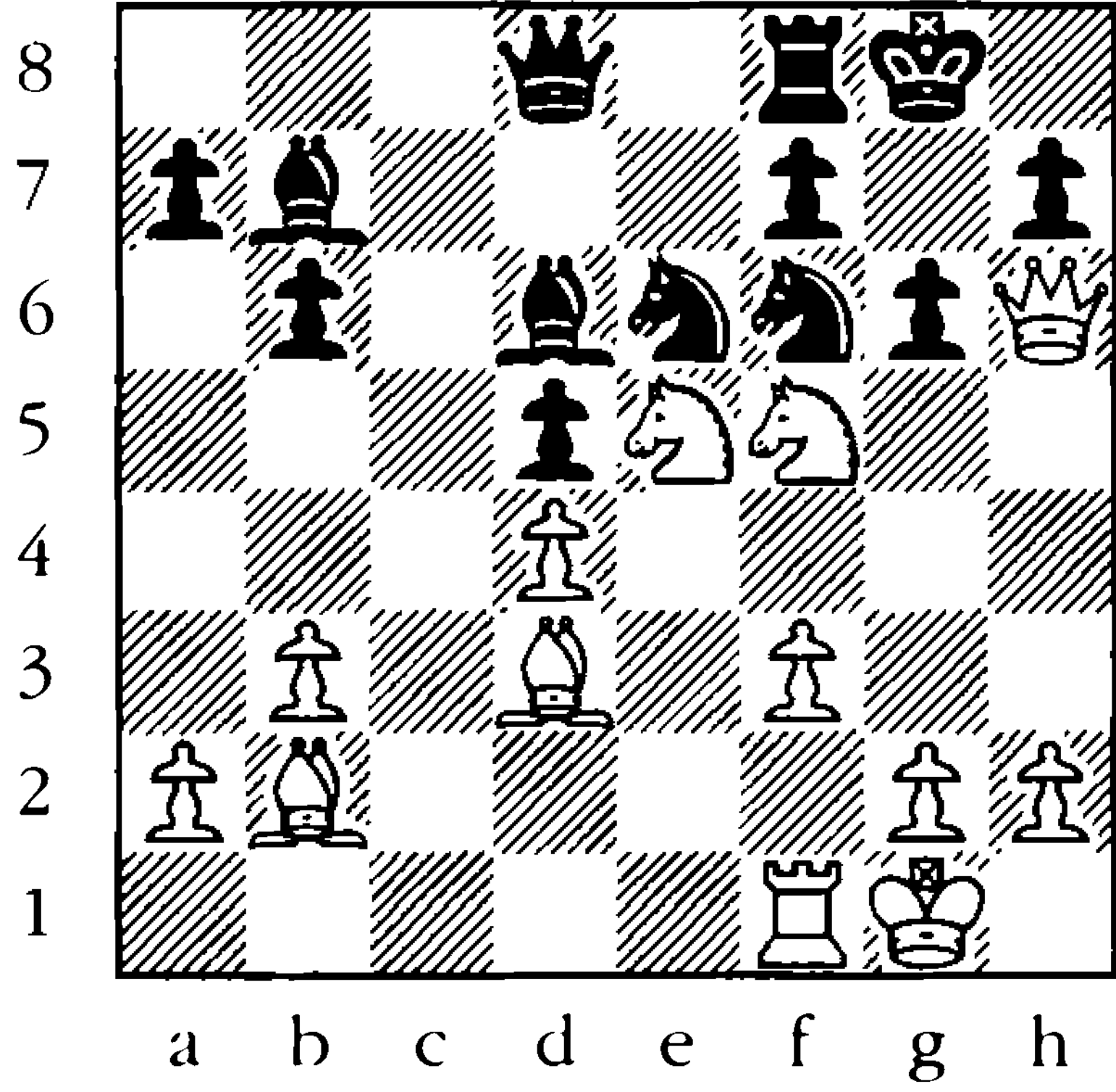
**Position number 495**

*White to play*

□ Kurajica ■ Karpov

Tilburg 1994

How did White gain a decisive material advantage with a beautiful combination?



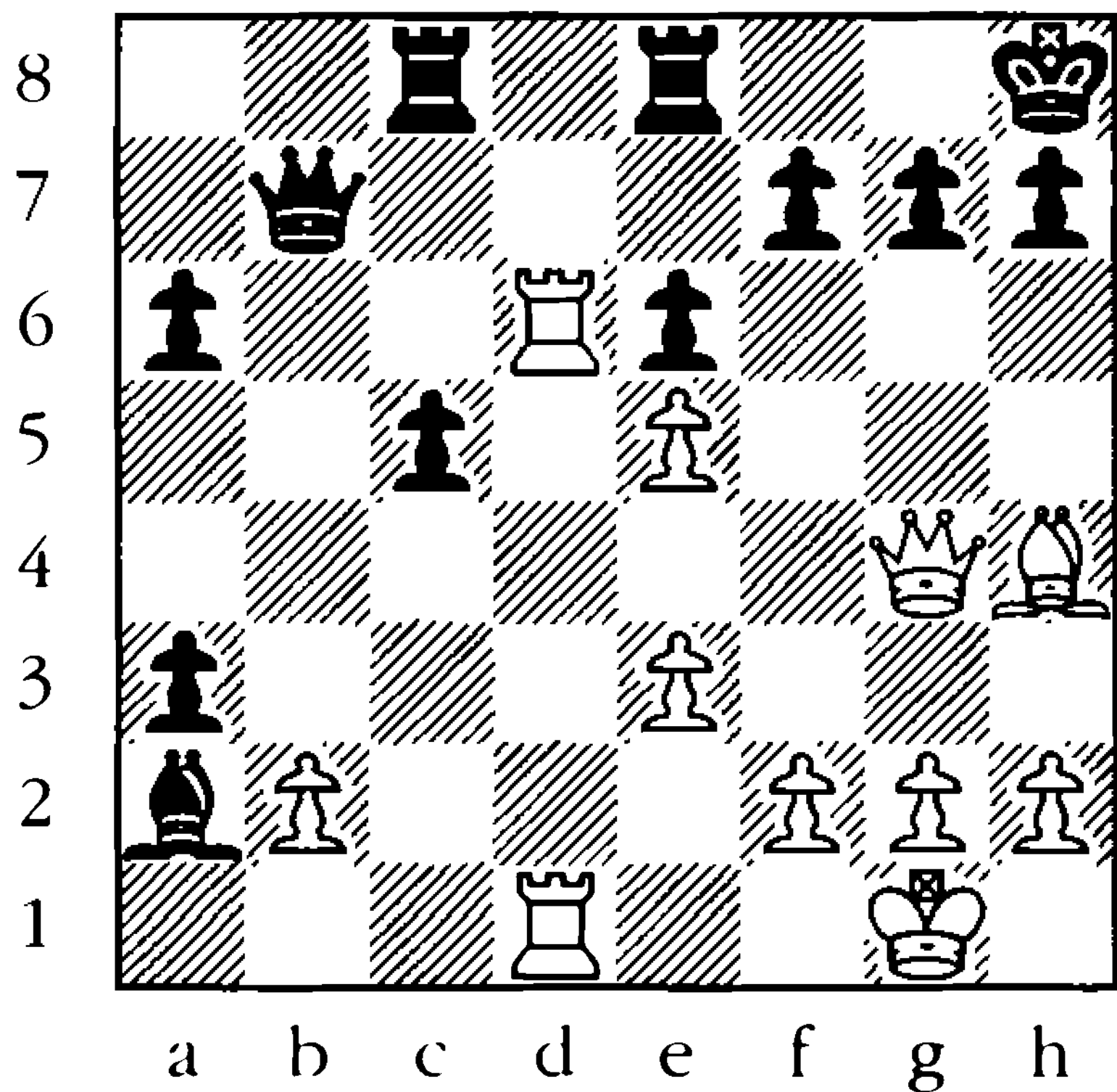
**Position number 494**

*White to play*

□ Havasi ■ Sacconi

Folkestone 1933

Can you spot White's clever tactical win, based on his kingside activity and control of the d-file?



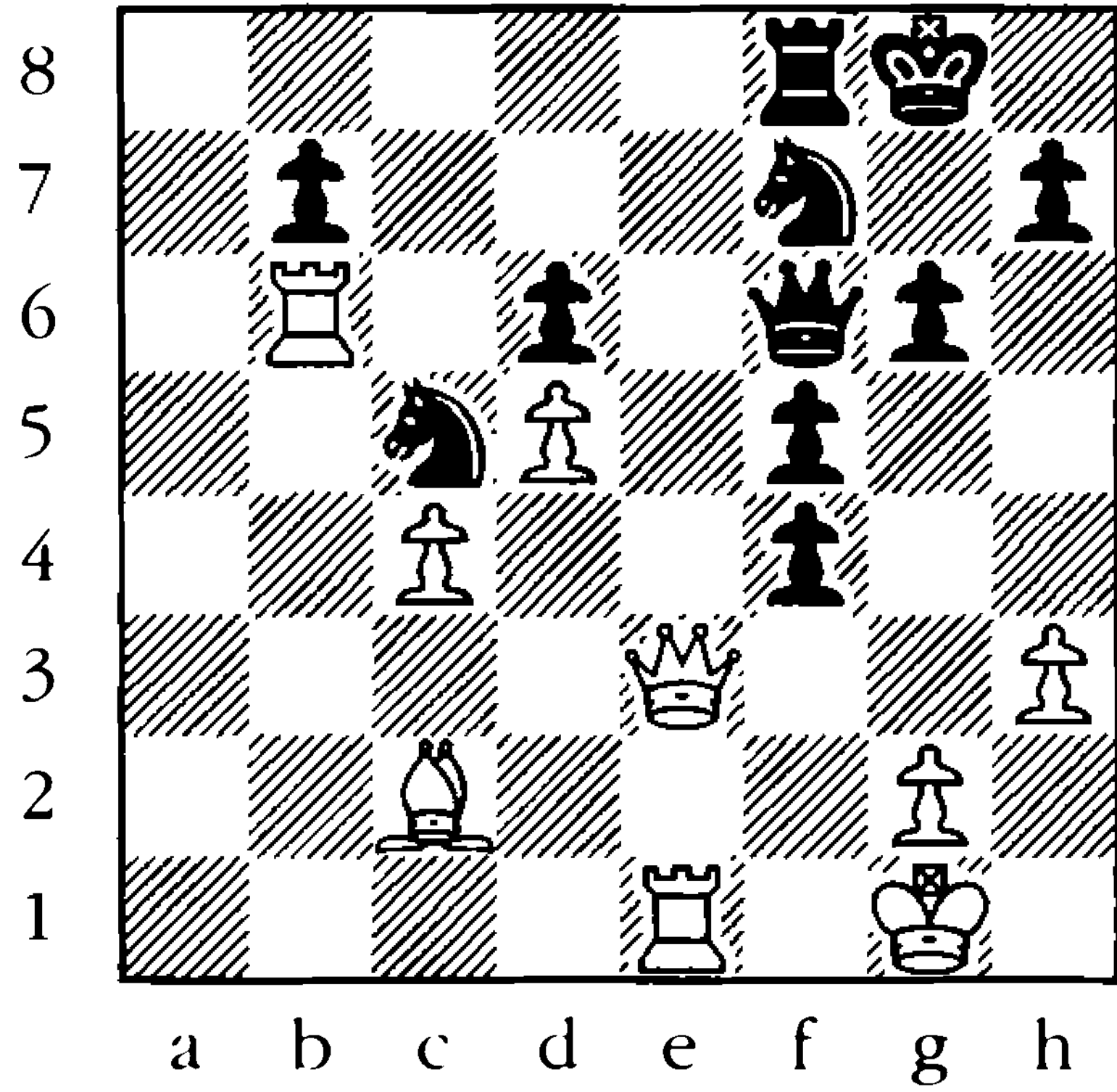
**Position number 496**

*White to play*

□ Kamsky ■ Nikolic

Tilburg 1990

Here Black has just made a mistake which most club players would avoid. How does White continue?





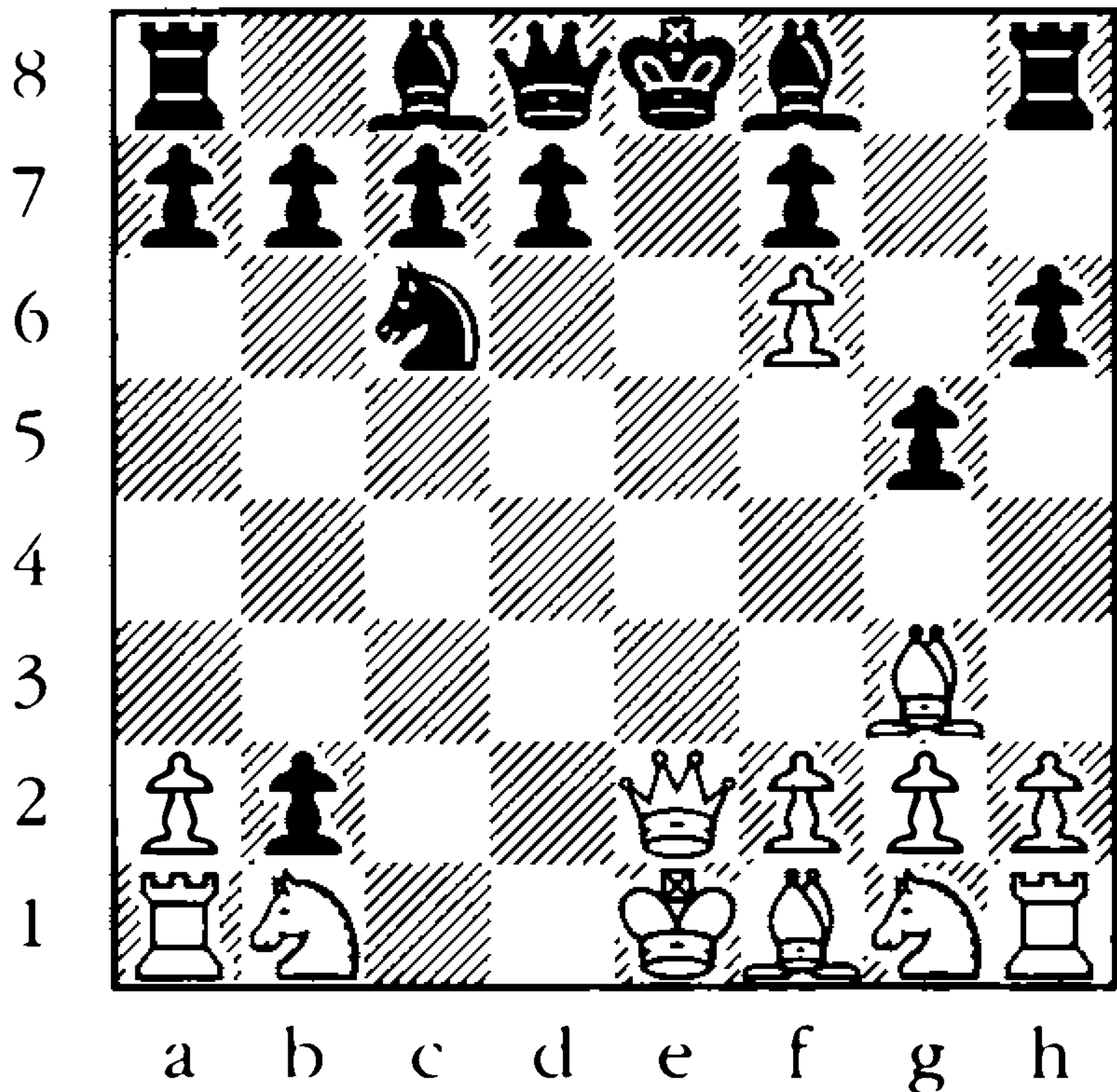
**Position number 497**

*Black to play*

□ Russakov ■ Verlinski

USSR 1947

White was relying on 1 ... Be7 2 Qxb2 with an unbalanced position. Can you see what he had overlooked?



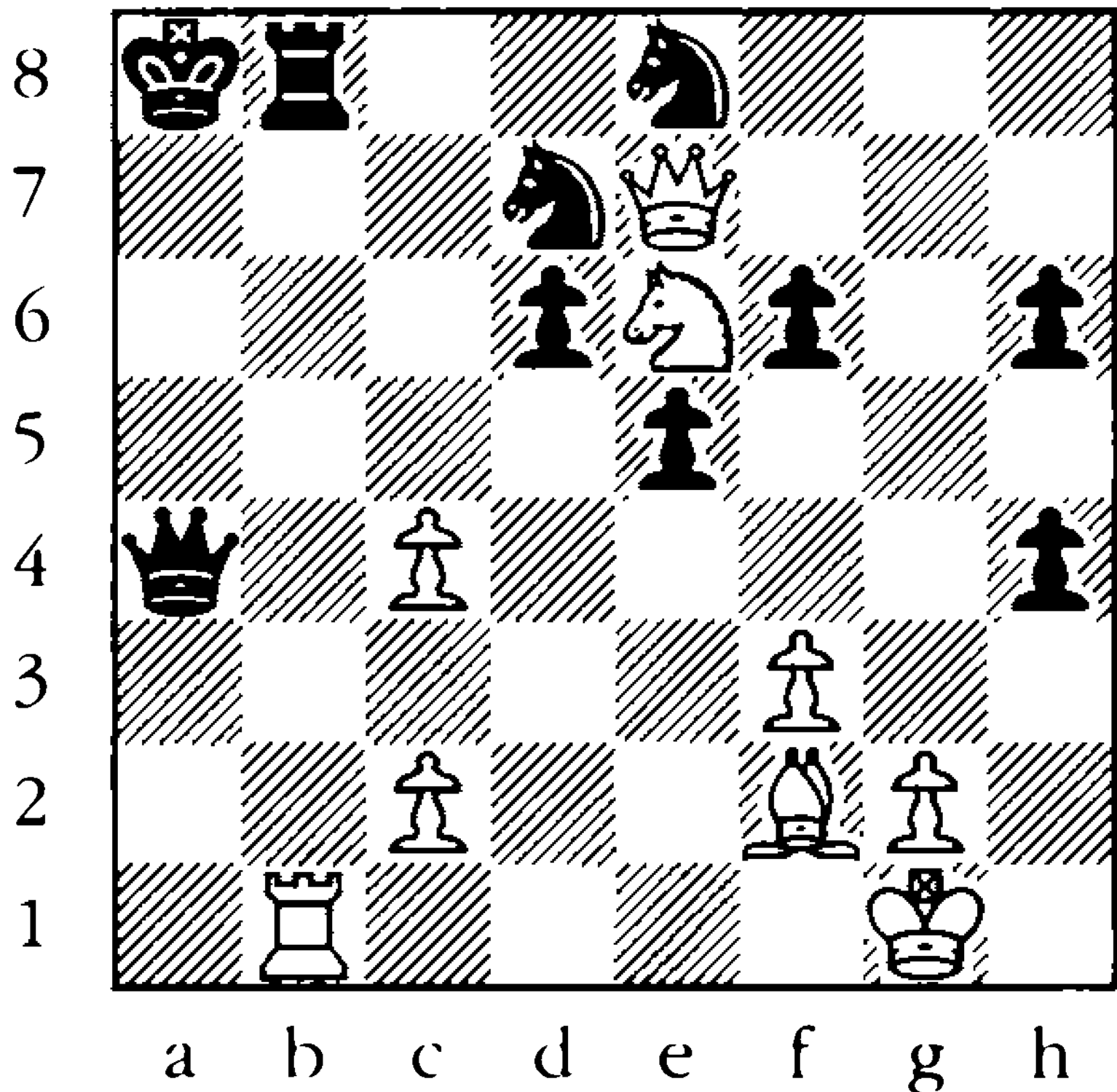
**Position number 499**

*White to play*

□ Khalifman ■ Popov

St. Petersburg 1997

Black's king has no free squares, and this is often the sign for an impending combination. How did White close the net?



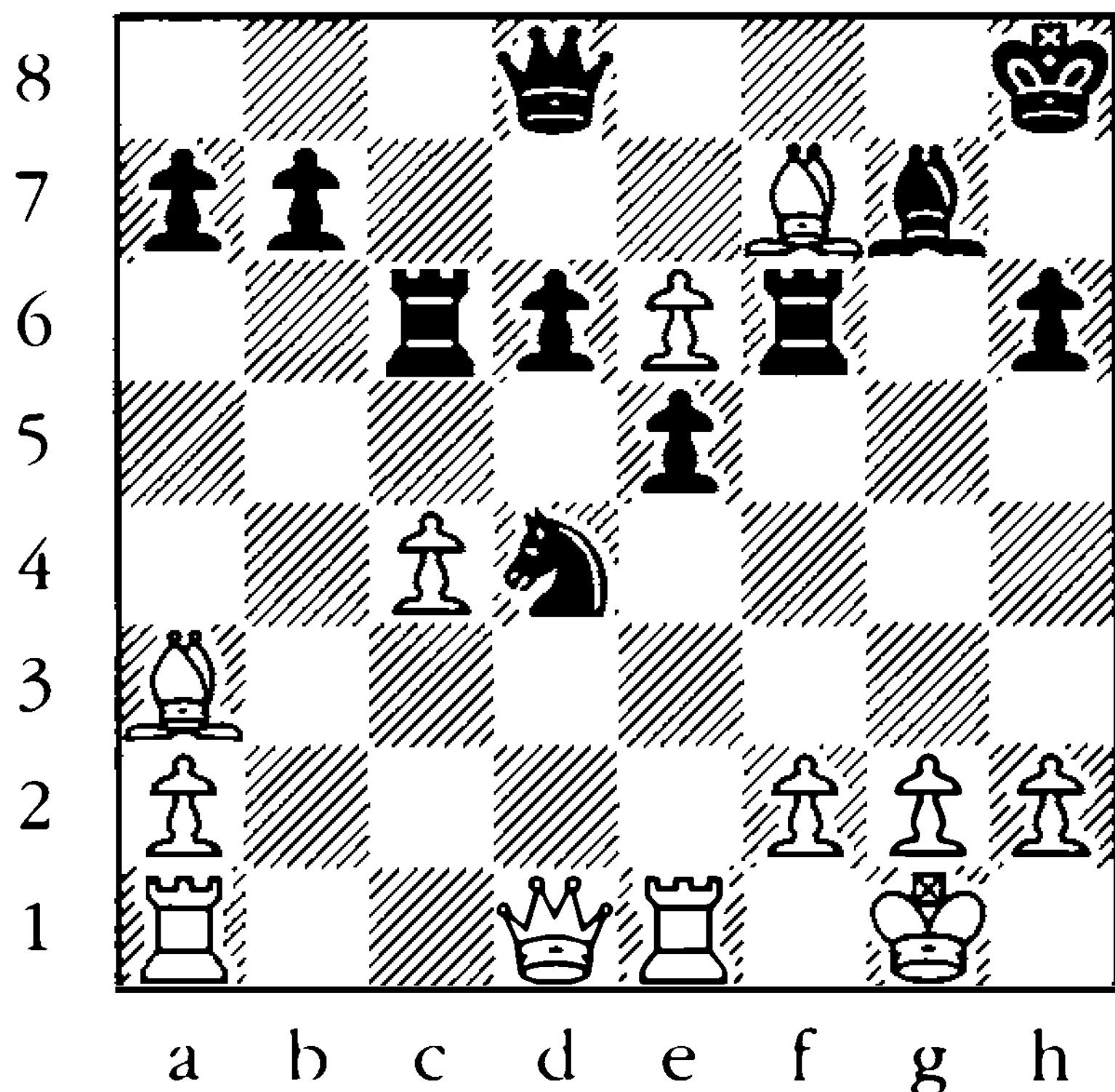
**Position number 498**

*White to play*

□ Sher ■ Hitzgerova

Baden Baden 1997

Nimzowitsch wrote of the passed pawn's 'lust to expand'. How did the white pawn on e6 fulfil its desires here?



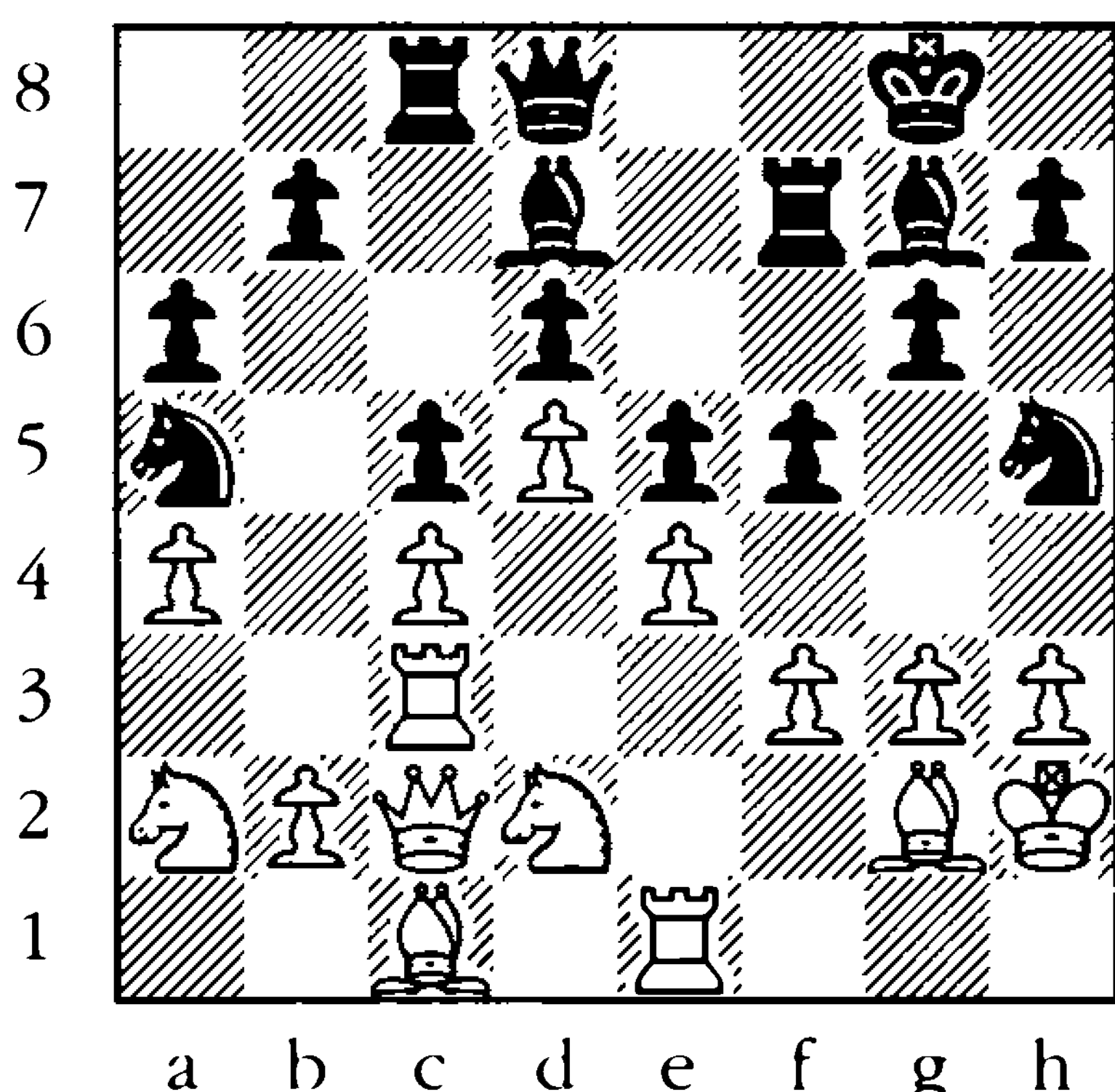
**Position number 500**

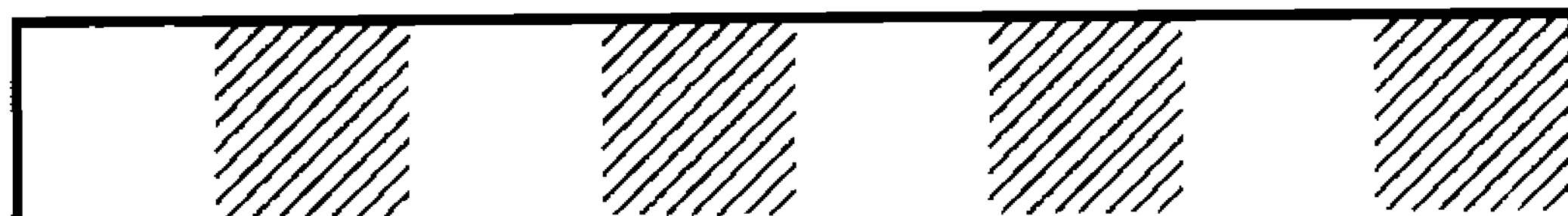
*Black to play*

□ Hsu ■ Nunn

Manila 1992

In this position Black found a brilliant continuation that drew the white king up the board to its doom. Can you see what he played?





# The Solutions





- 1) 1 Qxd7! Rxd7 2 Re8+ Kh7 3 Be4+ g6 4 Rxd7 Ba6 5 Bxc6 Qxc6 (otherwise White will win easily on material) 6 Rxf7 mate. Black resigned before being shown this.
- 2) 1 Rg7+ Kh8 2 Nf8! (threatening 3 Ng6 mate) 2 ... Rxf8 3 Rh7+ Kg8 4 Rcg7 mate.
- 3) 1 Nc7! is decisive since after 1 ... Qxd3 2 f7+ Kg7 White has various wins, the most elegant being 3 f8Q+ Rxf8 4 Ne6+ Kh8 5 Rxf8 mate.
- 4) 1 ... Rgl+! 2 Rxgl Nf2 mate.
- 5) 1 ... Nxe4! 2 Bxd8 Bxf2+ 3 Ke2 Nd4 mate.
- 6) 1 Rxh7+! Kxh7 2 Rh1+ Bh6 3 Rxh6+! Kxh6 4 Qf4+ g5 5 Qh2+ Kg6 6 Qh5+ Kf6 7 Qf7 mate.
- 7) 1 Nf5! gxf5 (1 ... Ree8 2 Nh6+ is decisive) 2 Rg3+ Ng7 3 Qf6 and mate follows.
- 8) 1 ... c3! wins material, e.g. 2 Qxd6 cxd6 or 2 dxc3 Qxe5.
- 9) 1 Qa6+! Ka8 (1 ... Kxa6 2 Bc8 mate) 2 Rd8+ Bb8 3 Rxb8+ Kxb8 4 Qc8 mate.
- 10) 1 Nxc5! Qxc5 (1 ... Nxc5 2 Qe7 mate) 2 Rxe6+ Kxe6 3 Qxc5 winning.
- 11) 1 ... Nxe5! 2 fxe5 (2 Qxb4 Qxf3+ wins easily) 2 ... Qxc4+ 3 Kf2 Be1+ 4 Nxe1 Qxa4 and Black has won the white queen.
- 12) The immediate 1 Rcl fails because 1 ... Rxcl+ is check. However, 1 Kf2! leaves Black defenceless against the coming Rcl, e.g. 1 ... Qf6 2 g3 and Black has no more tricks.
- 13) 1 Nxc4! and the black queen is lost, as 1 ... Qb4 2 Nxd5 is hopeless.
- 14) 1 Qxf4! Bxf4 2 Rxh5! gxh5 3 Rxh5 and mate inevitably follows along the h-file.
- 15) 1 ... Rh1+! 2 Nxh1 Bh2+! 3 Kxh2 Rh8+ 4 Kg3 (4 Kgl Rxhl mate) 4 ... Nf5+ 5 Kf4 Rh4 mate.
- 16) 1 Qxe6! fxe6 (1 ... Rxe6 2 Rd8+ mates) 2 Rxh7 Kxh7 3 Rh1 and the black bishop is lost.

- 17) 1 Bd8! and if the black queen moves the knight on f6 falls, while 1 ... Rxd8 2 Nxc6 leaves Black with all his major pieces forked.
- 18) 1 ... Nf3+! 2 gxf3 (2 Kh1 Nxd4 wins a piece) 2 ... Bxd4+ 3 cxd4 Qxb5 winning.
- 19) 1 Qf7+! Bxf7 2 exf7 mate.
- 20) 1 ... Nf3+! and if 2 gxf3 Rg6+ or 2 Kh1 Qxf1 mate.
- 21) 1 ... Rh2! 2 Qxh2 Qxb4+ 3 Kcl Ra8 and mate follows.
- 22) 1 ... Nxg3! 2 hxg3 Qxg3+ 3 Kh1 Rd3! 4 Qxd3 Qh3+ 5 Kgl Qg3+ with a draw by perpetual check.
- 23) 1 ... Rxh2+! 2 Kxh2 Rh8+ 3 Kgl Qxd4+! 4 Rxd4 Bxd4+ and Black will emerge well ahead on material.
- 24) 1 ... Qxg2+! 2 Qxg2 Ng3+ 3 hxg3 Rh8 mate.
- 25) 1 Qxh7+! Kxh7 2 Rh3+ Nh4 3 Rxh4+ Kg6 4 Rh6+ Kg5 5 f4+ Kxg4 6 Ne3 mate.
- 26) 1 Qxe5! Qxe5 2 Rd8+ Ke7 3 Re8 mate.
- 27) 1 Ne5+! Nxe5 2 Ra7+ and Black falls apart, as 2 ... Kc6 3 Qe4 is mate.
- 28) 1 Rxg6! hxg6 (1 ... Qxg6 2 Qxe7) 2 Nf6 Qf8 3 Qh4+ Kg7 4 Qh7 mate.
- 29) 1 Nxd4! and if Black recaptures the knight then 2 Bxb7 nets White a clear pawn, while 1 ... Bxg2 2 Nf5 Qe6 3 Qg5 also wins a pawn.
- 30) 1 Rxg6! Kxg6 2 Qd3+ Kh5 3 Qh3+ Kg5 4 Qf5+ Kh4 5 g3 mate.
- 31) 1 Rxe6! Rxe6 2 Rxd5+ Kc7 3 Rxd8 winning easily.
- 32) 1 ... Rel! 2 Qxel (2 Rxel Qg2 mate) 2 ... Qh5 mate.
- 33) 1 Qa8! and if 1 ... Qxa8 2 Bxf6 is mate. 1 Qb8 and 1 Qc8 work equally well.
- 34) 1 Bc6! bxc6 2 dxc6 Ne8 3 b5! and White will quickly promote a pawn.



- 35)** 1 Rg6+! Kh3 (1 ... Qxg6 2 Qh4 is immediate mate) 2 Qg5 with a swift mate to follow.
- 36)** 1 ... Bf6! traps the white queen.
- 37)** 1 ... Nhl+! 2 Rxhl Rdf2 and ... R8f3 mate follows.
- 38)** 1 Qa7! Qa5 (Black must maintain the protection of the d8-rook) 2 Qxa6! Qc7 3 Qa7! (3 Qb7! also works) and Black has no good reply.
- 39)** 1 Rd3+! Ke7 2 Kc7 and Black loses a piece.
- 40)** 1 Bxc7+! Kxc7 (1 ... Ka8 2 Rxe1 Rxe1 3 Qd8+ mating) 2 Nb5+ Kb8 3 Qa7 mate.
- 41)** 1 Qxe8+! Kxe8 2 Nc7+ Kf8 3 Rd8 mate.
- 42)** 1 ... cxd4! opens up a line for the black rook and leaves White helpless, e.g. 2 Ng4 f5 wins a piece, 2 Qh4 Rh5 or 2 Qf4 g5.
- 43)** 1 Rd5+! and if 1 ... Nxd5 (1 ... Ka6 2 Bc8+) 2 Be2+ Ka5 3 Ra7+ mates.
- 44)** 1 ... Rc6! threatening 2 ... Rb5+ 3 Ka4 R6xc5! 4 bxc5 Rb1 winning. Surprisingly, White has no good defence, e.g. 2 Bf8 Rb5+ 3 Ka4 Rb8! 4 Rxb8 Ra6 mate.
- 45)** 1 ... Rxb2! 2 Qxb2 Nf3+ and the white queen goes.
- 46)** 1 Bxg6! hxc6 2 Rxf6! exf6 3 Qh8+ Kf7 4 Rh7+ Nxe7 5 Qxe7+ Kf8 6 Bh6 mate.
- 47)** 1 Rxe6+! Qxe6 2 Qc7+ and White wins easily, as if 2 ... Qd7 3 Bd6 is mate.
- 48)** 1 b5! Bxd4 (1 ... axb5 2 Nxb5+ Ka6 3 Nc7+ mates) 2 Qxd4+! Rxd4 3 b6 mate.
- 49)** 1 Bxg7! since if 1 ... Nxd2 2 f6 and Rh8 mate follows.
- 50)** 1 Bh6! Nxe5 2 Bxg7+ Kg8 3 Bxe5+ and mate follows.
- 51)** 1 ... Bh3! 2 Qxa8 Bc5+ 3 Kh1 Bxg2+! 4 Kxg2 Qg4+ 5 Kf1 Qf3+ 6 Ke1 Qf2 mate.
- 52)** 1 b5! Qxc5 2 Qxe6+ Kf8 3 Qxd7 with an easy win on material.

- 53) 1 ... Rxd4! is a powerful blow, as if 2 exd4 Qxf4+ 3 Ke2 Qf3+ 4 Kcl Nd3 mate.
- 54) 1 ... Qg2+! 2 Rxc2 fxc2 mate.
- 55) 1 ... Rxd2! 2 Qxd2 Rg6+! 3 Bxc6 Nf3+ and White loses too much material.
- 56) 1 Bb7! wins material as 1 ... Rxd3 (1 ... Bxb7 or 1 ... Nxb7 are met similarly) 2 Qh5+ Kg8 3 Qg5+ Kh7 4 Qxh4+ soon mates.
- 57) 1 ... Nd4! 2 Qxc6 Nc2+ 3 Kf1 Nxa1 and Black wins material due to the threat of ... Rdl mate.
- 58) 1 Nf5+! gxf5 2 Rxh7+! Kxh7 3 Qxf5+ Kg7 4 Qxc4+ Kf6 5 Qf4+ Kg7 6 Qg4+ with a draw by perpetual check.
- 59) 1 Rxf6! Kxc4 2 Rf5 Qb2 3 Nd1 and Ne3+ follows.
- 60) 1 ... c5! wins a clear pawn as if 2 bxc5 Rb8 wins the bishop. 2 Bc3 Rb8 or 2 b5 Rb8 also leave Black a clear pawn ahead.
- 61) 1 Ne7! and if 1 ... Qxc4 2 Rxh7 is mate.
- 62) 1 Qxe5+! Qxe5 2 Rxf8+ forcing mate.
- 63) 1 Rg5! fxc5 2 Qh8+ Rg8 3 Rf1+ Ke8 4 Qxc8 mate.
- 64) 1 Qb4! Qc8 (1 ... Qxb4 2 Re8+ mates) 2 Qxb7! with the same idea.
- 65) 1 g6! breaks through decisively as if 1 ... hxc6 2 Ng5, 1 ... Qxf6 2 Qxh7 mate and finally, 1 ... Qxc6 2 Bxc7 wins as if 2 ... Qxc7 3 Rdgl.
- 66) 1 ... Qxc3+! 2 Kxc3 Ne4 mate.
- 67) 1 Qxf3! gxf3 2 Bb5+ Ke7 (if 2 ... Qd7 White will win on material) 3 Bg5 mate.
- 68) 1 Nf6+! Kxf6 2 Nh5+ Kf7 3 Qh7 mate.
- 69) 1 Qxh7+! Kxh7 2 hxc6+ Kxc6 (2 ... Kg8 3 Rh8 mate) 3 Be4 mate.
- 70) 1 ... Be3+! 2 Qxe3 Qb6+ and the white queen goes.
- 71) 1 Nf5! wins thanks to the threats along the seventh rank and the h-file. For example, 1 ... Nxd7 2 Qh2+ Kg8 3 Qg3+ Kh7 4 Qg7 mate, 1 ... exf5 2 Qh2+ or 1 ... Qb8 2 Rh7+! etc.



72) 1 Bh7+! Kxh7 2 Qxe6 and the breakthrough on f7 will be disastrous for Black.

73) 1 Qxh6+! gxxh6 2 Bf6+ Kh7 (2 ... Rg7 3 Rd8+ mates quickly) 3 Rxf7+ Rg7 4 Rgxxg7+ Kh8 5 Rg3 mate.

74) 1 ... Nf1+ 2 Kh1 Qh2+! 3 Nxxh2 Ng3 mate.

75) 1 Na4! bxxa4 2 Rf4! exf4 3 gxf4 and Black is helpless against the attack along the g-file, e.g. 3 ... Ne6 4 Rg1+ Ng5 5 Rxxg5+ fxg5 6 f6 and wins. Note that 1 Rf4 does not work as 1 ... exf4 2 gxf4 dxc3 and Black covers the g1 square.

76) 1 Qf6+! Bxf6 2 exf6+ Kf8 (2 ... Kh8 3 f7+) 3 Bc5+. Also 1 Bf7 is decisive.

77) 1 ... Ng3! and if 2 Kxxg3 Qh3+ 3 Kf4 Qh4 is mate. White therefore has to give up his rook on f1 for the black knight in order to deal with the mate threat. This leaves Black with an easy win on material.

78) 1 ... Re2! since if 2 Qxf3 Rxxh2 mate.

79) 1 Bxf7+! Kxf7 2 d7 and White will queen a pawn.

80) 1 Ne7+! Nxe7 2 Bxxh7+ Qxxh7 3 Qxxh7 mate.

81) 1 Bg7+! Kxxg7 2 Nxe8+ and the devastating Qxf7 follows.

82) 1 Rxe5! fxe5 2 Rxf5+! Kg7 (2 ... Bxf5 3 Qf6 mate) 3 Qf6+ Kh7 4 Qh4+ Kg7 5 Ne6 mate.

83) 1 Qg6! and if 1 ... Rxd1+ 2 Kg2 Rd2+ 3 Kh3 and mate on h6 is unstoppable.

84) 1 Nxc6! Rxd1 2 Rfxd1 bxc6 3 c5! and mate follows.

85) 1 ... Qxe1+! leads to a decisive material advantage as after 2 Rxe1 Nxf5 3 Rxe8+ Rxe8 the mate threat means White has no time to defend his queen.

86) 1 b6! cxb6 2 Rh8 Rxxa7 3 Rh7+ and the black rook is lost.

87) 1 Rxe4! fxe4 2 Be5+! dxe5 3 Qxe5+ Kg8 4 d6+ and the black queen goes.

**88)** 1 ... R8f3! and if 2 gxf3 Qxh3+ mates; if the white queen moves then 2 ... Rxh3+ will mate while finally 2 Qxf3 Rxf3 3 Rxf3 Nf2+ wins easily on material.

**89)** 1 Rxh7+! Bxh7 2 Rb7 is catastrophic for Black as even 2 ... Rf7 3 Rxf7 Qg8 doesn't help on account of 4 Rf8.

**90)** 1 ... Qxf1+! 2 Kxf1 Ral+ 3 Qcl b2 and White will emerge much material down.

**91)** 1 ... Nf3+! 2 gxf3 Rdl+ 3 Qf1 Rxf1+ 4 Kxf1 Qc4+ 5 Kg2 Qxf4 and wins on material.

**92)** 1 ... Ne4! 2 fxe4 fxe4+ 3 Bf3 Rxf3+! 4 gxf3 Qxf3+ and mate follows.

**93)** 1 ... Qc3! leaves White without a decent response, e.g. 2 Qxc3+ bxc3.

**94)** 1 ... Rxg2+! 2 Kxg2 Qxf3+ 3 Kh3 Qh5+ 4 Bh4 Ng5+ 5 Kg3 Qf3 mate.

**95)** 1 Nc7+! Qxc7 2 Qxf7+! Bxf7 3 Bxf7 mate. Full marks for 1 Qxf7+ which is also devastating.

**96)** 1 Ng6+! hxg6 (if 1 ... Kxf7 2 Be6+ Ke8 3 Bxd5+ wins quickly) 2 Qxh8+ Kxf7 3 Be6+ Ke7 4 Qxg7+ and Black resigned due to 4 ... Ke8 5 Bd7 mate.

**97)** 1 Rc6! Qe5 (if 1 ... bxc6 2 Bxc6+ Qxc6 3 Qxc6 mate) 2 Ra6! threatening 3 Rxa7+ and mates and if 2 ... bxa6 3 Bc6 mate.

**98)** 1 ... Re2+! 2 Bxe2 Qxe2+ and 3 ... Qxh2 mate.

**99)** 1 ... Nxe3! wins, as if 2 Qxd5 Rxd5 3 fxe3 Bxe3+ picks up the rook.

**100)** 1 Qxf7+! Kxf7 2 Rxg7 mate.

**101)** 1 ... Rxh3+! 2 gxh3 d4 and White has no good defence against the coming 3 ... Qd5+ and ... Qg2 mate.

**102)** 1 ... Qbl! 2 Qe2 (2 Qxb1 Rf1 is mate) 2 ... Qe4 and White has no good move. 2 ... Qdl also does the trick.



**103)** 1 Rh7+! Kxh7 2 Qh1+ Kg8 3 Qh6 (threatening Qxg6+) 3 ... Nce5 4 Rh1. Now the threats on the h-file are unstoppable and Black could only give a few harmless checks: 4 ... Nxf3+ 5 Kd1 Nxb2+ 6 Kc1 Nd3+ 7 Kbl and White wins.

**104)** 1 ... Rh8! (threatening ... Rh4 mate) 2 g3 Rh2! winning the bishop. White tried 3 Rh1 R8xh3 but soon resigned.

**105)** 1 Bxg7+! Kxg7 2 Qxh6+ and White quickly forces mate, e.g. 2 ... Kg8 3 Rg6+ Kf7 4 Qg7.

**106)** 1 Ne5! dxe5 (1 ... Qxe5 2 Qxe5 dxe5 3 g6 and mates) 2 g6! Qxg6 3 Qc4+ and mates.

**107)** 1 ... Rg2+! 2 Kxg2 Ne3+ winning the white queen.

**108)** 1 Bh8! Kxf7 2 Qxf6+ Kg8 3 Qg7 mate.

**109)** 1 Rxb2! Qxb2 2 Qxc8+! Nxc8 3 d7 and the pawn queens.

**110)** 1 ... Rxd3! 2 Rxd3 (2 Qxd3 Qel+ mating) 2 ... e2 and wins.

**111)** 1 Qel+! Rxel 2 g3 mate.

**112)** 1 ... Qg5! wins, e.g. 2 Nxg5 (2 Rgl Qxgl+! 3 Nxgl Nxf2 is mate) 2 ... Nxf2+ 3 Kgl Nh3 mate.

**113)** 1 Qh5+ Kd8 2 Ba5! and Black's queen is lost.

**114)** 1 g6! Qxg6+ 2 Rg3 Qd3 (Black must defend the loose rook on d8, but by doing so has walked into a deadly discovered attack) 3 Bg5 and the rook goes.

**115)** 1 Re8+ Nf8 2 Nh6+! Qxh6 3 Rxf8+ Kxf8 4 Qd8 mate.

**116)** 1 Qxg6! hxg6 (1 ... fxg6 leads to a very similar finish, e.g. 2 Bxc4+ Kf8 3 Nxg6+ hxg6 4 Rh8 mate) 2 Nxg6 fxg6 3 Bxc4+ Kf8 4 Rh8 mate.

**117)** 1 Bg7+! Kxg7 2 Ne8+ Kh6 (2 ... Kg8 3 Qg7 is mate) 3 Qf4+ g5 4 Qf6+ Kh5 5 Ng7+ Kh4 6 Qf2 mate.

**118)** 1 Rh8+! Kxh8 2 Nf7+ Rxf7 3 Qxd8+ and White wins on material.

**119)** 1 Qxf5+! Kxf5 (retreating the king leaves Black with a hopeless position) 2 Bd3 mate.

**120)** 1 ... Nxe3+! 2 Bxe3 Qf3+ 3 Bf2 Ra2! and White loses, as 4 Rc2 is met decisively by 4 ... Qd1+.

**121)** 1 ... Rg1! (threatening 2 ... Bxg4 mate) 2 f3 Bb5 and wins as 3 ... Bf1+ follows.

**122)** 1 ... Ng3+! 2 fxg3 Qf6+ 3 Qf2 (3 Kgl Rxe1+) 3 ... Rxe1+ 4 Kxe1 Qxf2+ 5 Kxf2 c2 and the pawn will promote.

**123)** 1 Rxd6+! wins, as if 1 ... cxd6 2 Bg5+ Ke6 3 Re7 is mate.

**124)** 1 ... Bxf3+! 2 Bxf3 Be5 followed by ... Qxh2 mate.

**125)** 1 Rxg7+! Kxg7 2 Bh6+ Kg8 (2 ... Kxh6 3 Qh4+ and 4 Qh7 mate) 3 Qxf8+! and mate next move.

**126)** 1 Qf7! and the threats against e8 and g7 leave Black completely helpless, e.g. 1 ... Rxf7 2 Rxe8+.

**127)** 1 b4! Qb6 2 Bc7 Rxc8 3 Bxb6 axb6 4 Qxd5 and White, with the advantage of queen against rook and bishop, went on to win.

**128)** 1 ... Rxg2! 2 Bxg2 Qc6! and if 3 Bxc6 Bxc6 is mate. White tried 3 Nf4, but after 3 ... exf4 4 Qd2 f3 5 Bxd4 fxg2+ he had a hopeless position.

**129)** 1 Qa4! as 1 ... Qxa4 2 Nxe7 is mate and, meanwhile, Black is unable to cope with the threat to his queen. Full marks also for 1 Qd4, 1 Qe3 and 1 Qf2, all with the same idea.

**130)** 1 Qg6! fxg6 2 Rxg7+ Kf8 (2 ... Kh8 is met the same way) 3 Nxc6 mate. Give yourself full marks if you found the alternative solution 1 Rxf7! meeting 1 ... Rxd3 with 2 Rxg7+ and 3 Ng6 as in the game, or 1 ... Kxf7 with 2 Qg6+.

**131)** 1 Qd8+! Kxd8 (1 ... Kf7 2 Ne5+) 2 fxg7+ Ke8 3 gxf8Q with a winning rook for bishop material advantage.

**132)** 1 ... Qf2+! 2 Qxf2 Rh5+! 3 Bxh5 g5 mate.

**133)** 1 ... Qc1+! 2 Kxa2 Rxa3+! and White will be mated, e.g. 3 bxa3 Qa1, 3 Kxa3 Qa1 or 3 Rxa3 Qxb2.

**134)** 1 Rc8! leaves Black without a decent reply.



- 135) 1 Bc7! breaks Black's co-ordination, e.g. 1 ... Qxc7 2 Rxc5+! Qxc5 3 Qb7+ Kxa5 4 Ral mate or 1 ... Rxc7 2 Qb7+! Rxb7 3 Rxc5 mate.
- 136) 1 ... Qdl+! 2 Kxdl Bg4+ and 3 ... Rdl mate.
- 137) 1 ... Nxd4+! 2 Rxd4 (2 exd4 is met the same way) 2 ... Rgel+ 3 Kf3 Qxh3+.
- 138) 1 Rc6+! bxc6 2 Rxc6+ Kd7 3 Rg6+ Kd8 4 Rg8+ Re8 5 Rxe8 mate.
- 139) 1 ... Nxc3! regains the material after 2 Rxc3 d4 as the white rook is trapped. If White does not capture the knight then ... d4 and ... e3 will follow when the advance of the passed pawns will be decisive.
- 140) 1 Qxg7+! Kxg7 2 Bd8+! Kh8 (2 ... Kf7 3 Bh5 and 2 ... Kh6 3 Rh3 are both mate) 3 Rg8+ Rxc8 4 Bf6+ Rg7 5 Bxg7+ Kg8 6 Bxd4+ Kf8 7 Bxb2 with an extra piece.
- 141) 1 Bxg7! Bxg7 2 Qh5 h6 3 Bh7+ and the black queen goes.
- 142) 1 Rxb7+! Kxb7 2 Rxc7+! Kxc7 3 Qxa7+ Kc8 4 d6 and now 5 Qc7 mate can only be prevented by 4 ... Rxd6 when 5 Nxd6 is still mate.
- 143) 1 Nf6! Kxf6 (1 ... Qxf3 2 Nxe8+ wins) 2 Be5+ Kxe5 3 Qxe4+ Kxe4 4 Rel+ Kf5 5 Rxe8 and wins the bishop with a winning endgame.
- 144) 1 Rh8+! Kxh8 2 Qh5+ Kg8 3 Be6+ Kf8 4 Qf7 or 2 ... Bh6 3 Qxh6+ Kg8 4 Be6 mate.
- 145) 1 Rf8+! Rxf8 2 Rxf8+ Kxf8 3 Qf7+! Kxf7 is stalemate.
- 146) 1 Rg6! fxg6 2 fxg6+ Rxc6 3 Bxc6+ Kg8 4 Qxh6 and Black is defenceless. One possible finish is 4 ... Qe7 5 Nxf6+ Qxf6 6 Qh7+ Kf8 7 Nd7 mate.
- 147) 1 Qxh7+! Kxh7 2 Rh5+ Kg8 3 Rh8+ Nxh8 4 gxh8Q mate.
- 148) 1 Qd7+! Bxd7 2 Nxf7 mate.
- 149) 1 ... Nxe5! and if 2 Bxb6 Nf3+, when White cannot regain his pawn with 3 Kf2 Nxd2 4 Bxa7 because of 4 ... g5, winning a piece.
- 150) 1 ... Qxa2! and if White takes the queen 2 ... Rdl+ mates.
- 151) 1 Bxg6! hxg6 2 Qxg6+ Kh8 3 Nh5 and Black is helpless as 3 ... Rg8 allows 4 Qh6 mate.

- 152)** 1 Nb6+! Nxb6 2 axb6 and wherever the queen moves, 3 Rxa6 will be decisive.
- 153)** 1 Qxh6! Qxc4 (1 ... gxh6 2 Nxf7 mate) 2 Qh4+! Qxh4 3 Nxf7 mate.
- 154)** 1 Nxe5+! dxe5 2 Qc4+ Kd7 (2 ... Kb7 3 Qxa6 mate) 3 Qd5+ Kc8 4 Bxa6+ Rb7 5 Qxb7+ Kd7 6 Qd5+ and mate follows.
- 155)** 1 Qf5! wins, e.g. 1 ... Re6 (1 ... Qd8 2 Re7! forces mate) 2 d5 Nxd3 3 dxe6 and White wins easily on material.
- 156)** 1 ... Qxh3! 2 gxh3 Nf2+ 3 Kgl Nxb3 mate.
- 157)** 1 Rb3! cxb3 (if 1 ... Qa5 Black is swiftly mated after 2 Rb8+ Kd7 3 Rb7+) 2 Qxb4 with an easy win on material.
- 158)** 1 ... Nxb3+! 2 gxh3 Rg4+! and mate follows.
- 159)** 1 Rg2! and if 1 ... Qxf3 2 Qxf8 is mate. Meanwhile, Black is helpless against White's intended 2 Qxh7+! Kxh7 3 Rh3 mate.
- 160)** 1 Ke5! and if either rook moves to f8, then 2 Rh7+ Kg8 3 Rcg7 is mate.
- 161)** 1 ... Qxf3! 2 gxf3 exd5 and the combined threats of ... Bh3 mate and ... dxc4 will leave Black a piece to the good.
- 162)** 1 Rxg7! Kxg7 2 Qg4+ Kh8 3 Bxf6+ Bxf6 4 Qh5 (or 4 Qe4) and mate is inevitable.
- 163)** 1 ... Qxh2+! 2 Kxh2 Rh6+ 3 Kg2 Bh3+ 4 Kh2 Bf1 mate.
- 164)** 1 Nf5+! gxf5 2 Qxd8+ Kxd8 3 h6 and Black cannot stop the pawn.
- 165)** 1 Qxf7+! Rxf7 2 Ng6+ Kg8 3 Rh8 mate.
- 166)** 1 ... Rgl! 2 Rh2 (or 2 Rh3 Rg3+) 2 ... Rg2 with a draw. If White captures the rook, stalemate results.
- 167)** 1 ... g5! wins, e.g. 2 Bxg5 Rxh6+ 3 Bxh6 Rh5 mate, 2 Rxf6 g4 mate, or 2 fxg5 Rxh6 3 gxh6 Rh5 4 h7 Kf4 and Black again wins.
- 168)** 1 ... Qxb3! 2 axb3 Ra6+ mating.



**169)** 1 ... Be3! leaves White with insoluble problems, e.g. 2 Qxe3 Qh3+ 3 Rh2 Qf1+ or 2 Rh2 Rg1 mate.

**170)** 1 Rxg5+! Nxg5 2 Ng3+ Ke5 3 f4 mate.

**171)** 1 ... Rxfl! 2 Kxfl Qal+ 3 Kg2 (3 Ke2 Qel mate) 3 ... Qgl+ 4 Kh3 Qhl+ 5 Kg3 Qh2 mate.

**172)** 1 Qxf8+! Qxf8 2 Rxh7 mate.

**173)** 1 Kh1 Rcl+ and 1 Kf1 Qf2 mate are not advisable, but 1 Rc5! keeps White fighting, as 1 ... dxc5 2 Rh8 is mate, while after 1 ... Bd8 2 Rh8+ Ke7 3 Rh7! Rxh7 4 Qxh7+ and White forced a draw by perpetual check.

**174)** 1 ... Rxc2! 2 Rxc2 (2 Kxb4 Rxd2) 2 ... Rb3+ 3 Ka2 Re3+ and Black emerges two pawns ahead with a trivial win.

**175)** 1 ... Rbxc4! 2 bxc4 Rxd2 3 Qxd2 Qg5 and the dual threats of ... Qxg2 and ... Nh3+ are decisive.

**176)** 1 ... Rh2+! 2 Kxh2 (2 Nxh2 Qg2 mate) 2 ... Qxb2+ 3 Kh1 Qxcl+ 4 Kg2 Qgl+ 5 Kf3 Qf1+ winning.

**177)** 1 ... Qb5! cannot be captured by either knight or bishop on account of 2 ... Nb3 mate. White tried 2 Rd2 to defend b2, but then 2 ... Nxc3 3 bxc3 (3 Bxb5 Nb3 mate) 3 ... Qbl mate followed.

**178)** 1 Bh3! pins the bishop on f5 so Black has no defence to 2 Qg5+, e.g. 1 ... Bxh3 2 Qg5+ Kh7 3 Qh5+ Bh6 (3 ... Kg8 4 Qh8) 4 Qxf7+ and mates.

**179)** 1 ... Rxh2+! 2 Kxh2 Bf2+ 3 Kg2 Rh2+! 4 Kxh2 Qh4+ 5 Kg2 Qg3+ 6 Kh1 Qh3 mate.

**180)** 1 Qxh7+! (1 Nxf7+! Nxf7 2 Qxf7+ works equally well) 1 ... Nxh7 2 Nxf7+ Nxf7 3 Ng6 mate.

**181)** 1 Nc7+! Nxc7 2 Rxe7+ Kxe7 3 Qf6+ Ke8 and now White has the choice of three mating moves: 4 Bxf7, 4 Rd8 and 4 Qd8.

**182)** 1 ... Qc4! 2 Qxc4 (otherwise the knight on a2 is loose) 2 ... Rxd1+ 3 Qf1 Bd4+ mating.

- 183)** 1 ... Nf6! sets White insoluble problems, e.g. 2 Rxd8+ Nxd8 and now the bishop on g7 is lost as 3 Bxf6 Qe1+ leads to mate.
- 184)** 1 ... Ng4! 2 Nxc6 Kf2 forces mate, e.g. 3 Nf4 Kgl 4 Nd3 Khl and White must move the knight when 5 ... Nf2 mate follows.
- 185)** 1 ... Rxa3+! and mates after 2 Rxa3 Qxb2 or 2 Kxa3 Qal.
- 186)** 1 ... Rh1+! 2 Kxh1 Qh3+ 3 Kgl Qxg2 mate.
- 187)** 1 ... Qe4! 2 f4 (2 Qxe4 Rxd1 is mate) 2 ... f5! and the white queen is forced to abandon the rook.
- 188)** 1 Bh6+! Kxf6 (otherwise Black loses his rook) 2 Rle6+ Kf5 3 Re5+ Kg4 4 h3+ Kh4 5 Bg5+ Kh5 6 g4 mate.
- 189)** 1 Nd6! exd6 2 Qxg6 and the mate threat on h7 cannot be dealt with.
- 190)** 1 Qf8+! Kxf8 (1 ... Kg6 2 Qh6 mate) 2 Bh6+ Kg8 3 Re8 mate.
- 191)** 1 Nf6+! Kh8 (1 ... Qxf6 2 Qxc7) 2 Ne8! and Black must lose material.
- 192)** 1 Qxf6+! Kxf6 2 Rf1+ Ke7 3 Bg5 mate.
- 193)** 1 Bg8! with the dual threats of Qh7 mate and Rxd8 is decisive.
- 194)** 1 Nh6+ Kh8 2 Rf8+! Bxf8 3 Rg8 mate. A slightly slower mate results from 1 Rxc7+ Rxc7 2 Nh6+.
- 195)** 1 Qd1! and White emerges a piece ahead in all variations.
- 196)** 1 Qxa6! destroys Black, as if 1 ... bxa6 2 Bxa6+ regains the queen with a huge advantage.
- 197)** 1 Qxh7+! Kxh7 2 Rh4+ mating.
- 198)** 1 Qxf7+! Bxf7 2 Rxc8+ Be8 3 Rxe8 mate.
- 199)** 1 ... Re3+! 2 fxe3 (2 g3 Rxc3+ doesn't help) 2 ... Qg3 mate.
- 200)** 1 Nf5! exf5 (1 ... Nxf5 2 Qxc8+) 2 Qxc8+! Nxc8 3 Re8 mate.
- 201)** 1 Rd8! Rxd8 (1 ... Qxd8 2 Qg7 mate) 2 Qf6+ Kg8 3 Bc4+! Qxc4 4 Qg7 mate. Also full marks for 1 Rd7 Qxd7 2 Qxe5+ Kg8 3 Bc4+ with mate to follow.



- 202)** 1 ... Qxf2+! 2 Rxf2 Rel+ 3 Rf1 Bh2+ 4 Kh1 Rxf1 mate.
- 203)** 1 Qa7+! Kxa7 2 Rxc7+ Ka8 3 Nxb6 mate.
- 204)** 1 ... Qxf2+! wins for Black, e.g. 2 Kxf2 Rxb2+ wins material, or 2 Qxf2 Rxcl+ mating.
- 205)** 1 Qb5! Qxb5 2 c8Q+ Kf7 3 Qxe6+! Kxe6 4 Nc7+ and White emerges a piece up.
- 206)** 1 Qxh4+! Kxh4 2 Rh7+ Kg5 3 h4 mate.
- 207)** 1 ... Qxh2+! 2 Rxh2 Rgl mate.
- 208)** 1 ... Nxd5! 2 Rxf6 Nxf6 and the white queen is unexpectedly trapped. Black wins easily on material.
- 209)** 1 d7! leaves Black without any sort of decent reply.
- 210)** 1 e6! Qxb2 2 exf7+ Kxf7 3 Qg6+ and wins quickly.
- 211)** 1 Qe8! Rxd6 (or f7 caves in with disastrous consequences) 2 Qg8+ Kh5 3 Qxf7+ Kg5 4 h4+ Kg4 5 f3 mate.
- 212)** 1 Rd8+! Qxd8 2 Rxb7+ Kc8 3 Bf5+ and mate next move.
- 213)** 1 Qxf7+! Kxf7 2 Be6+ Kf6 3 e5+ Kxe5 (3 ... Nxe5 4 Ne4 mate) 4 Rdl! Kf6 (4 ... g5 5 Bxg5 mates swiftly as does 4 ... Nc2 5 f4+) 5 Ne4+ Ke5 6 Bf4+ Kxe4 7 f3 mate.
- 214)** 1 Rxe7! Kxe7 (1 ... Rxd1 2 Rxe4) 2 Rel and White emerges two pawns ahead with an easy win.
- 215)** 1 Nxd6! Qxd6 2 Rhdl Qe7 3 Qe5+ is decisive.
- 216)** 1 Rd8! Rxd8 2 Rxc7! and White wins a piece, as 2 ... Qxc7 3 e8Q+ Rxe8 4 Qxe8 is mate.
- 217)** 1 Nf4+! Kxg4 2 Bf3 mate.
- 218)** 1 Ng5! wins as if 1 ... Bxh2 2 Rxh7+ Qxh7 3 Nxf7 is mate.
- 219)** 1 Rxf7+! Rxf7 2 Bxg6+! Kxg6 3 Qd3+ Kg5 4 Bcl+ Kf6 5 Qf5+ and mate follows.
- 220)** 1 ... Qf6! 2 Bg3 e4 wins a piece due to the double attack against d3 and a1.

- 221) 1 Qf6! and if 1 ... Qxe7 or 1 ... Rxe7 2 Qh8 mate.
- 222) 1 Rh8+! Kxh8 2 Qh6+ and 3 Qxg7 mate.
- 223) 1 Rxf6! gxf6 (1 ... Rxf6 2 Qxd5+ and the rook at a8 goes) 2 Qg3+ Kf7 3 Qg7+ Ke6 4 Qe7+ Kxf5 5 g4+ winning the black queen.
- 224) 1 Qa5! Qxh6 (there is nothing better) 2 Qc7+ Kf8 3 Qe7 mate.
- 225) 1 ... Re1+ 2 Kh2 Rxc2+! 3 Rxc2 Nf3 mate.
- 226) 1 Be8! and Black has no defence to 2 Qxf8+ and mates.
- 227) 1 ... Nd3! 2 Qxc7 Bxf2+ 3 Khl Nxe1! and mate follows on g2.
- 228) 1 Qh3! Kxf7 2 Qh7+ Ke8 3 Qh8+ and the black queen is lost.
- 229) 1 Bh7+! Nxe7 2 Qxe7+! Kxe7 3 g8Q+ Rxc8 4 Rxe5 mate.
- 230) 1 ... Qg3! and the two pins ensure that Black mates on h2.
- 231) 1 ... Nf4! 2 Rxc6 (2 Bxf4 Bg2+) 2 ... Bg2+ 3 Rxc2 fxc2+ 4 Kgl Ne2+ and 5 ... Nxd4 with an easy win.
- 232) 1 Ng6+! hxc6 2 Rh1 mate.
- 233) 1 Ne5! wins, e.g. 1 ... fxe5 2 Qf6+ Ke8 3 Qxe8+ Ke7 4 Qf8 mate, or 1 ... dxe5 2 Qxf6+ Kd6 3 Rfd1 again mating.
- 234) 1 ... Rdg8+ 2 Khl Rgl+! 3 Kxgl Qg8+ 4 Kfl Qc4+ 5 Kgl Rg8+ forcing mate.
- 235) 1 ... Qxf4+! 2 Kxf4 g5+ 3 Kg3 f4+ 4 Kh3 Nf2 mate.
- 236) 1 Rb6! axb6 2 Ne7+ Kh8 3 Qxe7+ Kxe7 4 Rh5 mate.
- 237) 1 Qh5! gxh5 (1 ... h6 2 Qxe6! doesn't help) 2 Rg3+ Bg7 3 Rxc7+ Kf8 4 Rxe7 and mate follows.
- 238) 1 ... f3! 2 gxf3 Nc2 3 Rxe2 Rd4 is a surprising mid-board checkmate.
- 239) 1 Rxf6! Kxf6 2 Qf3+ Kg7 (2 ... Ke5 3 Qf4 mate) 3 Rxf7+ Rxf7 4 Qxf7+ Kh6 5 Qf8+ Kh7 6 Qg8+ Kh6 7 Qh8 mate.
- 240) 1 Qxe6+! gxh6 2 Rxe6+ Kg7 3 Rh7+ Kf8 4 Rh8+ Kg7 5 Rg8+ Kh6 6 g5 mate.



- 241) 1 ... Bxg5+! 2 Kxg5 f6+ 3 Kg6 Qg4 mate or 3 Kh4 g5 mate.
- 242) 1 Rlxd4! exd4 2 Qxh7+! Kxh7 3 Rh5 mate.
- 243) 1 Bd6! leaves Black without a good reply, e.g. 1 ... Qxb3 2 Rf8 mate or 1 ... Rxd6 2 Qb8+.
- 244) 1 Nf6+ Kf7 2 Qxg7+! Kxg7 3 Ne8+ winning a piece.
- 245) 1 Ne8+! Rxe8 2 Qf6+ Kg8 3 Qxe6+ and the rook on d7 goes leaving Black with a hopeless position.
- 246) 1 ... Be7! 2 Qxh8 Bh4 mate.
- 247) 1 ... Qgl+! 2 Kxgl Rxel mate.
- 248) 1 Qxh7+! Kxh7 2 Rh3 mate.
- 249) No! 1 ... Nxd4! wins a vital pawn, as 2 Qxc7 runs into 2 ... Nf3+ 3 Kf1 Ned2 mate.
- 250) 1 Rxh6+! Qxh6 (1 ... Kxh6 2 Qh8 mate) 2 Qe2+ Kg5 3 Qe3+ Kh5 4 Qf3+ Kg5 5 Qf4+ either mating or winning Black's queen.
- 251) 1 Qg8+! Kxg8 2 Be6+ Kh8 3 Rg8 mate.
- 252) 1 ... Qxg2+! 2 Rxg2 Rxcl+ 3 Rgl Rxgl mate.
- 253) 1 ... Qa5+! 2 Kxa5 Rxa2+ 3 Kb4 a5 mate.
- 254) 1 ... f6+! 2 Kg4 (2 Qxf6 Qg3 is mate) 2 ... Qg2+ 3 Qg3 f5+ 4 Kf4 e5+! 5 dxe5 Qd2 mate.
- 255) 1 Qxh6+! Kxh6 2 Rxg6+ Kh7 3 Ra3 and mate inevitably follows along the h-file.
- 256) 1 Rxc6! Qxc6 (1 ... bxc6 2 Qxb8+) 2 Qf7+ Kd8 3 Ne6+ Kc8 4 Rcl and wins.
- 257) 1 Rxd4! exd4 2 Re5+ Kxg4 3 f3 mate.
- 258) 1 ... Nel! 2 Bxel (2 Bg3 Qe2 is decisive) 2 ... Rxb2! and White has no good move as 3 Qxb2 Rxel is mate.
- 259) 1 Rh6! and if 1 ... Qf8 2 Rxh7+ Kxh7 3 Qh5 mate.
- 260) 1 Rd8+! Kxd8 2 Nb7+ or 1 ... Rxd8 and now 2 Bxc5 is safe for White.

**261)** 1 ... Be4! 2 Qxb3 cxb3 3 Kcl Nc4 and the b-pawn swiftly promotes.

**262)** 1 Nc6! and if 1 ... Qxf3 2 Rxd8 is mate.

**263)** 1 Qxe6+! fxe6 2 Bg6 mate.

**264)** 1 Ng6+! fxg6 2 h3 and the queen is surrounded.

**265)** 1 Qxh7+! Kxh7 2 Rh5+ Kg8 3 Ng6 and mate by Rh8 is inevitable.

**266)** 1 Qf6+! Bxf6 2 Rh7+ Kg8 3 exf6 Rd8 4 Rdh1 and mate follows.

**267)** 1 Qh6! Qxb1+ 2 Kh2 Rg8 3 Qxh7+ Kxh7 4 Rh4 mate.

**268)** 1 ... Nxe4! 2 Bxd8 Bb4+ 3 Ke2 (3 Kf1 Rxf2 is immediate mate) 3 ... Rxf2+ 4 Ke3 Bc5+ 5 Kxe4 Bf5+ 6 Kxe5 Nd7 mate.

**269)** 1 ... Rxc3! 2 Qxc3 N6xe4+ 3 fxe4 Nxe4+ and the white queen goes.

**270)** 1 Qh6+! Bxh6 (after 1 ... Kg8, another queen sacrifice follows: 2 Qh8+! Bxh8 3 Nh6 mate) 2 Ng5+ Kh8 3 Rh7 mate.

**271)** 1 Rxh7+! Kxh7 2 Bf8+ and mate follows.

**272)** 1 Qg5! Bxg5 (1 ... Rxd5 2 Rh8+ Bxh8 3 Qxd8+ Kg7 4 Qxh8 mate) 2 Rh8+ Kg7 3 R3h7 mate.

**273)** 1 Qh5+! Kg7 (1 ... Kxh5 2 Nf7+ Kg4 3 Nh6 is mate) 2 Qh7+ Kf8 3 Qxg6 and Black's cause is hopeless.

**274)** 1 Re8+! and mates after 1 ... Bxe8 2 Qg8 or 1 ... Qxe8 2 Qf6.

**275)** 1 Qe7+ Kg8 2 Qxf8+! Kxf8 3 Nxc6+ and the black queen goes.

**276)** 1 Bg6! Rxg6 2 fxg6 and mate follows.

**277)** 1 f6! hxg5 2 Qg6 with a quick mate.

**278)** 1 Rxe6! Kxe6 2 Rc6+ Kf7 (2 ... Bd6 is possible, but will leave White with an easy win on material after the bishop is captured) 3 e6+ wins the rook.

**279)** 1 ... Nd3+! 2 Qxd3 Qcl+ and mates.

**280)** 1 Bd5+! cxd5 2 Qxd5+ Ke8 3 Qe6+ and mate next move.



- 281)** 1 Qxe4! fxe4 2 Bxe4+ Kh8 3 Ng6+ Kh7 4 Nxf8+ Kh8 5 Ng6+ Kh7 6 Ne5+ Kh8 7 Nf7 mate.
- 282)** 1 Nh6+! Kxh6 (1 ... Kf6 2 Ng4 is mate, as is 1 ... Kh8 2 Rxh7) 2 Rxh7 mate.
- 283)** 1 ... Nd1+! 2 Ke2 (2 Kg2 Ra2+) 2 ... Bd5! and White loses, e.g. 3 Rb6 and 3 Rb4 are both met by 3 ... Nxe3 4 Kxe3 Ra3+, while 3 Rd3 or 3 Rb5 are both met by 3 ... Bc4+ winning.
- 284)** 1 Rcx d7+! Nxd7 2 Bc6 and White emerges a piece ahead.
- 285)** 1 Nf6+! Bxf6 (1 ... Kf8 2 Rd8+ wins) 2 exf6 and the knight on g7 is lost.
- 286)** 1 Qg7+! Bxg7 2 Rxe8+ Bf8 3 Rxf8 mate.
- 287)** 1 Nf7! Kxf7 2 Qxe6+! Kg6 (2 ... Kxe6 3 Ng5 is mate, or 2 ... Kf8 3 Ng5 is decisive) 3 g4 and mate follows.
- 288)** 1 Qb5! leaves Black without a decent reply, e.g. 1 ... Qxb5 2 Bxd6+ Kg8 3 axb5 and Black's position has disintegrated.
- 289)** 1 Qf6+! Rxf6 2 Re8+ Rf8 3 Rxf8 mate.
- 290)** 1 ... Be3! wins, e.g. 2 Qb1 Nd1+ 3 Kh1 Rf1+ mating or 2 Qc1 Bxcl 3 Rxcl Nxd3 4 cxd3 Rxd8 winning on material.
- 291)** 1 Nxf7! Kxf7 2 Qxe6+! Kxe6 3 Nd6+ Ne5 (3 ... Kd5 4 Bb3 mate) 4 Bf5+ Kd5 5 Rxe5 mate.
- 292)** 1 Qf8+! Rxf8 2 Ne7 mate.
- 293)** 1 Rh1! Qg5 2 Rh5 traps the black queen.
- 294)** 1 Qxg6+! fxg6 2 f7+ Qxf7 3 Rh8 mate.
- 295)** 1 ... Rh1+! and after 2 Kxh1 Kg3 there is no defence to 3 ... Rel mate.
- 296)** 1 ... Nxc3! 2 bxc3 Rxe3+! 3 fxe3 Bg3+ 4 hxg3 Qxg3 mate.
- 297)** 1 ... Qxc2+! 2 Kxc2 (2 Rxc2 Rd1+ 3 Rcl Bxe4+ mating) 2 ... Bxe4+ 3 Qd3 cxd3+ 4 Kd2 Rxcl 5 Kxcl d2+ and Black wins.
- 298)** 1 Qh5+! Kxh5 (1 ... Kg7 2 Qg6+ and Rh1+ follows) 2 Rh1+ Kg4 3 Bf3 mate.

**299)** 1 Qh7+! Nxb7 2 Ng6 mate.

**300)** 1 Qxf6+! Kxf6 (1 ... gxf6 2 Nd5 is immediate mate) 2 Nd5+ Ke5 3 Nf3+ Kxe4 4 Nc3 mate.

**301)** 1 Rc8! Rxc8 (if 1 ... Qxd7 2 Qf8+!) 2 Qe7! and Black has no reasonable reply.

**302)** 1 Ng5! since if 1 ... Qxh6 2 Nxf7 mate.

**303)** 1 ... Ngl! and the white rook is curiously trapped as 2 Rxgl Qf3+ 3 Kd2 Qe2 is mate.

**304)** 1 Qc7+! Rxc7 2 dxc7 and the white pawn will promote.

**305)** 1 Be5! causes a breakdown in communications in Black's position, e.g. 1 ... Rxe5 2 Ne8 and White wins: 2 ... Nf5 3 Nf6+ Kh8 4 Qg8 mate.

**306)** 1 Nf6+! Bxf6 2 Bd3 Re8 3 Bxh7+ Kh8 4 Bg6+ Kg8 5 Qh7+ Kf8 6 Qxf7 mate.

**307)** 1 R1b4! (1 ... R7b4! works equally well) 1 ... axb4 2 Qh6+ Kxh6 3 Bf8+ Kh5 4 Be2 mate. Without the initial rook sacrifice, Black would be able to play 4 ... Qg4 in the final position.

**308)** 1 Re8+! Nxe8 2 Ne7+ Kh8 3 Nxf7 mate or 2 ... Kf8 3 Nxb7 mate.

**309)** 1 ... Rh1+! 2 Kxh1 Qb8 and White is swiftly mated, e.g. 3 Bxg3 Qh8+ 4 Bh4 Qxh4+ 5 Kgl Bh2+ 6 Kh1 Bg3+ 7 Kgl Qh2 mate or 3 Nf2 Qh8+ 4 Nh3 Bxh3. Note that 1 ... Qb8 is less effective on account of 2 Nf2.

**310)** 1 Nf5+! gxf5 2 Rdgl+ Kh8 3 Rxh7+! Kxh7 4 Qh2+ and mate follows.

**311)** 1 ... Rxh3+! 2 gxh3 Be4+! 3 Nxe4 Qxh3+ and mate follows. 1 ... Bxh3 looks strong but is well met by 2 Bxg3.

**312)** 1 Qxc8+! Bxc8 2 exd3 Qxf3+ 3 Bg2 and the black queen is lost.

**313)** 1 Qxh7+! Kxh7 2 Rh3+ Kg6 3 Rgl mate.

**314)** 1 Rd6! wins since if 1 ... Qxd6 2 Qxg7 mate.

**315)** 1 Rxb8+! Kxb8 2 Qxe5+! fxe5 3 Rf8+ mating.



**316)** 1 Rc5! dxc5 (1 ... Qd8 2 Rxe5! leads to the same scenario) 2 Bxe5 and the black rooks are forked and White emerges a piece ahead.

**317)** 1 f6! Rg8 (1 ... exf6 is met by the same idea, i.e. 2 Bc8! Qxc8 3 Rh4) 2 Bc8 Qxc8 3 Qxh7+ Kxh7 4 Rh4 mate.

**318)** 1 ... Rxh3+! 2 Kxh3 Rh6+ 3 Nh4 Rxh4+ 4 gxh4 g4 mate.

**319)** 1 ... Bgl+! 2 Qxgl Ng4+! 3 hxg4 Qh6+ 4 Bh4 Qxh4 mate.  
Reversing Black's first two moves works equally well, i.e. 1 ... Ng4+ 2 hxg4 Bgl+.

**320)** 1 Rxh6+! Kxh6 2 Qxg7+! Rxg7 3 Rh3+ mates.

**321)** 1 ... Bc3! creates insurmountable problems for White, e.g. 2 Bxc3 f5+ 3 Ke5 Rd5 mate.

**322)** 1 Qe8+! Kxe8 2 Nf6+ Kd8 3 Nf7 mate.

**323)** 1 Nf6+! Bxf6 2 Qxh6+ Kxh6 3 Rh3+ mating.

**324)** 1 Qh8+! Kxf7 2 Re7+! Nxe7 3 Qh7+ Ke8 (3 ... Kf6 is met the same way) 4 Qxe7 mate.

**325)** 1 Re8+! Rxe8 (1 ... Nxe8 2 dxe8Q+ Rxe8 3 Qg6+ is no better) 2 dxe8Q+ Nxe8 3 Qg6+ Ng7 4 Qf7+ and White wins.

**326)** 1 Qxf7+! Kxf7 2 Rlh7+ Ke8 3 Bxg6 mate.

**327)** 1 Rf4! wins, e.g. 1 ... Qxf4 2 Bd5+ Rf7 3 Qxf4.

**328)** 1 ... Nxa2+! 2 Rxa2 Qbl mate.

**329)** 1 Re7! Rxe7 (if 1 ... Rbb7 2 Rxd7+ Rxd7 3 Qa8+ wins the black queen) 2 Qd6+ Kc8 3 Rcl+ Kb7 4 Qc6 mate.

**330)** 1 Rxg7+! Nxc7 2 Qf7+ Kh8 3 Qf8+ mating.

**331)** 1 Rd8+! Bxd8 (1 ... Rxd8 2 Nc7 mate) 2 Qxf8+ Kd7 3 Nc5+ and wins.

**332)** 1 ... Bgl! and if 2 Qxgl Nf3+ wins the queen.

**333)** 1 Nf6! since if 1 ... Bxf6 2 Be4 and White mates on h7.

**334)** 1 ... Nh5+! 2 Kh3 Qg3+! 3 Rxg3 Nf4 mate.

**335)** 1 Ng6+! fxg6 2 Rxh7+! Kxh7 3 Qh3+ Nh6 4 fxg6+ Kxg6 5 Qxd7 and White will win easily.

- 336) 1 ... Rh2+! 2 Kxh2 Qf2+ 3 Kh1 0-0-0 and White will be unable to prevent mate along the h-file, e.g. 4 Bh6 Rh8! 5 g5 fxe5 etc.
- 337) 1 Bxf7+! Rxf7 2 Re8+ Rf8 3 Rxf8+ Kxf8 4 Qxd6+ Ke8 5 Rxc5 with an easy win.
- 338) 1 Qe7+! Rxe7 2 Nf6 mate.
- 339) 1 Qe8+ Rg8 2 Qf7 Rg7 3 Qf8+ Rg8 4 Rxh7+! Kxh7 5 Qh6 mate.
- 340) 1 Ne7+ Nxe7 2 Qxf8+! Kxf8 3 Rd8 mate.
- 341) 1 ... Ne4! 2 Bxe4 Qxb2+! 3 Bxb2 Bxb2 mate.
- 342) 1 ... Qxf2+! 2 Rxf2 Rcl+ 3 Rfl Bxe3+ 4 Kh1 Rxf1 mate.
- 343) 1 Qd5+! Bxd5 2 Bxd5+ mates.
- 344) 1 Rxf6+! Kxf6 (1 ... Kg8 2 Rxg6+ is swiftly decisive) 2 Qc3+ Ke7 3 Qg7 mate.
- 345) 1 ... Rcl+! 2 Qxcl (if 2 Rxcl Qxd2) 2 ... Rxa3+! 3 Kbl (if 3 bxa3 Qa2 mate) 3 ... Ral+! 4 Kxal Qa8+ 5 Kbl Qa2 mate.
- 346) 1 Qxg7+! Rxg7 2 Rxg7+ Nxg7 3 Nf6+ Kh8 4 Nxf7 mate.
- 347) 1 ... Ng4+! 2 hxg4 Be5+ and mate swiftly follows.
- 348) 1 Rd8+! Qxd8 2 Bxb7+ and unless Black jettisons his queen, he will be mated, e.g. 2 ... Kc7 3 Qa5+ Kd7 4 Bc6+ Ke7 5 Qxc5+.
- 349) 1 ... Bd2! and if 2 Qxd2 Nxf3+ wins.
- 350) 1 Rh6+! gxh6 2 gxf6 and the f-pawn, assisted by the white king, will go through to promote.
- 351) 1 Qh8+! Kxh8 2 g7+ Kg8 3 Bh7+ Kxh7 4 g8Q mate.
- 352) 1 Qf6! (threatening 2 Qg7 mate and 2 Qxf7+) 1 ... gxf5 2 Qxf7+ Kh8 3 Qf6 mate.
- 353) 1 Rb7+! Kxb7 (1 ... Rxb7 2 Qxg8) 2 Bc8+! Kxc8 3 Qxg8+ Kb7 and after 4 Qg7+ White also picks up a black rook.
- 354) 1 Qh5+! Nxh5 2 fxe6+ Kg6 3 Bc2+ Kg5 4 Rf5+ Kg6 (4 ... Kg4 5 h3+ leads to a quick mate) 5 Rf6+ Kg5 6 Rg6+ Kh4 7 Re4+ Nf4 8 Rxf4+ Kh5 9 g3 and mate with Rh4 follows.



- 355) 1 f6! Qxc5 (there is nothing better) 2 fxg7+ Kg8 3 Nh6 mate.
- 356) 1 ... Qxf2+! 2 Kxf2 Be3+ 3 Kf1 Nxc3 mate.
- 357) 1 Qxe8+! Kxe8 2 Nd4+ Kf8 3 Re8+ Kxe8 4 Rg8+ Ke7 5 Nf5 mate.
- 358) 1 ... Nh4+! 2 gxh4 Qg4+ 3 Kf1 Qh3+ 4 Qg2 Qd3+ and mate soon follows.
- 359) 1 c6! Bxc6 2 Rxc6 Qxc6 3 Bb5 and the black queen goes.
- 360) 1 Bd4! Qxe2 2 Rxf7+ Kg8 3 Rg7+ Kh8 4 Rg6+ mating swiftly.
- 361) 1 Rb6! Qxb6 2 Qh8+ Kg6 3 Bh5 mate.
- 362) 1 Qxh5+! since 1 ... Kxh5 2 Rh7 is mate.
- 363) 1 Rxf5+! exf5 2 Re1! Qxd6 3 Re8 mate.
- 364) 1 Re1+! Kxd3 2 Re2 and mate with Ne1 follows.
- 365) 1 Qg7+! Rxg7 2 Nf6+ Kh8 3 hxg7+ Kxg7 4 Rh7 mate.
- 366) 1 Nd6! exd6 (or 2 Ne8 follows) 2 cxd6 and the black rook is trapped and so White emerges with rook against bishop and an easy win on material.
- 367) 1 ... Re2! wins a rook and the game.
- 368) After 1 ... Qxd5! 2 Bxd5 Bxd5+ 3 Rf3 Nf2+ 4 Kg2 Nxd1 White's position is destroyed.
- 369) 1 d6! Bxd6 2 Nf5 and the black bishop is lost.
- 370) 1 Nf5+! wins, e.g. 1 ... exf5 2 Bd4+ and mate follows, or 1 ... Kf6 2 Nxe4+ Bxe4 3 Qh4+ also mating.
- 371) 1 Nf7+! Bxf7 2 Bb2+ Bg7 3 Bxg7+ Kg8 4 Nf6 mate.
- 372) 1 Bxh7+! Kxh7 2 Rh3+ Kg8 3 Qh5 Qh6 (forced) 4 Nf5! Qxh5 5 Ne7+ Kh8 6 Rxh5 mate.
- 373) 1 Qxh6+! gxh6 2 e6+ Kh7 3 Be4+ and mate follows.
- 374) 1 Bxa7+! Kxa7 2 Qc7+ Ka6 3 Bb7+! Ka7 (3 ... Rxb7 4 Qa5 mate) 4 Bc6+ winning quickly.

**375) 1 Bf8! since if 1 ... Kxf8 2 Qd8 mate.**

**376) 1 Qxh6+! Bxh6 2 Rxh6+ Kg8 3 Ba2+ Kf8 4 Rh8 mate.**

**377) 1 ... Ng3+! 2 hxg3 (2 Qxg3 Rxbl wins easily) 2 ... Ra8 and ... Rh8+ follows with decisive consequences.**

**378) 1 Bxf7+! Kxf7 (1 ... Kd8 2 Ng5 is hopeless) 2 Ng5+ Ke8 3 Qe6+ Kd8 4 Nf7+ Kc7 5 Qd6 mate.**

**379) 1 f8Q+! Rxf8 2 Qxf8+ Kxf8 3 e7+ Kg8 4 e8Q+ Nxe8 5 Rxe8 mate.**

**380) 1 Bc6! wins, e.g. 1 ... Qxc6 2 Qxf8 mate.**

**381) 1 f6! breaks through, e.g. 1 ... Nxf6 2 Qxg7+ Ke8 3 Qh8+ Bf8 4 Qxf6 winning or 1 ... Bxf6 2 Bg4 Qe7 3 Qh3 is deadly and finally 1 ... gxf6 2 Qg8 is mate.**

**382) 1 Rxg7! mates quickly, e.g. 1 ... Rxg7 2 Rxh6+ Kg8 3 Rh8 mate.**

**383) 1 ... Rxg4! and if 2 Qxg4 Qf2+ 3 Khl Qfl+ mates.**

**384) 1 ... Bb4! threatening 2 ... Rxa3+! wins, e.g. 2 Rcl Rxa3+! 3 bxa3 Bc3+ 4 Rxc3 dxc3 and White is soon mated.**

**385) 1 Rxg7+! Kxg7 2 Qf7+ Kh8 3 Bg5 is decisive. Full marks also for 3 Bh6.**

**386) 1 Bxg6! hxg6 (1 ... Nxb6 2 Qxh7+ and 3 Qxg6 is devastating) 2 e6! Nxe6 3 Qxg6+ Ng7 4 Rh7 and wins.**

**387) 1 Qh8+! Rxh8 2 Rxh8+ Kf7 3 Rh7+ Ng7 (3 ... Ke6 4 exf5+ is crushing) 4 Rxg7+ Ke6 5 Rxd7 Kxd7 6 h6 and wins.**

**388) 1 ... Bxg3+! 2 Kxg3 Qd6+ 3 Kf2 (3 Kg4 Bc8+ and White is swiftly mated) 3 ... Qh2+ 4 Kel Qg3+ 5 Kd2 Qf2+ 6 Kd3 Ba6+ and wins.**

**389) 1 ... Rxg3+! 2 Kxg3 Bh4+! 3 Kxh4 Qxf2+ forcing mate.**

**390) 1 ... R8xc5! 2 dxc5 Qxc5+ and Black wins.**

**391) 1 Qg7+! Kxg7 2 Rfxf7+ Kh8 3 Rh7+ Kg8 4 Rbg7 mate.**

**392) 1 Rxe5+! Bxe5 2 Nf6+! Bxf6 3 Qxh5 and White emerges with a winning material advantage.**

**393) 1 Re8! Qxe8 2 Qxf6+ Kg8 3 Bh6 and mate quickly follows.**



**394)** 1 Rxe5! dxe5 (or 1 ... Qxf6 2 Re8+) 2 Qc5 mate.

**395)** 1 Rxc6+! Qxc6 2 Ne7+ Rxe7 3 Qxc6+ and wins on material.

**396)** 1 ... Ne2+! since if 2 Nxe2 a2 and the pawn promotes.

**397)** 1 Rxd5! cxd5 2 Rf8+ Kc7 3 Rf7+ Rxf7 4 exf7 and the pawn promotes.

**398)** 1 Rxc7+! Kxc7 2 Nxe8+ Qxe8 3 Qxd5 and wins on material.

**399)** 1 ... Bxh3! 2 Nxh3 Rh6 and wins. White can give a few checks with his rook, but to no effect.

**400)** 1 Nd6! Qa6 2 b4! and the threat of b5 can only be met by 2 ... Rc8 when 3 Qxc8+ Qxc8 4 Nxc8 Kxc8 5 c4 gives White a winning king and pawn endgame.

**401)** 1 Bd5! Rf8 (the only way to protect d8 and f7) 2 Qxf7+ Rxf7 3 Rb8+ and mates.

**402)** 1 Bxf7+! Rxf7 2 Nc4 traps the black queen.

**403)** 1 ... Qxf7! 2 Rxf7 Ng3+! 3 hxg3 Rh6 and mate is inevitable.

**404)** 1 Rb3! (threatening 2 Ra8 mating) 1 ... Ka7 2 R8b7+ Ka8 (2 ... Ka6 3 R3b6 is mate) 3 R7b5! and Black has no good defence.

**405)** 1 Bxh6! gxh6 2 Rg6! and wins, as if 2 ... fxg6 3 Qxg6 is mate.

**406)** 1 ... Ne1+! 2 Nxc6 (2 Kgl Qhl+ 3 Kxhl Rfl+ 4 Bgl Bf3+ 5 Qg2 Bxg2 mate) 2 ... Rfl+ 3 Bgl Bf3+ 4 Qg2 Bxg2 mate.

**407)** 1 Qe6 Nd8 2 Qf7+! Nxf7 3 Ne6 mate.

**408)** 1 Bxg7+! Rxc7 2 e7 leaves Black without a decent reply.

**409)** 1 ... Rxb3! mates quickly, e.g. 2 cxb3 Nxb3 mate or 2 Nc4 Rbl mate.

**410)** 1 Qxg6! hxg6 2 Rh8 mate.

**411)** 1 Rxa7+! Kxa7 2 Ra1+ Kb7 3 Qa8 mate.

**412)** 1 ... Re1+! 2 Rxe1 Qd4+! 3 Qxd4 dxe1Q mate.

**413)** 1 Qh5! and if 1 ... Qxh5 (1 ... Qe7 2 g6 is crushing) 2 Rf8+ Kg7 3 Rg8 mate.

- 414)** 1 Rg8+! Rxc8 2 Rxc8+ Kxc8 3 Qa8+ mates.
- 415)** 1 Re6! fxe6 2 Bxh6 and White will win quickly. One line is 2 ... c4+ 3 Khl exd5 4 Bxg7+ Kg8 5 Bxf8+ Kxf8 6 Qh8+ winning.
- 416)** 1 ... Rxc4! 2 bxc4 Nf2+! and the white queen goes, since if 3 Rxf2 Rbl+ mates.
- 417)** 1 Bh6+! forces mate, e.g. 1 ... Kxh6 2 Qf8+ Kxh5 3 Bg4+! Kxg4 4 Qf4+ Kh5 5 Qh4 mate.
- 418)** 1 Qh5+! Kxh5 (1 ... Kf5 2 Ng3+ and mate follows) 2 Nxf6+ Kxh6 3 Nxd5 Bxd5 4 Rxe7 and wins easily.
- 419)** 1 Bg5+! f6 2 Rel+ Kf7 3 Rxe8 Kxe8 4 Rxc8+ winning a piece and the game.
- 420)** 1 Rlxd4! since if 1 ... exd4 2 Qxh7+! Kxh7 3 Rh5 mate.
- 421)** 1 Qxg7+! Kxg7 2 Nxe6+! fxe6 3 Rh8 and Rlh7 mate follows.
- 422)** 1 Rxh6+! Kxh6 (1 ... gxf6 2 Rf7+ Kh8 3 Qf5) 2 g4! and wins, e.g. 2 ... g6 3 Rf7 with mate to follow.
- 423)** 1 Qxg7+! Kxg7 2 Rg4+ Kh6 3 Rd6+ f6 4 Rxf6+ Kh5 5 Rh4+! Kg5 (5 ... Kxh4 6 Rh6 mate) 6 f4+ Kxh4 7 Kh2 and mate follows.
- 424)** 1 Bxf7! leaves Black without a decent reply, the main point being 1 ... Rxf7 2 Qg6 mate.
- 425)** 1 Rxd7! Rxd7 2 Nf6+! gxf6 3 Qg4+ Bg7 4 Bxf6 and wins.
- 426)** 1 Bg8! followed by Qh7 mate.
- 427)** 1 ... Bc3+! 2 Qxc3 a5+ and the white queen goes.
- 428)** 1 ... Nc3! leaves White without a reasonable reply, e.g. 2 Rxe5 Rxd1+ or 2 f4 Qc5+ and 3 ... Nxd1 winning the bishop.
- 429)** White's best is to play for a draw with 1 Rxc6+! fxc6 (not 1 ... Kxc6 2 Qg5+ and White will win) 2 Qe7+ Kh6 3 Qg5+ Kg7 4 Qe7+ with a draw by perpetual check.
- 430)** 1 Rxc5! wins a piece as if 1 ... Rxc5 2 Qe3 Rc6 (or anywhere else) 3 Qxh6 and mate follows.
- 431)** 1 Ng6+! hxc6 2 Qh3 mates.



- 432) 1 ... Qe4! threatening mate on h1, leaves White without a decent reply.
- 433) 1 Rh8+! Kxh8 2 Nxf7+ Kg7 3 Qxd5 and White wins easily.
- 434) 1 Nxc8! Qxd5 2 Ne7+ Kh8 3 Rf8+ forcing mate; or 1 Re1! Qxd5 2 Re8 mate. In the game White chose the first of these alternatives.
- 435) 1 Rxh7+! Kxh7 2 Bxg6+! Kh8 (2 ... Kxg6 3 Qf7 mate) 3 Bg7+! Nxg7 (3 ... Kxg7 4 Qf7+) 4 Qh4+ Kg8 5 Qh7 mate.
- 436) 1 ... Bc2! 2 Nc5 Re7+ and the white bishop is lost.
- 437) 1 Qxf8+! Rxf8 2 Ne7 mate.
- 438) 1 ... g5! 2 Bg3 g4 and the white knight has no retreat square.
- 439) 1 Qxh7+! Kxh7 2 Bg8+ Kh8 3 Rh7 mate.
- 440) 1 Be6+! Kh8 2 Ng6+ hxc6 3 Qh3+ forcing mate.
- 441) 1 Bh6! Kxh6 2 Nf5+ Kh7 3 Rxg7+ Rxg7 4 Qxg7 mate.
- 442) 1 Nh6! Nxc2 (Black cannot prevent White's coming combination) 2 Rg8+ Rxg8 3 Nxf7 mate.
- 443) 1 Neg5! hxc5 2 Nxc5 and the black queen is trapped, 2 ... Bf5 being met by 3 Qd1 (not 3 Qd2 Bh6!) 3 ... Bg4 4 Qa1. Full marks also for 1 Nfg5!.
- 444) 1 f6+! Qxf6 (if the black king retreats 2 Rf1 wins Black's queen) 2 Nf5+ wins the black queen. No marks for 1 Rf1 since 1 ... f6 saves Black's queen.
- 445) 1 ... Qxf3! and if 2 gxf3 Bxf3 mate.
- 446) 1 e3 Ne6 (1 ... Nf5 2 e4 forks two pieces) 2 e4 and the black bishop is trapped in mid-board.
- 447) 1 Qxh7+! Kxh7 2 Rh5+ Bh6 3 g5 and mate follows.
- 448) 1 ... Rd1! threatening ... Qh1 mate, and if 2 Qxd1 Nh4+ 3 gxh4 Qxd1 and Black wins.
- 449) 1 Rxf8! Kxf8 2 Rd8+ Kg7 (2 ... Ke7 3 Re8 is mate) 3 Rg8+ Kh6 4 g4 and the mate threat of g5 forces material gain.

- 450) 1 ... Rxd3! 2 cxd3 (2 Qxd3 Kxf7 wins a piece) 2 ... Qc2+ 3 Kd1 Qc1+ 4 Rxcl Rxcl mate.
- 451) 1 Rxf7+! Kxf7 2 Qf2+ Kg6 (2 ... Kg7 or 2 ... Ke7 are met by 3 Qf6 mate) 3 Qf6+ Kh5 4 Be2+ Rg4 5 Bxg4+ Kxg4 6 h3+ and mate next move.
- 452) 1 Bxc5! capturing a pawn and attacking the black rook, wins easily, as after 1 ... dxc5 2 a7 Qa8 3 Qd8+ Qxd8 4 Rxd8+ Ke7 5 Rxh8 and the a-pawn queens.
- 453) 1 Qg3! wins a piece, e.g. 1 ... Qxg3 2 Nxe7+ Kh8 3 hxg3.
- 454) 1 Qh6! and if 1 ... gxh6 2 Nxh6 mate.
- 455) 1 Rxd7! Rxd7 2 f4+ Kd6 3 e5 mate.
- 456) 1 ... Rxc2! 2 Kxc2 Qd2+ 3 Kxf3 Qe2+ 4 Kf4 g5+ 5 Kf5 Qf3 mate.
- 457) No. 1 Rxd4! cxd4 2 Qxd7! Rxd7 (better 2 ... h5 but then White moves his queen and will win quickly thanks to his material superiority and passed pawn on d6) 3 Be5+ mating.
- 458) 1 Bxg6! hxg6 2 Re7+ Rxe7 3 dxe7+ Kxe7 4 Rd8! Kxd8 5 h7 and the pawn goes through.
- 459) 1 ... Rh1+! 2 Kxh1 Nxc3+ wins the queen.
- 460) 1 ... Qxb3! 2 axb3 Rxb3 and Black forces mate, e.g. 3 Be1 Be3+ 4 Qxe3 Rb1 mate.
- 461) 1 ... Rc5! leaves White without a decent reply.
- 462) 1 Qxh7+! Kxh7 2 Rh3+ Kg8 3 Rh8 mate.
- 463) 1 ... Bxb2+! 2 Kxb2 Qf6+ and White collapses.
- 464) 1 ... Rxcl! and if 2 Qxcl Qxg2 is mate while 2 Rxcl Nf3+ wins the white queen.
- 465) 1 ... Qd1! 2 Kg2 (2 Qxd1 Bxe4+ mating) 2 ... Qc2+ 3 Kh3 Bxe4 and the white position collapses.
- 466) 1 Qxh6+! Qxh6 2 Kh2! and mate with 3 Bf2 follows.
- 467) 1 Qh5! g6 (1 ... h6 2 Qxe8+ wins) 2 Qxh7+! Rxh7 3 Rxe8+ Kg7 4 Rle7+ Kh6 5 Rxh7 mate.

**468)** 1 Rxf7+! Bxf7 2 Nf5+ Ke6 (2 ... Ke8 3 Rd8mate) 3 Ng7+ Ke7 4 Bd8 mate.

**469)** 1 Rxe5! dxe5 2 Bc4+ Kh8 3 Ng6+ hxc6 4 Rh1+ and mates.

**470)** 1 Qg7+! Rxc7 2 Rxe8+ Qf8 3 Rxf8+ Kxf8 4 Ne6+ and White wins easily on material.

**471)** 1 ... Nc2! attacking the white rook on e3. After White moves this rook, Black continues 2 ... Nb4 forking the white queen and rook.

**472)** 1 Bxh6+! Kg8 (1 ... Kxh6 2 Qcl+ and the queen goes) 2 Qf1 and the threats against f7, f8, d6 and b6 will decimate the black position.

**473)** 1 Qg8+! and 1 ... Kxc8 2 f7 mates.

**474)** 1 ... Rd8! 2 Qxb6 Rxd1+ 3 Kf2 axb6 and Black is a piece ahead.

**475)** 1 Rg1+! Kh6 2 Qe3 and 3 f5+ follows with devastating effect.

**476)** 1 Qxh6! gxh6 2 Rxh6 Bxf6 3 gxf6+ Kf8 4 Rh8 mate. Black can throw in ... Qa1+ at any point, but this is comfortably met by Nb1.

**477)** 1 ... Bxc2! and White loses, as if 2 Rg1 Bb4+ and the white queen goes.

**478)** 1 ... f3! 2 Ne3 (2 gxf3 gxh3 is decisive) 2 ... fxg2 3 Nxc2 gxh3 4 Nf4 h2 5 Ne2+ Ke4 6 Ng3+ Kf3 and Black wins easily.

**479)** 1 Qxh7+! Rxh7 2 Ng6 mate.

**480)** 1 ... Nf4+! 2 gxf4 (2 Kgl Qh7 wins quickly) 2 ... gxf4 3 Qc3 f3+ 4 Kgl Qh7 and White will soon be mated.

**481)** 1 Nxf7! Rxf7 2 Qg6+ Kf8 3 Rd8+ Ke7 and now White can win in various ways, the quickest being 4 Rfd1 and mate soon follows.

**482)** 1 Rxf6+! exf6 (1 ... Qxf6 2 Rf1 is hopeless, as is 1 ... Kxf6 2 Bd4) 2 Qd7+ with a quick mate, e.g. 2 ... Qe7 3 Be6+ Kf8 4 Bh6+.

**483)** 1 ... Nf3+! 2 gxf3 Qg6+ 3 Kh1 Ng3+ and the white queen goes.

**484)** 1 ... Qd4+! 2 Qxd4 Nh3 mate.

**485)** 1 Bxc7+! Bxc7 2 Qd8+ and mates.

**486)** 1 ... Qxd1+! 2 Nxd1 Nf3+ and mate follows.



**487)** 1 Qf7+! Rxf7 2 Rxf7+ Kh8 3 Bd4+ Bf6 (3 ... Nf6 4 Rxf6 wins) 4 Rxf6! and Black has no good defence to the threat of discovered checkmate, e.g. 4 ... Ng7 5 Rf7 Qc5 6 Bxc5 and White wins easily on material.

**488)** 1 Ng5! leaves Black without a decent defence to the threat of 2 Qxh7+! Nxh7 3 Nf7 mate, e.g. 1 ... Rdf8 2 Bg7+ Rxg7 3 Qxf8+ Ng8 4 Ne6 and wins.

**489)** 1 ... Bxg2! 2 Nxg2 Nxh3+ 3 Kf1 Qh2 and wins, e.g. 4 Rxe7 Qgl+ 5 Ke2 Qxf2 mate.

**490)** 1 Rxd5! and if 1 ... Qxd5 2 Qa3+ mates.

**491)** 1 ... Qxd4! wins as if 2 Rxd4 Rf1 is mate. 2 Qxe6+ Kh8 doesn't help.

**492)** 1 Ne7+! Rxe7 2 Rd8+ winning.

**493)** 1 ... Qa7! wins a further piece, as if 2 Rxa7 Rdl+ mates.

**494)** 1 Bf6! gxf6 2 exf6 Rg8 3 Rd8! and Black gets mated.

**495)** 1 Qg7+! Nxg7 2 Nh6+ Kh8 3 Nexf7+ Rxf7 4 Nxf7+ Kg8 5 Nxd8 and White won easily.

**496)** 1 Qxc5! dxc5 2 Rxf6 with an extra piece.

**497)** 1 ... Qe7! and if 2 fxe7 Bg7 and Black will emerge much material ahead.

**498)** 1 Qxd4! exd4 2 e7 and the pawn costs Black his queen, leaving White a piece ahead.

**499)** 1 Qxe8! Rxe8 2 Nc7 mate.

**500)** 1 ... Nxg3! 2 Kxg3 Qh4+! and now White actually played 3 Kh2 Qxel and Black soon won. The main point of Black's combination is revealed after 3 Kxh4 f4! (threatening ... Bf6 mate) 4 Kg5 h6+ 5 Kxg6 Rf5! 6 h4 (6 exf5 Be8 mate) 6 ... Rcf8 7 exf5 Be8 mate.



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